

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-40873

Orion Properties Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

87-1656425

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

3200 E Camelback Road, Suite 100

Phoenix

AZ

85018

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(602) 698-1002

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

	<i>Title of each class:</i>		<i>Trading Symbol(s):</i>	<i>Name of each exchange on which registered:</i>
Common Stock		\$0.001 par value per share	ONL	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Securities Act of 1934: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$117.4 million based upon the shares outstanding and the last reported sale price of \$2.13 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2025, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

There were 56,436,054 shares of common stock of the registrant outstanding as of February 27, 2026.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the registrant's 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The registrant intends to file the Proxy Statement within 120 days after its fiscal year end. Only those portions of the Proxy Statement which are specifically incorporated by reference herein shall constitute a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking statements” which reflect Orion Properties Inc.’s (the “Company”, “Orion”, “we”, or “us”) expectations and projections regarding future events and plans, future financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and business, including leasing and occupancy, acquisitions, dispositions, rent receipts, expected borrowings and financing costs and the payment of future dividends. Generally, the words “anticipates,” “assumes,” “believes,” “continues,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “goals,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “projects,” “seeks,” “should,” “targets,” “will,” “guidance,” variations of such words and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to us and involve a number of known and unknown assumptions and risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may be difficult to predict and beyond the Company’s control, that could cause actual events and plans or could cause our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These factors include, among other things, those discussed below. Information regarding historical rent collections should not serve as an indicator of future rent collections. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of changes in underlying assumptions or factors, new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

The following are some, but not all, of the assumptions, risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those presented in our forward-looking statements:

- the risk of increases in interest rates, including that our borrowing costs may increase and we may be unable to extend or refinance our debt obligations on favorable terms and in a timely manner, or at all;
- the risk of inflation, including that our operating costs, such as insurance premiums, utilities, real estate taxes, capital expenditures and repair and maintenance costs, may rise;
- conditions associated with the global market, including an oversupply of office space, tenant credit risk and general economic conditions and geopolitical conditions;
- our strategic review process will be costly and time-consuming and may not result in a transaction, and any transaction that occurs may not increase stockholder value;
- the risk that recent changes in United States trade policy and the imposition of new tariffs continue to create disruption in macroeconomic conditions and could adversely impact our lenders, tenants and prospective tenants, and cause them to reduce or decline to do business with us or fail to meet their obligations to us;
- the extent to which changes in workplace practices and office space utilization, including remote and hybrid work arrangements, and changes in government budgetary priorities, will continue and the impact that may have on demand for office space at our properties;
- our ability to acquire new properties, convert certain vacant properties to multi-tenant use and sell non-core assets on favorable terms and in a timely manner, or at all;
- risks associated with acquisitions, including the risk that we may not be in a position, or have the opportunity in the future, to make suitable property acquisitions on advantageous terms and/or that such acquisitions will fail to perform as expected;
- our assumptions concerning tenant utilization and renewal probability of dedicated use assets, and our ability to successfully execute on our strategy to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets;
- our ability to comply with the terms of our credit agreements or to meet the debt obligations on our properties;
- our ability to access the capital markets to raise additional equity or refinance maturing debt on favorable terms and in a timely manner, or at all, or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default under the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes;
- changes in the real estate industry and in performance of the financial markets and interest rates and our ability to effectively hedge against interest rate changes;
- the risk of tenants defaulting on their lease obligations, which is heightened due to our focus on single tenant properties;
- our ability to renew leases with existing tenants or re-let vacant space to new tenants on favorable terms and in a timely manner, or at all;
- the cost of rent concessions, tenant improvement allowances and leasing commissions;
- the potential for termination of existing leases pursuant to tenant termination rights;

- the amount, growth and relative inelasticity of our expenses;
- risks associated with the ownership and development of real property;
- risks accompanying our investment in and the management of OAP/VER Venture, LLC (the “Arch Street Joint Venture”), our unconsolidated joint venture, in which we hold a non-controlling ownership interest, including that our joint venture partner may not be able to contribute its share of capital requirements and we may be unable to recover our investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture;
- our ability to close pending real estate transactions, which may be subject to conditions that are outside of our control;
- we may change our dividend policy at any time, and therefore the amount, timing and continued payment of dividends are not assured;
- our properties may be subject to impairment charges;
- risks resulting from losses in excess of insured limits or uninsured losses;
- risks associated with the potential volatility of our common stock;
- the risk that we may fail to maintain our income tax qualification as a real estate investment trust; and
- other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in our SEC filings.

All forward-looking statements should be read in light of the risks identified in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors within this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We use certain defined terms throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K that have the following meanings:

When we refer to “annualized base rent,” we mean the monthly aggregate cash amount charged to tenants under our leases (including monthly base rent receivables and certain fixed contractually obligated reimbursements by our tenants), as of December 31, 2025, multiplied by 12, including the Company’s proportionate share of such amounts related to the Arch Street Joint Venture, the Company’s unconsolidated joint venture with an affiliate of Arch Street Capital Partners, LLC (“Arch Street Capital Partners”). Annualized base rent is not indicative of future performance.

Under a “net lease”, the tenant occupying the leased property (usually as a single tenant) does so in much the same manner as if the tenant was the owner of the property. There are various forms of net leases, most typically classified as triple net or double net. Triple net leases typically require that the tenant pay all expenses associated with the property (*e.g.*, real estate taxes, insurance, maintenance and repairs in accordance with the lease terms). Double net leases typically require that the tenant pay all operating expenses associated with the property (*e.g.*, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance), but excludes some or all major repairs (*e.g.*, roof, structure and parking lot, in each case, as further defined in the applicable lease). Accordingly, the owner receives the rent “net” of these expenses, rendering the cash flow associated with the lease predictable for the term of the lease.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

Orion Properties Inc. is an internally managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”) engaged in the ownership, acquisition, and management of a diversified portfolio of office properties located in high-quality suburban markets across the United States and leased primarily on a single-tenant net lease basis to creditworthy tenants. Our portfolio is comprised of traditional office properties, as well as governmental, medical office, flex/laboratory and R&D and flex/industrial properties. As part of our investment strategy, we intend to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets with specialized uses that include an office component.

The Company was initially formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Realty Income Corporation (“Realty Income”). Following completion of the merger transaction involving Realty Income and VEREIT, Inc. (“VEREIT”) on November 1, 2021, Realty Income contributed the combined business comprising certain office real properties and related assets previously owned by subsidiaries of Realty Income, and certain office real properties and related assets previously owned by subsidiaries of VEREIT (the “Separation”), to the Company and its operating partnership, Orion Properties LP (“Orion OP”), and on November 12, 2021, effected a special distribution to Realty Income’s stockholders of all the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company (the “Distribution”).

Following the Distribution, we became an independent and publicly traded company, and our common stock, par value \$0.001, trades on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the symbol “ONL”. The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with its initial taxable year ended December 31, 2021.

Cooperation Agreement and Strategic Review Process

On January 26, 2026, we entered into a cooperation agreement (the “Cooperation Agreement”) with one of our stockholders, The Kawa Fund Limited and its affiliate, Kawa Capital Management, Inc. (collectively, “Kawa”).

Also on January 26, 2026, pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, we commenced a review of strategic options for the Company, which review may include, without limitation, the consideration of potential acquisition and merger targets, the potential sale of the Company and continuing to operate as an independent publicly traded entity. The Cooperation Agreement does not obligate the Company to pursue or consummate any such transaction or require our Board of Directors to take any action that it determines in good faith is inconsistent with its duties under applicable law.

The Cooperation Agreement contains customary standstill and non-disparagement provisions and will terminate on September 1, 2026. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, Kawa withdrew its notice of intent to nominate director candidates for election to our Board of Directors at our 2026 annual meeting of stockholders, and Kawa must cause all shares of common stock pursuant to which it has the sole or shared power to direct the voting to be present for quorum purposes at our 2026 annual meeting of stockholders and to refrain from “withholding” or voting “against” the directors nominated by our Board of Directors for election at such annual meeting.

Real Estate Portfolio

As of December 31, 2025, we owned and operated 58 operating properties with an aggregate of 6.5 million leasable square feet located in 26 states with an occupancy rate of 78.1% and a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.6 years. As of December 31, 2025, we had eight properties designated as non-operating properties. We also owned a 20% equity interest in the Arch Street Joint Venture, which as of December 31, 2025, owned a portfolio of six properties with an aggregate of 1.0 million leasable square feet located in six states with an occupancy rate of 100% and a weighted average remaining lease term of 6.3 years. Including our proportionate share of leasable square feet and annualized base rent from the Arch Street Joint Venture, we owned an aggregate of 6.7 million leasable square feet with an occupancy rate of 78.7%, or 78.2% adjusted for one consolidated operating property and our proportionate share of the square footage of one Arch Street Joint Venture operating property that are currently under agreements to be sold, and a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.7 years as of December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, two tenants accounted for 10% or more of our annualized base rent: the General Services Administration at 17.8% and Merrill Lynch at 10.0%. As of December 31, 2025, we had a total of 15 leases with the General

Services Administration with a weighted average remaining lease term of 4.0 years and one lease with Merrill Lynch with a weighted average remaining lease term of 9.9 years.

As of December 31, 2025, properties located in the following states accounted for 10% or more of our annualized base rent:

Geographic Concentration	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
Texas	18.9%
New Jersey	13.4%
New York	10.0%

As of December 31, 2025, tenants in the following industries accounted for 10% or more of our annualized base rent:

Tenant Industry Concentration	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
Government & Public Services	18.3%
Health Care Equipment & Services	13.7%
Capital Goods	10.8%
Financial Institutions	10.0%

Investment Strategy

We employ a proven, cycle-tested investment evaluation framework which serves as the lens through which we make capital allocation decisions. This framework prescribes that investments are evaluated along the following parameters:

Asset Management. We employ active asset management strategies and work to leverage our tenant relationships to attract and retain high-quality creditworthy tenants, drive re-leasing and renewal activity and maximize our tenant retention rates. As part of our asset management efforts, we assess each property in our portfolio, including with respect to its existing leases, property type and tenant utilization, future leasing opportunities, geographic market, and marketability for sale, as well as how each property contributes to the portfolio as a whole, to determine the appropriate strategy, including potential disposition opportunities. Additionally, we may seek to address any lease roll or vacancy in our portfolio by converting the space to multi-tenant office or other use if our management team considers conversion to be the value-maximizing alternative for the subject property.

Capital Recycling. We intend to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets that have an office component. We expect to continue to selectively dispose of properties in our current portfolio if we determine that they do not fit our investment strategies. Proceeds from the sale of real estate assets are expected to be redeployed to fund capital investment into our existing portfolio to further enhance the quality of our portfolio and stability of our cash flows, selective acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. As part of our capital recycling efforts, we are seeking opportunities to invest in properties featuring, among other uses, government, medical, laboratory and research and development, and flex operations. Our experience is that these properties have greater tenant utilization and higher renewal probability, given their generally specialized uses and general inability for the tenant's employees to conduct business at these sites on a remote or hybrid basis. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 35.8% of our annualized base rent was derived from properties we deemed dedicated use assets. We will continue to invest in the properties we own today when we believe those properties will produce attractive risk-adjusted yields on our investment plus any incremental capital we must invest and we will consider adding traditional office properties to the portfolio when we expect those properties to produce attractive, risk adjusted yields during our hold period through disposition but we intend to increase our focus on and exposure to dedicated use assets.

Preferred Market Features. We primarily own commercial real properties located in suburban markets and seek to capitalize on de-urbanization trends amplified by the migration of millennials to the suburbs in the post-COVID environment. We possess a geographical preference for Sun Belt markets, which we believe will continue to benefit from an increasing number of corporate relocations from urban coastal markets to inland secondary markets, as companies and employees alike seek a lower cost of living, business-friendly tax and regulatory environments, less density, and better weather. Additionally, we believe there are a variety of markets outside the Sun Belt which possess similar attractive characteristics and will benefit

from similar trends. We will look to opportunistically emphasize both Sun Belt and other similar high-quality markets to the extent we are able to grow our portfolio.

Net Lease Investment Characteristics. We seek to invest in stable cash flow from primarily long-term leases with high credit quality tenants and inflation protection from embedded rent growth. Net leases can enhance stability of cash flows by shifting some or all operating expense burden to the tenant.

Tenant Credit Underwriting. We primarily own commercial real properties leased to investment-grade rated tenants and creditworthy non-investment-grade rated or unrated tenants. To the extent we are able to continue to grow our portfolio, we intend to utilize our credit underwriting and real estate expertise to underwrite creditworthy investment-grade and non-investment-grade tenants that we believe will offer enhanced yield and attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Real Estate Attributes. Our portfolio includes regional and corporate headquarters office locations and other properties that are well-located with easy access to commuting routes and on-site amenities that enhance the tenant's propensity to renew. As part of our asset management efforts, we expect to increase the quality and desirability of our portfolio by continuing to make select capital investments in our properties to add tenant amenities (e.g., cafe, lounge, gym, conference center) or other building features intended to augment the asset's attractiveness to its marketplace of commercial users and/or the incumbent occupant.

External Growth. We intend to grow our portfolio by acquiring properties that fit the characteristics defined in our investment evaluation framework, including dedicated use assets that have an office component, through multiple sourcing channels, while leveraging our management team's extensive relationship network and decades of experience transacting in the single-tenant net lease market. We intend to pursue both individual assets as well as portfolio opportunities sourced from a wide range of marketed and off-market transactions. As described in more detail in the section in this report entitled "Risk Factors", our acquisition strategy is subject to risks, including that we may not be in a position or have the opportunity in the future, to make suitable property acquisitions on advantageous terms and/or that such acquisitions will fail to perform as expected.

Financing

We use debt as a means of providing additional funds for asset management and other general corporate purposes. We believe we have used and expect to continue to use leverage prudently, assessing the appropriateness of new equity or debt capital based on market conditions, including reasonable assumptions regarding future cash flow, the creditworthiness of tenants and future rental rates. If our Board of Directors determines to seek additional capital, we may raise such capital by offering equity or debt securities, creating joint ventures with existing ownership interests in properties, entering into joint venture arrangements for new development projects, retaining cash flows or a combination of any of these methods. Borrowings may be in the form of bank borrowings, publicly and privately placed debt instruments or purchase money obligations to the sellers of properties. Any such indebtedness may be secured or unsecured. Any such indebtedness may also have full or limited recourse to the borrower or be cross-collateralized with other debt, or may be fully or partially guaranteed by us.

We believe we are positioned to enable access to multiple forms of capital. If the Board of Directors determines to raise equity capital, it may, without stockholder approval, authorize us to issue additional shares of common stock or other capital stock. Our Board of Directors may authorize us to issue a number of shares up to the amount of our authorized capital in any manner and on such terms and for such consideration as it deems appropriate. Such securities may be senior to the outstanding class of common stock.

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$465.0 million of total consolidated debt outstanding, consisting of a \$355.0 million fixed rate securitized mortgage loan collateralized by 19 properties (the "CMBS Loan"), \$92.0 million borrowed under our \$350.0 million senior revolving credit facility (the "Original Revolving Facility") which was refinanced with a new \$215.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility during February 2026 (the "New Revolving Facility"), and an \$18.0 million fixed rate mortgage note secured by our San Ramon, California property (the "San Ramon Loan"). Additionally, our proportionate share of the non-recourse mortgage notes associated with the Arch Street Joint Venture was \$25.8 million as of December 31, 2025 (the "Arch Street Joint Venture Mortgage Debt"). See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition - Liquidity and Capital Resources" for additional information about our debt obligations, including the New Revolving Facility, a recent amendment entered into with respect to the CMBS Loan and the Arch Street Joint Venture Mortgage Debt.

We believe our prudent leverage and liquidity will enable us to continue to make the capital investments needed to enhance the quality of our existing portfolio and stability of our cash flows, as well as opportunistically take advantage of high-quality acquisition opportunities as market conditions permit.

Competitive Strengths

Our portfolio consists of high-quality, diversified properties with favorable exposure to investment-grade credit and is located in attractive suburban markets across the United States and leased primarily on a single-tenant net lease basis.

We have a strong management team with a wide-ranging network of industry relationships and an average of over 25 years of experience transacting in the single-tenant net lease market.

Our platform is vertically integrated across functions, including investment, finance, property management, leasing and legal. Our integrated structure enables us to identify value creation opportunities and realize significant operating efficiencies. Our organization includes property managers and leasing professionals who maintain direct relationships and dialogue with our tenants and broker communities. We believe proactive, in-house property management and leasing allows us to exercise greater control of operating and capital expenditures while improving propensity to renew and maximizing re-leasing spreads.

Regulations

Compliance with various governmental regulations has an impact on our business, including our capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position, which can be material. We incur costs to monitor and take actions to comply with governmental regulations that are applicable to our business, which include, among others, federal securities laws and regulations, applicable stock exchange requirements, REIT and other tax laws and regulations, environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, local zoning, usage and other regulations relating to real property, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”).

Human Capital

As of December 31, 2025, we had 37 employees. We value our employees and their individual and collective contributions to Orion in the furtherance of our corporate, operational, social, environmental and governance initiatives. Our corporate culture is based on treating others the way we would like to be treated and we strive to foster a work environment that is inclusive, fair and engaged.

Available Information

We electronically file Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports, and proxy statements, with the SEC. You may access any materials we file with the SEC through the EDGAR database at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of our filings with the SEC may be obtained free of charge from our website at www.onlreit.com. We are providing our website address solely for the information of investors. We do not intend for the information contained on our website to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or other filings with the SEC.

Summary of Risk Factors

The following section sets forth a summary of principal risk factors that we believe are material to our investors, and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, our ability to pay distributions and the value of an investment in our common stock. For a more extensive discussion of these factors, as well as other risks related to the Company, see “[1A. Risk Factors](#)” contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

- If global market and economic conditions deteriorate, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.
- Our strategic review process will be costly and time-consuming and may not result in our identification or completion of a strategic transaction, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price and our business.
- Changes in workplace practices and office space utilization, including remote and hybrid work arrangements, have reduced the demand for office space at our properties and may continue to do so.
- Leases representing approximately 10.2% of our annualized base rent are scheduled to expire in 2026, and we could experience difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing vacant space, which will increase our costs to operate and maintain such properties without receiving income.
- Most of our properties depend upon a single tenant for all or a majority of their rental income; therefore, our financial condition, including our ability to make distributions to stockholders, may be adversely affected by the bankruptcy or insolvency, a downturn in the business, or a lease termination of such a single tenant.

- We expect to continue to convert certain vacant properties to multi-tenant use, and cannot provide any assurance that the investments we make of time and capital to do so will increase the value of the subject properties.
- Government budgetary pressures and priorities, and trends in government employment and office leasing may adversely impact our business.
- We have made equity and member loan investments in the Arch Street Joint Venture which may not be recoverable.
- We may be unable to successfully execute on our strategy to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets.
- Competition for acquisitions may reduce the number of acquisition opportunities available to us and increase the costs of those acquisitions.
- We may suffer adverse effects from acquisitions of commercial real estate properties.
- We face considerable competition in the leasing market and may be unable to renew existing leases or re-let space on terms similar to our existing leases, or we may expend significant capital in our efforts to re-lease space, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Tenant payment defaults may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Some of our leases provide tenants with the right to terminate their leases early, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We have a significant amount of indebtedness and may need to incur more in the future.
- We have existing debt and refinancing risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, including the risk that we will be unable to extend or refinance some or all of our debt, or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default under the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes.
- Financial covenants could materially adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.
- We depend on external sources of capital that are outside of our control, which may affect our ability to achieve our business strategies.
- Our expenses may remain constant or increase, even if our revenues decrease, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Real estate property investments are illiquid. We may not be able to dispose of properties when desired or on favorable terms.
- Our assets may be subject to impairment charges.
- Uninsured and underinsured losses may adversely affect our operations.
- The obligations and requirements to which we are subject as a public company are extensive and will increase when we no longer qualify as an “emerging growth company.”
- Our failure to maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have a material adverse effect on us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in evaluating our company and our common stock. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Properties and Business

If global market and economic conditions deteriorate, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Weak economic conditions generally, sustained uncertainty about global economic conditions, a tightening of credit markets, business layoffs, downsizing, industry slowdowns and other similar factors that affect our tenants could negatively impact commercial real estate fundamentals and may result in lower occupancy, lower rental rates and declining values in our real estate portfolio. Additionally, these factors and conditions have had and may continue to have an impact on our lenders or tenants, which could cause them to reduce their business with us or fail to meet their obligations to us. We are subject to the risk of increases in interest rates, including that our borrowing costs may increase and we may be unable to extend or refinance our debt obligations on favorable terms or at all. We are also subject to the risk of inflation, including that our operating costs, such as insurance premiums, utilities, real estate taxes and capital expenditures and repair and maintenance costs, may rise. We also may be unable to offset any increases in our borrowing costs or operating costs by increases in our rental revenues which are generally fixed. No assurances can be given regarding such macroeconomic factors or conditions, and our ability to lease our properties and increase or maintain rental rates or the profitability of our properties may be negatively impacted, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our strategic review process will be costly and time-consuming and may not result in our identification or completion of a strategic transaction, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price and our business.

In January 2026, in connection with our entry into a cooperation agreement with a stockholder, we announced a formal strategic review process. The strategic review process may be costly and time-consuming, and we may incur significant legal, accounting and advisory fees and other expenses, some of which may be incurred regardless of whether we successfully enter into a transaction. Any such expenses could affect the value to our stockholders in connection with any transaction or, in the absence of such a transaction, will decrease the remaining cash available for use in our business. The attention of management and our Board of Directors could also be diverted from our core business operations as a result of this strategic review process.

No decision has been made at this time by our Board of Directors as to whether to engage in any particular transaction. Any decision by our Board of Directors will depend on numerous factors, which may include our projected financial performance, the interest of potential partners or acquirers in a potential strategic transaction, the value potential partners or acquirers attribute to our business, the likelihood that any such transaction could be successfully completed, potential synergies that could be achieved from any strategic transaction, available alternative options, market conditions and industry trends. There can be no assurance that our Board of Directors will identify an acceptable strategic partner or acquirer or authorize the pursuit of any strategic alternative. Moreover, there can be no assurance as to the terms or the timing of any potential transaction, or whether any transaction may ultimately occur. Any potential transaction would depend on a number of factors, many of which may be beyond our control. Even if we enter into a definitive agreement, we may not be successful in completing a transaction or, if we complete such a transaction, it may not enhance stockholder value or deliver expected benefits. Our inability to identify and complete an acceptable strategic transaction or any decision by our Board of Directors to cease the strategic review process could result in increased volatility of our stock and have an adverse effect on our business.

Changes in workplace practices and office space utilization, including remote and hybrid work arrangements, have reduced the demand for office space at our properties and may continue to do so.

Changes in workplace practices and office space utilization, including remote and hybrid work arrangements, have negatively impacted our company and these factors may continue and worsen. For example, the increased acceptance of and familiarity with remote and hybrid work practices has resulted in decreased demand for and utilization of office space. These trends have impacted our leasing efforts as certain of our tenants have elected to not renew their leases, or to renew them for less space than they were occupying, resulting in increases in vacancy rates at our properties and decreases in rental income. Remote and hybrid work practices may continue to persist, which may cause the trends impacting our leasing efforts to continue or even accelerate. Tenants' evolving preferences regarding office space configuration may impact their space requirements and also has required and may continue to require us to spend increased amounts for tenant improvements. If a tenant wants to reduce its leasing footprint or substantial office space reconfiguration is required, such tenant may explore other

office space and find it more advantageous to relocate than to renew its lease and downsize or renovate the existing space. Less successful leasing efforts, lower rents and increased leasing costs have caused our business, operating results, financial condition and prospects to be materially adversely impacted, and may continue to do so.

Leases representing approximately 10.2% of our annualized base rent are scheduled to expire in 2026 and we could experience difficulties or delays renewing leases or re-leasing vacant space, which will increase our costs to operate and maintain such properties without receiving income.

We derive nearly all of our net income from rent received from our tenants, and our profitability is significantly dependent upon our ability to minimize vacancies in our properties and ensure our tenants timely pay rent at an attractive rate. If a tenant experiences a downturn in its business or other types of financial distress, it may be unable to make timely rental payments. If lease defaults occur, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord. Leases representing approximately 10.2% of our annualized base rent are scheduled to expire in 2026, and as of December 31, 2025, our portfolio, including our proportionate share of properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, had a weighted average lease term of 5.7 years, and had five vacant operating properties, with an aggregate 0.5 million square feet, including four operating properties, with an aggregate of 0.4 million square feet, that have remained vacant for over one year. If our tenants decide not to renew their leases, terminate their leases early or default on their leases, we will experience a loss in the associated rental revenue and will incur property operating costs that will no longer be reimbursed by the vacating tenant. When tenant leases expire, we confirm the condition of the premises and will seek to enforce the performance of any outstanding tenant obligations, such as repair and maintenance and lease surrender obligations. These efforts can lead to disputes with the tenants, and we cannot provide any assurance we will be successful in enforcing the tenant's obligations. Accordingly, we may incur enforcement and property operating and capital costs in connection with expired leases that may not be recoverable. Tenant lease expirations, delays in re-leasing vacant space and tenant defaults could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay dividends to stockholders.

Most of our properties depend upon a single tenant for all or a majority of their rental income; therefore, our financial condition, including our ability to make distributions to stockholders, may be adversely affected by the bankruptcy or insolvency, a downturn in the business, or a lease termination of such a single tenant.

Most of our rental revenue is from our properties leased to single tenants. The value of our single tenant properties is materially dependent on the performance of those tenants under their respective leases. Our tenants face competition within their industries and other factors that could reduce their ability to pay us rent. Lease payment defaults by such tenants could cause us to reduce the amount of distributions that we pay to our stockholders. A default by a single or major tenant, the failure of a guarantor to fulfill its obligations or premature termination of a lease to such a tenant or such tenant's election not to extend a lease upon its expiration could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

We expect to continue to convert certain vacant properties to multi-tenant use, and cannot provide any assurance that the investments we make of time and capital to do so will increase the value of the subject properties.

Where we determine it will maximize the value of the subject property, we have converted certain vacant properties to multi-tenant use and expect we will continue to do so. Our multi-tenant properties are subject to a variety of risks not typically encountered in real estate properties that are operated by or for a single tenant, which could materially adversely affect the value of our investment, including:

- conversion to multi-tenant use will require us to make significant investment in the subject property, such as to create common areas, separate building systems, construct new demising walls and corridors and install restrooms and access points;
- in order to attract high quality anchor tenants, we may be required to install and guarantee the full operation of significant amenities like cafeterias and gyms and the cost to operate these amenities may not be recoverable particularly if the building is not fully occupied; and
- multi-tenant properties generally require greater landlord responsibility to manage and operate the properties and bear the associated costs, which will place added burden on our property management team and will result in costs that may not be recoverable from the tenants.

We may incur costs to convert properties to multi-tenant use and to operate multi-tenant properties that may not be recoverable and we cannot provide any assurance that our decision to convert properties to multi-tenant will increase the value of the subject properties.

Government budgetary pressures and priorities, and trends in government employment and office leasing may adversely impact our business.

We believe that recent government budgetary and spending priorities and enhancements in technology have resulted in a decrease in government office use for employees. Furthermore, over the past several years, government tenants have reduced their space utilization per employee and consolidated government tenants into existing government owned properties. Persistent remote and hybrid work practices have also reduced space utilization at many of our government properties. These factors have reduced the demand for government leased space, may continue to do so and may make it more likely the United States Government terminates the applicable lease at expiration. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 72,000 of our occupied square feet leased to the GSA were within periods during which the tenant has the right to terminate their space without a termination fee, or “non-firm terms.” Efforts to manage space utilization rates and reduce government spending may result in the government tenants exercising early termination rights under our leases, vacating our properties upon expiration of our leases in order to relocate, or renewing their leases for less space than they currently occupy. Also, our government tenants’ desire to reconfigure leased office space to manage utilization per employee may require us to spend significant amounts for tenant improvements, and tenant relocations are often more prevalent in those circumstances. Compared to our historical experience with government tenants, the current government tenants’ leasing decisions and strategies may be less predictable.

We have made equity and member loan investments in the Arch Street Joint Venture which may not be recoverable.

We are invested in the Arch Street Joint Venture where we own a 20% minority, non-controlling interest and our partner owns the remaining 80% interest. As of December 31, 2025, the carrying value of our equity investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture before the impairment loss described below was \$10.8 million and we had member loans outstanding to the Arch Street Joint Venture in the principal amount of \$6.6 million. These member loans were made to fund certain capital requirements of the joint venture when our partner in the Arch Street Joint Venture did not have access to sufficient liquidity to contribute its share of capital call obligations, including with respect to a principal paydown the Arch Street Joint Venture was required to make during November 2024 to extend the maturity date of the non-recourse mortgage notes and leasing costs the Arch Street Joint Venture was required to fund in February 2025 to extend the lease at one of the joint venture properties. Our partner in the Arch Street Joint Venture may continue to be unable to contribute its share of capital requirements of the Arch Street Joint Venture.

Our member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture is non-recourse and unsecured, structurally subordinate to the Arch Street Joint Venture Mortgage Debt, and interest and principal are payable monthly solely out of the excess cash from the joint venture after payment of property operating expenses, interest and principal on the Arch Street Joint Venture Mortgage Debt and other joint venture expenses and excess proceeds from the sale of any of the joint venture properties. Due to the capital constraints of our joint venture partner, the Arch Street Joint Venture has been unable to make an approximately \$16.0 million principal prepayment on the Arch Street Joint Venture Mortgage Debt to satisfy the 60% loan-to-value condition to extend the maturity date until November 27, 2026. The Arch Street Joint Venture Mortgage Debt was temporarily extended until February 26, 2026 and the joint venture remains in discussions with the lenders about next steps which may include an additional short-term extension and restructuring of the debt. We cannot provide any assurance that the Arch Street Joint Venture will be able to satisfy the loan-to-value condition or otherwise extend or refinance this debt obligation or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default. Because of the subordinate position of our investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture, our investment, including our member loan, may not be recoverable. Due to the uncertainties with regard to recovery of our Arch Street Joint Venture investments, we recorded an other-than-temporary impairment loss on our investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture, thereby reducing the carrying value of our investment to zero, and recorded a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million against our \$6.6 million member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture during the year ended December 31, 2025. Beginning in 2026, we will record management fees from the Arch Street Joint Venture and interest income on the member loan on a cash basis rather than accrual basis.

The Arch Street Joint Venture and any other joint venture investments we make could be adversely affected by the lack of sole decision-making authority, reliance on joint venture partners’ financial condition and any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners.

We are invested in the Arch Street Joint Venture and have co-invested and may in the future co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other structures in which we acquire non-controlling interests in, or share responsibility for, managing the affairs of a property, partnership, co-tenancy or other entity. Our ability to determine the strategy with respect to properties we own through the Arch Street Joint Venture is materially limited compared to acquisitions we make directly, including with respect to leasing, disposition, financing and liquidation decisions (including if such actions are necessary to maintain compliance with our debt commitments).

We also may enter into future joint ventures pursuant to which we will not be able to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the properties owned through such joint ventures or similar ownership structure. In addition, investments in joint ventures may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including potential deadlocks in making major decisions, restrictions on our ability to exit the joint venture, reliance on joint venture partners and the possibility that a joint venture partner might become bankrupt or fail to fund its share of required capital contributions, thus exposing us to liabilities in excess of our share of the joint venture or jeopardizing our REIT status. The funding of our capital contributions to such joint ventures may be dependent on proceeds from the sale of real estate assets, credit facility advances or sales of equity securities. Joint venture partners, including Arch Street Capital Partners, may have business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our best interests. We may, in specific circumstances, be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners. In addition, any disputes that may arise between us and joint venture partners, including Arch Street Capital Partners, may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses. Any of the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The United States Government's "green lease" policies may adversely affect us.

In recent years, the United States Government has instituted "green lease" policies which allow a government tenant to require Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for commercial interiors, or LEED®-CI, designation in selecting new premises or renewing leases at existing premises, and these policies have and may continue to be expanded to cover additional enhanced requirements. In addition, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 allows the United States Government to give preference to buildings for lease that have received an "Energy Star" label. Complying with enhanced requirements may be costly and time consuming, but our failure to do so may result in our competitive disadvantage in acquiring new or retaining existing government tenants.

We may be unable to successfully execute on our strategy to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets.

As part of our investment strategy, we intend to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets that have an office component. We believe that by doing so we will increase that value of our portfolio, as it is our experience that dedicated use assets have greater tenant utilization and higher renewal probability. As of December 31, 2025, our portfolio was comprised of 70.1% and 64.2% traditional office properties, calculated based on rentable square feet and annualized base rent, respectively. In order to increase the percentage of dedicated use assets in our portfolio, we intend to acquire additional dedicated use assets and dispose of traditional office properties. Our ability to acquire new properties and dispose of existing properties in our portfolio is dependent upon competitive and market conditions, which may not be favorable to us at any given time, as well as other factors outside of our control. We may not be successful in executing our strategy of shifting our portfolio concentration over time towards more dedicated use assets, and whether or not we are successful in executing such strategy, we may not achieve our objective of increasing the value of our portfolio.

Competition for acquisitions may reduce the number of acquisition opportunities available to us and increase the costs of those acquisitions.

We intend to pursue acquisitions of additional commercial real estate properties as part of our business strategy. We may face competition for such acquisition opportunities from other investors, and such competition may adversely affect us by subjecting us to the following risks:

- an inability to acquire a desired property because of competition from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including publicly traded and privately held REITs, private real estate funds, domestic and foreign financial institutions, life insurance companies, sovereign wealth funds, pension trusts, partnerships and individual investors;
- we may incur costs on unsuccessful acquisitions that we will not be able to recover; and
- an increase in the purchase price for such acquisition property in the event we are able to acquire such desired property.

Accordingly, competition for acquisitions may limit our opportunities to grow our business, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may suffer adverse effects from acquisitions of commercial real estate properties.

We intend to pursue acquisitions of additional commercial real estate properties as part of our business strategy. Acquisitions of commercial properties entail risks, such as the risk that we may not be in a position, or have the opportunity in the future, to make suitable property acquisitions on advantageous terms and/or that such acquisitions fail to perform as expected.

We may pursue selective acquisitions of properties in regions where we have not previously owned properties. These acquisitions may entail risks in addition to those we face with acquisitions in more familiar regions, such as our not sufficiently anticipating conditions or trends in a new market and therefore not being able to operate the acquired property profitably.

In addition, we may acquire properties that are subject to liabilities in situations where we have no recourse, or only limited recourse, against the prior owners or other third parties with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of those properties, we might have to pay substantial sums to settle or contest it. Examples of unknown liabilities with respect to acquired properties include, but are not limited to:

- liabilities for remediation of disclosed or undisclosed environmental contamination;
- claims by tenants, vendors or other persons dealing with the former owners of the properties;
- liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business; and
- claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

Our performance is subject to risks inherent in owning real estate investments.

We are generally subject to risks incidental to the ownership of real estate. These risks include:

- changes in supply of or demand for properties in our market or sub-markets;
- competition for tenants in our market or sub-markets;
- the ongoing need for capital improvements;
- increased operating costs, which may not necessarily be offset by increased rents, including insurance premiums, utilities, real estate taxes, capital expenditures and repair and maintenance costs, due to inflation and other factors;
- changes in tax, real estate and zoning laws;
- changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies;
- inability of tenants to pay rent;
- competition from the development of new space in our market or sub-markets and the quality of competition, such as the attractiveness of our properties as compared to our competitors' properties based on considerations such as convenience of location, rental rates, amenities and safety record; and
- civil unrest, rumors or threats of war, terrorism, adverse political conditions, acts of God, including earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters (which may result in uninsured losses) and other factors beyond our control.

Should any of the foregoing occur, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face considerable competition in the leasing market and may be unable to renew existing leases or re-let space on terms similar to our existing leases, or we may expend significant capital in our efforts to re-lease space, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We compete with a number of other owners and operators of competitive properties to renew leases with our existing tenants and to attract new tenants. If our properties are not as attractive to existing or new tenants as properties owned by our competitors due to the age of the buildings, physical condition, lack of amenities or other similar factors, we could lose tenants, it could take longer to re-lease our properties and we could suffer lower rental rates. To the extent that we are able to renew leases that are scheduled to expire in the short-term or re-let such space to new tenants, heightened competition may require us to give rent concessions or provide tenant improvements to a greater extent than we otherwise would have.

If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose potential tenants, and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge, or

may not be able to increase rates to market rates, in order to retain tenants upon expiration of their existing leases. Even if our tenants renew their leases or we can re-let the space, the terms and other costs of renewal or re-letting, including the cost of required renovations, increased tenant improvement allowances, leasing commissions, declining rental rates, and rent or other potential concessions, may be less favorable than the terms of our current leases and could require significant capital expenditures. Our inability to renew leases or re-let space in a reasonable time, a decline in rental rates or an increase in tenant improvement allowances, leasing commissions, rent concessions or other costs may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tenant payment defaults may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Nearly all of our revenues and income comes from rental income from real property. As such, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if our tenants default on their lease payment obligations. Our ability to manage our assets is also subject to federal bankruptcy laws and state laws that limit creditors' rights and remedies available to real property owners to collect delinquent rents. If a tenant becomes insolvent or bankrupt, we cannot be sure that we could recover the premises from the tenant promptly or from a trustee or debtor-in-possession in any bankruptcy proceeding relating to that tenant. We also cannot be sure that we would receive any rent in the proceeding sufficient to cover our expenses with respect to the premises. If a tenant becomes bankrupt, the federal bankruptcy code will apply and, in some instances, may restrict the amount and recoverability of our claims against the tenant. A tenant's default on its payment obligations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our leases provide tenants with the right to terminate their leases early, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our leases permit our tenants to terminate their leases as to all or a portion of their leased premises prior to their stated lease expiration dates under certain circumstances, such as providing notice by a certain date and, in most cases, paying a termination fee. As of December 31, 2025, 12.3% of our occupied square footage was subject to early termination provisions. There were no tenant-exercised early lease termination options during the year ended December 31, 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2024, one tenant exercised an early termination option which resulted in the partial termination of approximately 30,000 square feet under an approximately 127,000 square foot lease effective in May 2025. We and the tenant agreed on an early termination of the remaining 97,000 square feet leased to this tenant as part of a simultaneous sale of the property in October 2025. To the extent that our tenants exercise early termination rights, our cash flow and earnings will be adversely affected, and we can provide no assurances that we will be able to generate an equivalent amount of net effective rent by leasing the vacated space to new third-party tenants. If our tenants elect to terminate their leases early, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness and may need to incur more in the future.

As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately \$465.0 million of total outstanding consolidated indebtedness. In addition, in connection with executing our business strategies going forward, we expect to invest in our current portfolio and, as market conditions permit, intend to acquire additional properties and make strategic investments, and we may elect to finance these endeavors by incurring additional indebtedness. The amount of such indebtedness could have material adverse consequences for us, including:

- hindering our ability to adjust to changing market, industry or economic conditions;
- limiting our ability to access the capital markets to raise additional equity or refinance maturing debt on favorable terms to fund acquisitions, respond to competitive challenges or otherwise execute our business strategy;
- limiting the amount of free cash flow available for future operations, reinvestment in our portfolio, acquisitions, dividends or other uses;
- making us more vulnerable to economic or industry downturns, including interest rate increases; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to less leveraged competitors.

Our ability to arrange additional financing will depend on, among other factors, the lender's view of the quality of our portfolio, including tenant credit quality and weighted average lease term, our financial position and performance, as well as prevailing market conditions and other factors beyond our control. If we are able to obtain additional financing, such financing could further raise our borrowing costs and adversely impact our ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our charter and bylaws do not limit the amount of indebtedness we may incur. Accordingly, our Board of Directors may permit us to incur additional debt and would do so, for example, if it were necessary to maintain our status as a REIT. We might become more highly leveraged as a result, and our financial condition, results of operations and funds available for distribution to stockholders might be negatively affected, and the risk of default on our indebtedness could increase, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have existing debt and refinancing risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, including the risk that we will be unable to extend or refinance some or all of our debt, or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default under the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes.

We have both fixed and variable rate indebtedness and may incur additional indebtedness in the future, including borrowings under our New Revolving Facility. As described in more detail in the section in this report entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Agreements”, in February 2026, we entered into a credit agreement for the New Revolving Facility and the Original Revolving Facility was terminated and the indebtedness thereunder discharged and paid in full with borrowings under the New Revolving Facility. Our New Revolving Facility is scheduled to mature in February 2028 and we have options to extend such maturity date until February 2029 if we satisfy certain conditions. Additionally, as described in more detail in the section of this report entitled Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition - Liquidity and Capital Resources - CMBS Loan”, our CMBS loan is now scheduled to mature in February 2029 and we have options to further extend such maturity date an additional 18 months until August 2030 if we satisfy certain conditions. We are dependent upon the New Revolving Facility, which is a fully recourse borrowing facility secured by our ownership interest in 28 of our properties and related collateral and guaranteed in full by us, for liquidity to execute our business strategies, and our CMBS Loan provides cross-collateralized financing for a total of 19 properties in our portfolio, and therefore the lender will have recourse to any and all of the assets that secure the debt in the event we default. We cannot provide assurance we will be able to extend, refinance or repay these debt obligations at maturity. Our ability to extend or refinance debt will be affected by our financial condition and various other factors existing at the relevant time, including factors beyond our control, such as capital and credit market conditions, the state of the national and regional economies, local real estate conditions and the equity in and value of the related collateral. We may be required to make significant principal repayments to extend or refinance our debt obligations.

The non-recourse mortgage notes associated with the Arch Street Joint Venture were scheduled to mature on November 27, 2025, subject to one remaining one-year borrower option to extend the maturity until November 27, 2026. The Arch Street Joint Venture exercised the extension option during September 2025. However, in order to extend the debt, the Arch Street Joint Venture is required to make an approximately \$16.0 million prepayment of loan principal outstanding to satisfy the 60% loan-to-value extension condition. Due to capital constraints of our joint venture partner, the joint venture has been unable to make this prepayment. The loan was temporarily extended until February 26, 2026 and the joint venture remains in discussions with the lenders about next steps which may include an additional short-term extension and restructuring of the debt with a lender excess cash flow sweep and the requirement to sell one or more properties and utilize the net proceeds to prepay principal outstanding under the debt. We cannot provide any assurance that the Arch Street Joint Venture will be able to satisfy the loan-to-value condition or otherwise extend or refinance this debt obligation or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default. Due to the uncertainties with regard to recovery of our Arch Street Joint Venture investments, we recorded an other-than-temporary impairment loss on our investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture thereby reducing the carrying value of our investment to zero, and recorded a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million against our \$6.6 million member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture during the year ended December 31, 2025. Beginning in 2026, we will record management fees from the Arch Street Joint Venture and interest income on the member loan on a cash basis rather than accrual basis.

As a result of the indebtedness we incur, we are, and expect to be, subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing including:

- that we will be unable to extend, refinance or repay our debt as it becomes due or increase the availability of overall debt on terms as favorable as those of our existing debt, or at all;
- that interest rates may rise;
- that our cash flow could be insufficient to make required payments of principal and interest;
- that required payments on mortgages and on our other debt are not reduced if the economic performance of any property declines;
- that debt service obligations will reduce funds available for distribution to our stockholders;

- that any default on our debt, due to non-compliance with financial covenants or otherwise, could result in acceleration of those obligations;
- that we may be unable to extend, refinance or repay the debt as it becomes due; and
- that if our degree of leverage is viewed unfavorably by lenders or potential joint venture partners, it could affect our ability to obtain additional financing.

If we are unable to extend, refinance or repay our indebtedness as it becomes due, we may need to sell assets or to seek protection from our creditors under applicable law, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial covenants could materially adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.

We have incurred debt pursuant to the New Revolving Facility and the CMBS Loan. The credit agreement governing the New Revolving Facility and the CMBS Loan each contain various financial and other covenants, including, with respect to the Revolving Facility, various financial covenants and other covenants restricting, subject to certain exceptions, liens, investments, mergers, asset sales, and the payment of certain dividends and share repurchases. The financial covenants under the New Revolving Facility are discussed in the section in this report entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Credit Agreements – Revolving Facility Covenants”. In addition, pursuant to the February 2026 Loan Modification Agreement described herein, the CMBS Loan contains a cash sweep arrangement, whereby each month until maturity, the lender will sweep all monthly excess cash flows from the 19 properties, after payment of interest and property operating expenses. During the initial extension period, the lender will apply one-half of such excess funds to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan, and the other half to fund the all-purpose reserve.

The financial and other covenants under our existing indebtedness, as well as any additional restrictions to which we may become subject in connection with additional financings or refinancings, could restrict our ability to pursue business initiatives, effect certain transactions or make other changes to our business that may otherwise be beneficial to us, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, violations of these covenants could cause declarations of default under, and acceleration of, any related indebtedness, which would result in material adverse consequences to our financial condition. The New Revolving Facility contains cross-default provisions that give the lenders the right to declare a default if we are in default resulting in (or permitting the) acceleration of other debt under other loans in excess of certain amounts. In the event of a default, we may be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources, which may not be available to us on attractive terms, or at all, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on external sources of capital that are outside of our control, which may affect our ability to achieve our business strategies.

We will be required to make significant capital investments in our existing portfolio, including tenant improvement allowances to attract and retain tenants, as well as normal building improvements to replace obsolete building components. As market conditions permit, we intend to acquire new properties which will similarly require us to make capital investments. We do not expect our cash flows from operations alone to be sufficient to fund our future capital investments and, therefore, we will be dependent upon our ability to access third-party sources of capital, including the New Revolving Facility and other sources of debt and equity capital. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends on a number of factors, including general market conditions, the market’s view of the quality of our assets, the market’s perception of our growth potential, our current debt levels and our current and expected future earnings. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain the capital necessary to fund the investments we will be required to make in our existing portfolio or to acquire new properties on terms favorable to us or at all. If we are unable to obtain a sufficient level of third-party financing to fund our capital needs, our ability to achieve our business strategies will be materially adversely affected.

Our expenses may remain constant or increase, even if our revenues decrease, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Costs associated with our business, such as debt repayments, real estate taxes, insurance premiums and maintenance costs, are relatively inelastic and generally do not decrease, and may increase, when a property is not fully occupied, rental rates decrease, a tenant fails to pay rent or other circumstances cause a reduction in property revenues. As a result, if revenues drop, we may not be able to reduce our expenses accordingly, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Real estate taxes may increase without notice.

The real estate taxes on our properties may increase as property tax rates change and as those properties are assessed or reassessed by tax authorities. While the majority of our leases are under a net lease structure, some or all of such real estate taxes may not be collectible from our tenants, and for our vacant properties, we are unable to recover real estate taxes from any former tenants. In such event, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, trading price of our common stock and our ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to pay dividends to our stockholders could be adversely affected, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Real estate property investments are illiquid. We may not be able to dispose of properties when desired or on favorable terms.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid. Our ability to quickly sell or exchange any of our properties in response to changes in economic and other conditions will be limited. No assurances can be given that we will recognize full value, at a price and at terms that are acceptable to us, for any property that we determine to sell. Our ability to successfully execute on our asset disposition and capital recycling sale program is dependent on market conditions, and such conditions have been and may continue to be unfavorable for commercial real estate generally and office assets in particular, as well as for buyer financing of these assets. We may incur costs on unsuccessful dispositions that we will not be able to recover. In general, when we sell properties that are vacant or soon to be vacant, the valuation will be discounted if the new owner is required to make capital improvements and to reflect that the new owner will bear carrying costs until the property has been leased up and take the risk that the property may not be leased up on a timely basis, favorable terms or at all. As part of our asset disposition activities, we have sought and may continue to seek to sell properties to buyers who intend to re-develop the subject property. While these sale transactions can result in higher sale valuations, they also may require us as seller to bear a portion of the buyer's redevelopment risk through longer due diligence periods during which we remain responsible for carrying costs of the property and the buyer may terminate the transaction. Our inability to respond rapidly to changes in the performance of our investments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We, our tenants and our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as environmental laws, state and local fire and safety requirements, building codes and land use regulations.

We, our tenants and our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as environmental laws, state and local fire and safety requirements, building codes and land use regulations. Failure to comply with these requirements could subject us, or our tenants, to governmental fines or private litigant damage awards. In addition, compliance with these requirements, including new requirements or stricter interpretation of existing requirements, may require us, or our tenants, to incur significant expenditures. We do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether future requirements, including any requirements that may emerge from pending or future climate change regulations or legislation, will develop. Environmental noncompliance liability also could impact a tenant's ability to make rental payments to us. Furthermore, our reputation could be negatively affected if we violate environmental laws or regulations, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be subject to liabilities resulting from the presence of hazardous substances, waste or petroleum products at, on, under or emanating from such property, including investigation and cleanup costs, natural resource damages, third-party liability for cleanup costs, personal injury or property damage and costs or losses arising from property use restrictions. In particular, some of our properties are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks used to store petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, certain of our properties are on, adjacent to or near sites upon which others, including former owners or tenants of our properties, have engaged, or may in the future engage, in activities that have released or may have released petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. Cleanup liabilities are often imposed without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination, and the liability may be joint and several. The presence of hazardous substances also may result in use restrictions on impacted properties or result in liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages it incurs to address contamination. We also may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances or waste disposal or treatment facilities if we arranged for disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at such facilities, whether or not we own such facilities. Moreover, buildings and other improvements on our properties may contain asbestos-containing material or other hazardous building materials or could have indoor air quality concerns (e.g., from airborne contaminants such as mold), which may subject us to costs, damages and other liabilities including abatement cleanup, personal injury, and property damage liabilities. The foregoing could adversely affect occupancy and our ability to lease, sell or borrow against any affected property and could require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with climate change.

The physical effects of climate change could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations and business. To the extent the physical effects of climate change impact our markets, over time, we could experience declining demand for leasing our buildings or increasing costs associated with remediation and adaptation. Climate change may also make property insurance unavailable or available only with less favorable terms and increase energy and other operating costs. In addition, we face risks associated with the transition to a lower-carbon economy related to, among other things, federal, state and local legislation and regulations that are being implemented or are under consideration to mitigate the effects of climate change as well as evolving tenant preferences. The operating costs and capital expenditures associated with meeting new and evolving regulatory and legal requirements and tenant preferences, including those related to reporting and managing greenhouse gas emissions, could negatively impact our financial results.

Compliance or failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act could result in substantial costs.

Our properties must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (the “ADA”) and any equivalent state or local laws, to the extent that our properties are public accommodations as defined under such laws. Under the ADA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. If one or more of our properties is not in compliance with the ADA or any equivalent state or local laws, we may be required to incur additional costs to bring such property into compliance with the ADA or similar state or local laws. Noncompliance with the ADA or similar state and local laws could also result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. We cannot predict the ultimate amount of the cost of compliance with the ADA or any equivalent state or local laws. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or any equivalent state or local laws, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our assets may be subject to impairment charges.

We regularly review our real estate assets for impairment, and based on these reviews, we have recorded and may continue to record impairment losses on our properties. Negative or uncertain market and economic conditions, as well as market volatility, increase the likelihood of incurring impairment losses. Other factors that could increase the likelihood of incurring impairment include actual or expected tenant vacancies, identification of a property for potential sale and a tenant bankruptcy or default. Such impairment losses may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Uninsured and underinsured losses may adversely affect our operations.

We, or in certain instances, tenants at our properties, carry comprehensive commercial general liability, fire, extended coverage, business interruption, rental loss coverage, environmental and umbrella liability coverage on all of our properties. We also carry wind and flood coverage on properties in areas where we believe such coverage is warranted, in each case with limits of liability that we deem adequate. Similarly, we are insured against the risk of direct physical damage in amounts we believe to be adequate to reimburse us, on a replacement cost basis, for costs incurred to repair or rebuild each property, including loss of rental income during the reconstruction period. However, we may be subject to certain types of losses that are generally uninsured losses, including, but not limited to losses caused by riots, war or acts of God. In the event of substantial property loss, the insurance coverage may not be sufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement cost of the property. In the event of an uninsured loss, we could lose some or all of our capital investment, cash flow and anticipated profits related to one or more properties. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors also might make it not feasible to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds we receive might not be adequate to restore our economic position with respect to such property, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business could be materially adversely affected by security breaches through cyber-attacks, cyber intrusions or otherwise.

We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber-attacks or cyber intrusions, malware, computer viruses, business email compromise, compromised vendor software, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems inside our organization and other significant disruptions of our information technology networks and related systems, which are essential to the operation of our business. These risks include potential operational interruptions, fraudulent transfer of assets or unauthorized access to and exposure of valuable and confidential data, ransom costs, increased cybersecurity protection and insurance costs, litigation and remediation costs and damage to our relationships with our tenants,

among other things. There can be no assurance that our efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our information technology networks and related systems will be effective. A security breach involving our information technology networks and related systems could disrupt our operations in numerous ways that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The obligations and requirements to which we are subject as a public company are extensive and will increase when we no longer qualify as an “emerging growth company.”

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Act and are required to prepare our financial statements in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC. These and other public company obligations and requirements place significant demands on our management, administrative and operational resources, including accounting and information technology resources. If we are unable to satisfy these compliance obligations in a timely and effective fashion, our ability to comply with our financial reporting requirements and other rules that apply to reporting companies could be impaired and our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

As of the date of filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we qualify as an “emerging growth company.” As such, we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that apply to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the requirements to hold a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved. These exemptions will expire no later than December 31, 2026 (the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the first sale of our common equity securities pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act), at which time our public company compliance demands and costs will increase. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we will rely on the exemptions available to us as an emerging growth company. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Our business could be adversely impacted if there are deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting.

The design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations. While management will continue to review the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, there can be no assurance that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. Even if we continue to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect fraud or misstatements. Failure to implement or maintain required controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation or maintenance, could harm our results of operations or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we or our independent registered public accounting firm discover a material weakness in our internal control, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market’s confidence in our financial statements and harm our stock price. In addition, a delay in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could subject us to a variety of administrative sanctions, including ineligibility for short form resale registration, action by the SEC, the suspension or delisting of our common stock from and the inability of registered broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock, which would further reduce our stock price and could harm our business.

The success of our business depends on retaining officers and employees.

Our continued success depends to a significant degree upon the contributions of certain key personnel including, but not limited to, Paul H. McDowell, our Chief Executive Officer, who would be difficult to replace. We cannot provide any assurance that Mr. McDowell or any of our other key personnel will remain employed by us. Our ability to retain such individuals, or to attract a suitable replacement should he leave, is dependent on the competitive nature of the employment market. The loss of services of Mr. McDowell or other key personnel may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. No assurance can be given that we will be able to retain key employees, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The interest rate hedge instruments we have used and may continue to use to manage some of our exposure to interest rate volatility involve risk, such as the risk that counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements. Failure to hedge effectively against such interest rate changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may amend our investment strategy and business policies without stockholder approval.

Our Board of Directors may change our investment strategy or any of our investment guidelines, financing strategy or leverage policies with respect to investments, developments, acquisitions, growth, operations, indebtedness, capitalization and dividends at any time without the consent of our stockholders, which could result in an investment portfolio with a different risk profile. Such a change in our strategy may increase our exposure to interest rate risk, default risk and real estate market fluctuations, among other risks. These changes could adversely affect our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The New Revolving Facility may limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock, including repurchasing shares of our common stock.

Under the credit agreement governing the New Revolving Facility, our dividends may not exceed the greater of (1) 100% of our adjusted funds available for distribution (as defined in the credit agreement), and (2) the amount required for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Any inability to pay dividends may negatively impact our REIT status or could cause stockholders to sell shares of our common stock, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The market price of our common stock may vary substantially.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate widely as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. In addition, the stock market is subject to fluctuations in share prices and trading volumes that affect the market prices of the shares of many companies. These fluctuations in the stock market may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Among the factors that could affect the market price of our common stock are:

- actual or anticipated quarterly fluctuations in our business, financial condition and operating results;
- changes in revenues or earnings estimates or publication of research reports and recommendations by financial analysts or actions taken by rating agencies with respect to our securities or those of other REITs;
- the ability of our tenants to pay rent to us and meet their other obligations to us under current lease terms;
- our ability to re-lease spaces as leases expire;
- our ability to extend or refinance our indebtedness as it matures;
- any changes in our dividend policy;
- any future issuances of equity securities;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;
- general economic, political and financial market conditions and, in particular, developments related to market conditions for the real estate industry; and
- domestic and international economic factors unrelated to our performance.

Risks Related to Our Status as a REIT

Our failure to maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT and believe we have been organized and have operated in a manner that has allowed us to qualify and to remain qualified as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with our initial taxable year ended December 31, 2021. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS that we qualify as a REIT and the statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not binding on the IRS or any court. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that we have qualified as a REIT or that we will remain qualified as such in the future. If we fail to maintain our qualification as

a REIT or lose our REIT status, we will face significant tax consequences that would substantially reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders for each of the years involved because:

- we would not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to stockholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to regular U.S. federal corporate income tax;
- we could be subject to increased state and local taxes; and
- unless we are entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we could not elect to be taxed as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which we were disqualified.

Any such corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce our cash available for, among other things, our operations and distributions to stockholders. In addition, if we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will not be required to make distributions to our stockholders. As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital and could materially and adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must satisfy a number of requirements, including requirements regarding the ownership of our common stock, requirements regarding the composition of our assets and a requirement that at least 95% of our gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources, such as “rents from real property.” Also, we must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gains. In addition, legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may materially and adversely affect our investors, our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the desirability of an investment in a REIT relative to other investments.

Even if we remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to some federal, state and local income, property and excise taxes on our income or property and, in certain cases, a 100% penalty tax, in the event we sell property as a dealer. In addition, our taxable REIT subsidiaries will be subject to income tax as regular corporations in the jurisdictions in which they operate.

If either Realty Income or VEREIT failed to qualify as a REIT during certain periods prior to the Distribution, we would be prevented from electing to qualify as a REIT.

Under applicable Treasury Regulations, if Realty Income or VEREIT failed to qualify as a REIT during certain periods prior to the Distribution, unless Realty Income’s or VEREIT’s failure was subject to relief under U.S. federal income tax laws, we would be prevented from electing to qualify as a REIT prior to the fifth calendar year following the year in which Realty Income or VEREIT failed to qualify.

If certain of our subsidiaries, including our operating partnership, fail to qualify as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and would suffer other adverse consequences.

One or more of our subsidiaries may be treated as a partnership or disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes and, therefore, will not be subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners or its members, as applicable, which may include us, will be allocated, and may be required to pay tax with respect to, such partner’s or member’s share of its income. We cannot assure you that the IRS will not challenge the status of any subsidiary partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest as a disregarded entity or partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating any subsidiary partnership or limited liability company as an entity taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we could fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, we would likely cease to qualify as a REIT. Also, the failure of any subsidiary partnerships or limited liability company to qualify as a disregarded entity or partnership for applicable income tax purposes could cause it to become subject to federal and state corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners or members, including us.

Any taxable REIT subsidiaries owned by us are subject to corporate-level taxes and our dealings with our taxable REIT subsidiaries may be subject to 100% excise tax.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. Both the subsidiary and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A corporation of which a taxable REIT subsidiary directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will automatically be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Overall, no more than 25% (20% for tax years beginning before January 1, 2026) of the gross value of a REIT's assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. In addition, the taxable REIT subsidiary rules limit the deductibility of amounts paid or accrued by a taxable REIT subsidiary to its parent REIT to assure that the taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. The rules also impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a taxable REIT subsidiary and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's length basis.

Taxable REIT subsidiaries that we own or may form will pay federal, state and local income tax on their taxable income, and their after-tax net income will be available for distribution to us but will not be required to be distributed to us, unless necessary to maintain our REIT qualification. In certain circumstances, the ability of our taxable REIT subsidiaries to deduct interest expenses for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be limited. While we plan to monitor the aggregate value of the securities of our taxable REIT subsidiaries and intend to conduct our affairs so that such securities will represent less than 25% of the value of our total assets, there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with the taxable REIT subsidiary limitation or avoid the application of the 100% excise tax discussed above in all market conditions.

Distribution requirements imposed by law limit our flexibility.

To maintain our status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we generally are required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gains, each year. We also are subject to tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our taxable income (including net capital gains) each year.

In addition, we are subject to a 4% non-deductible excise tax to the extent that we fail to distribute during any calendar year at least the sum of 85% of our ordinary income for that calendar year, 95% of our capital gain net income for the calendar year, and any amount of that income that was not distributed in prior years.

We intend to continue to make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code as well as to reduce our exposure to federal income taxes and the non-deductible excise tax. Differences in timing between the receipt of income and the payment of expenses to arrive at taxable income, along with the effect of required debt amortization payments, could require us to borrow funds to meet the distribution requirements that are necessary to achieve the tax benefits associated with qualifying as a REIT.

We may make distributions on our common stock in common stock and/or cash. Our stockholders may sell shares of our common stock to pay tax on such dividends, placing downward pressure on the market price of our common stock.

In order to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements, we are permitted, subject to certain conditions and limitations, to make distributions that are in part payable in shares of our common stock. Distributions of cash and common stock will be treated as dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, stockholders may be required to pay income tax with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash received in the distribution. If a stockholder sells shares of our stock to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of the stock at the time of the sale. Moreover, if a significant number of our stockholders sell shares of our stock to pay such taxes, it may cause the stock distribution to be viewed as economically equivalent to a dividend reduction and put downward pressure on the market price of our stock. Furthermore, we may be required to withhold federal income tax with respect to dividends paid to certain non-U.S. stockholders, including dividends payable in our stock.

The tax imposed on REITs engaging in "prohibited transactions" may limit our ability to engage in transactions which would be treated as sales for federal income tax purposes.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held in inventory primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Although we do not intend to hold any properties that would be characterized as inventory held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our business, such characterization is a factual determination and no guarantee can

be given that the IRS would agree with our characterization of our properties or that we will always be able to make use of the available safe harbors.

Legislative or other actions affecting REITs could have a negative effect on us or our investors.

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Changes to the tax laws, with or without retroactive application, could adversely affect us or our investors, including holders of our common stock or debt securities. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect us or our investors. New legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, the federal income tax consequences of such qualification, or the federal income tax consequences of an investment in us. Also, the law relating to the tax treatment of other entities, or an investment in other entities, could change, making an investment in such other entities more attractive relative to an investment in a REIT.

Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common Stock

Limitations on the ownership of our common stock and other provisions of our charter may preclude the acquisition or change of control of our Company.

Certain provisions contained in our charter and certain provisions of Maryland law may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us and may thereby inhibit a change of control. Provisions of our charter are designed to assist us in maintaining our qualification as a REIT under the Code by preventing concentrated ownership of our capital stock that might jeopardize REIT qualification. Among other things, unless exempted by our Board of Directors, no person may actually or constructively own more than 9.8% of the aggregate of the outstanding shares of our common stock by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, or 9.8% of the aggregate of the outstanding shares of all classes and series of our outstanding stock by value. Our Board of Directors may, in its sole discretion, grant exemptions to the stock ownership limits, subject to such conditions and the receipt by our Board of Directors of certain representations and undertakings.

In addition to these ownership limits, our charter also prohibits any person from:

- beneficially or constructively owning, as determined by applying certain attribution rules of the Code, shares of our capital stock that would result in us being “closely held” under Section 856(h) of the Code;
- transferring our capital stock if such transfer would result in our stock being owned by fewer than 100 persons (determined under the principles of Section 856(a)(5) of the Code);
- beneficially or constructively owning shares of our capital stock to the extent such ownership would result in us owning (directly or indirectly) an interest in a tenant if the income derived by us from that tenant for our taxable year during which such determination is being made would reasonably be expected to equal or exceed the lesser of one percent of our gross income or an amount that would cause us to fail to satisfy any of the REIT gross income requirements; and
- beneficially or constructively owning shares of our capital stock that would cause us otherwise to fail to qualify as a REIT.

If any transfer of our shares of stock occurs which, if effective, would result in any person beneficially or constructively owning shares of stock in excess, or in violation, of the above transfer or ownership limitations (such person, a prohibited owner), then that number of shares of stock, the beneficial or constructive ownership of which otherwise would cause such person to violate the transfer or ownership limitations (rounded up to the nearest whole share), will be automatically transferred to a charitable trust for the exclusive benefit of a charitable beneficiary, and the prohibited owner will not acquire any rights in such shares. If the transfer to the charitable trust would not be effective for any reason to prevent the violation of the above transfer or ownership limitations, then the transfer of that number of shares of our capital stock that otherwise would cause any person to violate the above limitations will be void. The prohibited owner will not benefit economically from ownership of any shares of our capital stock held in the charitable trust, will have no rights to dividends or other distributions and will not possess any rights to vote or other rights attributable to the shares of our capital stock held in the charitable trust.

Generally, the ownership limits imposed under the Code are based upon direct or indirect ownership by “individuals,” but only during the last half of a taxable year. The ownership limits contained in our charter are based upon direct or indirect ownership at any time by any “person,” which term includes entities. These ownership limitations in our charter are common in REIT governing documents and are intended to provide added assurance of compliance with the tax law requirements, and to

minimize administrative burdens. However, the ownership limits on our common stock also might delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium price for shares of our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Furthermore, under our charter, our Board of Directors has the authority to classify and reclassify any of our unissued shares of capital stock into shares of capital stock with such preferences, rights, powers and restrictions as our Board of Directors may determine. The authorization and issuance of a new class of capital stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our stockholders' best interests, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Maryland law may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us.

The Maryland General Corporation Law (the "MGCL") provides protection for Maryland corporations against unsolicited takeovers by limiting, among other things, the duties of the directors in unsolicited takeover situations. The duties of directors of Maryland corporations do not require them to:

- accept, recommend or respond to any proposal by a person seeking to acquire control of the corporation;
- authorize the corporation to redeem any rights under, or modify or render inapplicable, any stockholder rights plan;
- make a determination under the Maryland Business Combination Act; or
- act or fail to act solely because of the effect the act or failure to act may have on an acquisition or potential acquisition of control of the corporation or the amount or type of consideration that may be offered or paid to the stockholders in an acquisition.

Moreover, under the MGCL, the act of a director of a Maryland corporation relating to or affecting an acquisition or potential acquisition of control is not subject to any higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. The MGCL also contains a statutory presumption that an act of a director of a Maryland corporation satisfies the applicable standards of conduct for directors under the MGCL.

The MGCL also provides that unless exempted, certain Maryland corporations may not engage in business combinations, including mergers, dispositions of 10% or more of its assets, certain issuances of shares of stock and other specified transactions, with an "interested stockholder" or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter unless specified criteria are met. An interested stockholder is generally a person owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of the outstanding stock of the Maryland corporation, unless the stock had been obtained in a transaction approved by its Board of Directors. These and other provisions of the MGCL could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or other change in control, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Market interest rates may have an effect on the value of our common stock.

One of the factors that will influence the price of our common stock will be its dividend yield, or the dividend per share as a percentage of the price of our common stock, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates remain elevated or increase, prospective purchasers of our common stock may expect a higher dividend yield, and higher interest rates would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution. If market interest rates increase and we are unable to increase our dividend in response, including due to an increase in borrowing costs, insufficient funds available for distribution or otherwise, investors may seek alternative investments with a higher dividend yield, which would result in selling pressure on, and a decrease in the market price of, our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may decrease as market interest rates increase, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The number of shares of our common stock available for future issuance or sale could adversely affect the per share trading price of our common stock and may be dilutive to current stockholders.

Our charter authorizes our Board of Directors to, among other things, issue additional shares of our common stock without stockholder approval. In addition, our Board of Directors has the power under our charter to amend our charter to increase (or decrease) the number of authorized shares of our stock of any class from time to time, without approval of our stockholders. We cannot predict whether future issuances or sales of shares of our common stock, or the availability of shares for resale in the open market, will decrease the per share trading price of our common stock. The issuance of a substantial number of shares of

our common stock in the open market or the issuance of a substantial number of shares of our common stock upon the exercise of the warrants granted to affiliates of Arch Street Capital Partners in connection with the Distribution or the exchange of OP units or other securities exchangeable or convertible into shares of our common stock, or the perception that such issuances might occur, could adversely affect the per share trading price of our common stock. In addition, any such issuance could dilute our existing stockholders' interests in our company. In addition, we have adopted an equity compensation plan, and we have issued and expect to continue to issue shares of our common stock or grant equity incentive awards exercisable for or convertible or exchangeable into shares of our common stock under the plan. Future issuances of shares of our common stock may be dilutive to existing stockholders, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, or preferred equity securities which may be senior to our common stock for purposes of dividends or upon liquidation, may materially adversely affect the per share trading price of our common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities (or causing Orion OP to issue such debt securities), including medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes and additional classes or series of preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock or preferred units and lenders with respect to other borrowings will be entitled to receive our available assets prior to distribution of such assets to holders of our common stock. Additionally, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we may issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock and may result in dilution to owners of our common stock. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution. Any shares of preferred stock or preferred units that we issue in the future could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividends that could limit our ability to pay dividends to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Any such future offerings may reduce the per share trading price of our common stock, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to pay dividends is limited by the requirements of Maryland law.

Our ability to pay dividends on our common stock is limited by Maryland law. Under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation, including Orion, generally may not pay a dividend if, after giving effect to the dividend, the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as such debts become due in the ordinary course of business or the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities *plus*, unless the corporation's charter permits otherwise, the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were dissolved at the time of the dividend, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of stockholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the dividend. If we are unable to pay dividends, or our ability to pay dividends is limited, investors may seek alternative investments, which would result in selling pressure on, and a decrease in the market price of, our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may decrease, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may change our dividend policy.

Future dividends will be declared and paid at the discretion of our Board of Directors, and the amount and timing of dividends will depend upon cash generated by operating activities, our business, financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code, and such other factors as our Board of Directors deems relevant. Our Board of Directors may change our dividend policy at any time, and there can be no assurance as to the manner in which future dividends will be paid or that the current dividend level will be maintained in future periods. Any reduction in our dividends may cause investors to seek alternative investments, which would result in selling pressure on, and a decrease in the market price of, our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may decrease, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

Our Board of Directors is responsible for the Company's cyber risk oversight. We have established a risk committee (the "Risk Committee") comprised of members of senior management whose responsibilities include identifying, assessing, and

managing enterprise-level and material risks to the Company, including strategic, financial, credit, market, liquidity, security, property, information technology (“IT”), cyber, legal, regulatory, and reputational risks. As described in greater detail below, the Risk Committee also assesses and makes the final determination as to whether a cybersecurity incident is material.

The Risk Committee is comprised of members of our senior management, who have managed and overseen cybersecurity risk at numerous public companies. Our Vice President and Head of IT leads our operational oversight of cybersecurity and IT strategy, policy, standards and processes. He has served in this role since our inception in November 2021 and has more than 18 years of experience overseeing cybersecurity strategy, cybersecurity and technology risk management, engineering of security technology, overseeing managed security service providers and IT governance at other publicly traded companies and holds industry-standard certifications with respect to cybersecurity risk management.

Company management, including members of the Risk Committee, provides regular updates to the Board of Directors regarding material matters with respect to the Company, including cyber matters. These updates include quarterly updates to the board with respect to material cyber events and a semi-annual cybersecurity program review covering topics such as cybersecurity strategy, assessment, risks, notable events and governance. We also conduct an annual enterprise risk assessment through which we identify and assess material risks to the Company, including both cyber and non-cyber risks. This assessment is reviewed and discussed with the Board of Directors.

We have developed policies and procedures with regard to cyber incident responses which policies and procedures are based on key components of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework, together with other best practices. Since completion of the Separation and the Distribution, we have not had any risks of cybersecurity threats or cybersecurity incidents that have materially affected or, to our knowledge, are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company, including its business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. However, if such a material cybersecurity incident is identified or were to occur, Company management would report it to the Board of Directors immediately.

Our IT department is responsible for day-to-day management of potential cybersecurity risks. As part of its management of cybersecurity risks, the IT department conducts regular cybersecurity training of our employees, which includes an annual training given to all employees and internal contractors, targeted trainings for employees and internal contractors with specific roles within the Company and simulated cyber threats, including phishing exercises that spoof common and novel tactics used by threat actors. The IT department, through our head of IT, provides regular updates and reports to our executive officers and the Risk Committee regarding cybersecurity threats, risks from such threats, strategies and recommendations to mitigate risk from such threats, cybersecurity incidents that have occurred, industry updates, and policy and process recommendations. Our executive officers and the Risk Committee provide guidance and approval of such items to ensure that such risks are mitigated and in line with our overall risk management systems and processes.

If our IT department identifies a cybersecurity incident, the IT department assesses such incident and its materiality. If the IT department makes a preliminary determination that a cybersecurity incident may be material, the IT department brings the incident to the attention of the Risk Committee. The Risk Committee then continues its assessment and makes the final determination whether the cybersecurity incident is material. The IT department, the Risk Committee, and any necessary third parties, including managed security service providers, forensic investigators, and internal auditors, collaborate in the response and management with respect to cyber incidents.

We utilize an independent external firm that provides services to detect cybersecurity risks and makes recommendations to us regarding ways the Company can better protect itself from threats and improve internal processes based on cyber threats and risks that are impacting other companies. Additionally, as part of our processes for assessing, identifying and managing risks from cybersecurity threats, we intend to periodically conduct maturity and other external cybersecurity assessments to evaluate our cybersecurity maturity and enhance our cybersecurity capabilities. Our internal auditors also perform annual inquiries and risk assessments into cybersecurity practices and potential incidents.

We have processes to oversee and identify material risks from cybersecurity threats associated with our use of third-party service providers. Such processes include evaluating service providers to ensure key cybersecurity risks have appropriate mitigations. We also monitor for threats impacting key service providers and assess identified threats for potential impacts to services, data, and systems.

Item 2. Properties.

The Company leases its corporate office space, including its corporate headquarters, which is located in Phoenix, Arizona. As of December 31, 2025, the Company owned 58 operating properties with an aggregate of 6.5 million leasable square feet located in 26 states with an occupancy rate of 78.1% and a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.6 years. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had eight properties designated as non-operating properties. Including the Company's proportionate share of leasable square feet and annualized base rent from the Arch Street Joint Venture, it owned an aggregate of 6.7 million leasable square feet, with an occupancy rate of 78.7%, or 78.2% adjusted for one consolidated operating property and its proportionate share of the square footage of one Arch Street Joint Venture operating property that are currently under agreements to be sold, and a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.7 years as of December 31, 2025. See Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation for more information about the Company's properties and see Note 6 – Debt, Net for more information about mortgages and other indebtedness related to the Company's properties.

Tenant Industry Diversification

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the tenant industry concentrations in our operating property portfolio, including our proportionate share of square feet and annualized base rent from properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of December 31, 2025 (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Industry	Number of Leases ⁽¹⁾	Occupied Square Feet	% of Total Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
Government & Public Services	17	768	11.4 %	\$ 20,381	18.3 %
Health Care Equipment & Services	10	748	11.1 %	15,233	13.7 %
Capital Goods	9	714	10.6 %	12,015	10.8 %
Financial Institutions	1	482	7.2 %	11,136	10.0 %
Software & Services	4	422	6.3 %	9,986	9.0 %
Materials	5	463	6.9 %	8,581	7.7 %
Telecommunication Services	4	419	6.2 %	7,511	6.7 %
Commercial & Professional Services	10	281	4.2 %	5,613	5.0 %
Consumer Durables & Apparel	1	145	2.2 %	4,562	4.1 %
Transportation	4	279	4.1 %	4,457	4.0 %
Top Ten Tenant Industries	65	4,721	70.2 %	99,475	89.3 %
Remaining Tenant Industries:					
Media & Entertainment	2	264	3.9 %	3,902	3.5 %
Insurance	1	116	1.7 %	3,762	3.4 %
Retailing	3	157	2.3 %	3,526	3.2 %
Utilities	1	26	0.4 %	394	0.4 %
Restaurant	4	15	0.2 %	172	0.2 %
Real Estate	1	2	— %	49	— %
Total	77	5,301	78.7 %	\$ 111,280	100.0 %

(1) The Company has certain operating properties that are subject to multiple leases.

Geographic Diversification

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the geographic concentrations (by state) in our operating property portfolio, including our proportionate share of square feet and annualized base rent from properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of December 31, 2025 (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Location	Number of Properties	Rentable Square Feet	% of Total Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
Texas	15	1,351	20.1 %	\$ 21,083	18.9 %
New Jersey	3	714	10.6 %	14,927	13.4 %
New York	6	766	11.4 %	11,102	10.0 %
Kentucky	2	458	6.8 %	10,538	9.5 %
Colorado	3	392	5.8 %	6,679	6.0 %
California	3	214	3.2 %	5,990	5.4 %
Maryland	2	236	3.5 %	4,870	4.4 %
Virginia	2	240	3.6 %	4,726	4.2 %
Georgia	3	284	4.2 %	4,704	4.2 %
Tennessee	4	240	3.6 %	4,623	4.2 %
Top Ten States	43	4,895	72.8 %	89,242	80.2 %
Remaining States:					
Missouri	2	207	3.1 %	3,033	2.7 %
Ohio	2	169	2.5 %	2,497	2.2 %
Wisconsin	1	155	2.3 %	2,416	2.2 %
Rhode Island	1	136	2.0 %	2,209	2.0 %
Iowa	2	92	1.4 %	2,046	1.8 %
West Virginia	1	63	0.9 %	1,463	1.3 %
Pennsylvania	1	45	0.7 %	1,375	1.2 %
Oregon	1	69	1.0 %	1,188	1.1 %
Kansas	1	90	1.3 %	1,107	1.0 %
Nebraska	1	150	2.2 %	913	0.8 %
Illinois	1	33	0.5 %	844	0.8 %
Massachusetts	1	50	0.7 %	757	0.7 %
Idaho	1	35	0.5 %	741	0.7 %
Indiana	1	83	1.2 %	592	0.5 %
Minnesota	1	39	0.6 %	505	0.5 %
Florida	1	6	0.1 %	247	0.2 %
Oklahoma	1	330	4.9 %	105	0.1 %
Arizona	1	90	1.3 %	—	— %
Total	64	6,737	100.0 %	\$ 111,280	100.0 %

Tenant Diversification

The following table sets forth certain information regarding tenants comprising over one percent of annualized base rent in our operating property portfolio, including our proportionate share of square feet and annualized base rent from properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of December 31, 2025 (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Tenant	Number of Leases	Occupied Square Feet	% of Total Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
General Services Administration	15	724	10.7 %	\$ 19,821	17.8 %
Merrill Lynch	1	482	7.2 %	11,136	10.0 %
Ingram Micro	2	330	4.9 %	7,860	7.1 %
Cigna/Express Scripts	2	275	4.1 %	4,866	4.4 %
Sekisui House U.S.	1	145	2.2 %	4,562	4.1 %
T-Mobile	3	216	3.2 %	4,128	3.7 %
Charter Communications	2	264	3.9 %	3,902	3.5 %
Banner Life Insurance	1	116	1.7 %	3,762	3.4 %
Encompass Health	1	65	1.0 %	3,646	3.3 %
Collins Aerospace	1	207	3.1 %	3,513	3.2 %
Top Ten Tenants	29	2,824	42.0 %	67,196	60.5 %
Remaining Tenants:					
Home Depot/HD Supply	2	153	2.3 %	3,448	3.1 %
AT&T	1	203	3.0 %	3,383	3.0 %
Linde	1	175	2.6 %	2,886	2.6 %
Maximus	2	168	2.5 %	2,673	2.4 %
Valent U.S.A.	1	97	1.4 %	2,510	2.3 %
Brown University Health	1	136	2.0 %	2,209	2.0 %
GE Vernova	1	152	2.3 %	2,117	1.9 %
NetJets	1	140	2.1 %	2,040	1.8 %
Elementis	1	66	1.0 %	1,980	1.8 %
Day Pitney	1	56	0.8 %	1,811	1.6 %
FedEx	1	90	1.3 %	1,623	1.5 %
AGCO	1	126	1.9 %	1,606	1.4 %
Intermec	1	81	1.2 %	1,545	1.4 %
Becton Dickinson	1	73	1.1 %	1,425	1.3 %
Ifm Efactor	1	45	0.7 %	1,375	1.2 %
Peraton	1	33	0.5 %	1,213	1.1 %
Ineos Pigments	1	120	1.8 %	1,108	1.0 %
Change Healthcare Operations	1	55	0.8 %	1,097	1.0 %
Total	49	4,793	71.3 %	\$ 103,245	92.9 %

Lease Expirations

The following table sets forth certain information regarding scheduled lease expirations in our operating property portfolio, including our proportionate share of square feet and annualized base rent from properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of December 31, 2025 (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Year of Expiration	Number of Leases Expiring ⁽¹⁾	Occupied Square Feet	% of Total Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
2026	11	519	7.7 %	\$ 11,390	10.2 %
2027	11	891	13.2 %	14,106	12.7 %
2028	13	1,112	16.5 %	25,560	23.0 %
2029	6	401	6.0 %	6,362	5.7 %
2030	7	241	3.6 %	7,803	7.0 %
2031	2	18	0.3 %	570	0.5 %
2032	3	174	2.6 %	2,621	2.3 %
2033	3	211	3.1 %	3,901	3.5 %
2034	5	242	3.6 %	3,760	3.4 %
2035	4	640	9.5 %	14,422	13.0 %
Thereafter	12	852	12.6 %	20,785	18.7 %
Total	77	5,301	78.7 %	\$ 111,280	100.0 %

(1) The Company has certain operating properties that are subject to multiple leases.

Operating Property Type

The following table sets forth certain information regarding property types in our operating property portfolio, including our proportionate share of square feet and annualized base rent from properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of December 31, 2025 (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Property Type	Number of Properties	Rentable Square Feet	% of Total Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
Traditional Office	36	4,724	70.1 %	71,507	64.2 %
Governmental	17	938	13.9 %	21,346	19.2 %
Flex/Industrial	5	652	9.7 %	8,437	7.6 %
Flex/Laboratory and R&D	4	268	4.0 %	6,344	5.7 %
Medical Office	2	155	2.3 %	3,646	3.3 %
Total	64	6,737	100.0 %	111,280	100.0 %

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

As of December 31, 2025, we are not a party to, and none of our properties are subject to, any material pending legal proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

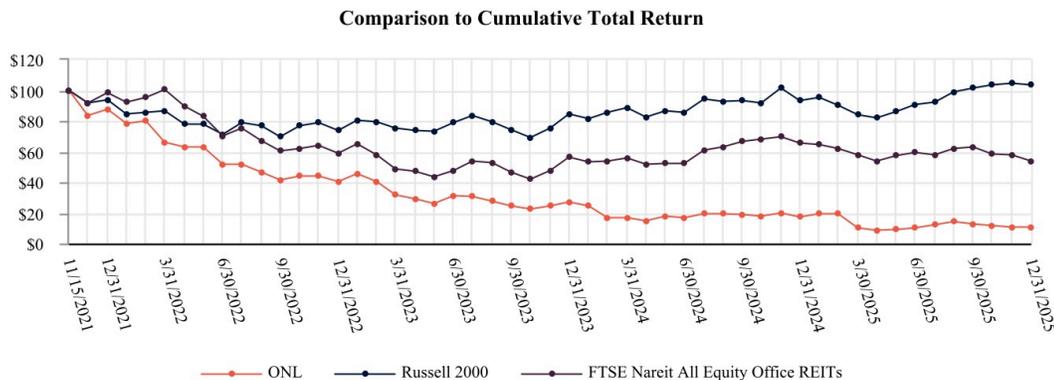
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

The Company’s common stock trades on the NYSE under the trading symbol “ONL”. The Company’s common stock began trading on the NYSE on November 15, 2021.

Stock Price Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company’s common stock, based on the market price of the common stock and assuming reinvestment of dividends, with the Russell 2000 Index and the FTSE National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts All Equity Office REITs Index (“FTSE Nareit All Equity Office REITs Index”) for the period commencing November 15, 2021 and ending December 31, 2025. The graph assumes an investment of \$100 on November 15, 2021.



The graph above and the accompanying text are not “soliciting material,” are not deemed filed with the SEC and are not to be incorporated by reference in any filing by us under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing. In addition, the stock price performance in the graph above is not indicative of future stock price performance.

Distributions

Our future distributions may vary and will be determined by the Company’s Board of Directors based upon the circumstances prevailing at the time, including our financial condition, operating results, estimated taxable income and REIT distribution requirements, and may be adjusted at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company’s Board of Directors declared and paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for each of the four quarters of 2025 (record dates March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025, September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025). On March 4, 2026, the Company’s Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for the first quarter of 2026, payable on April 15, 2026 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2026.

As of February 27, 2026, the Company had approximately 8,363 stockholders of record of its common stock.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

On November 1, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of the Company's outstanding common stock until December 31, 2025, as market conditions warrant (the "Share Repurchase Program"). The Company did not purchase any shares under the Share Repurchase Program during the three months ended December 31, 2025, and the Share Repurchase Program expired by its terms on December 31, 2025. While the Share Repurchase Program was active, the Company repurchased approximately 0.9 million shares of common stock, at a weighted average price of \$5.46 for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.0 million.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Orion Properties Inc. (the "Company," "Orion," "we," or "us") makes statements in this section that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. For a complete discussion of forward-looking statements, see the section in this report entitled "[Forward-Looking Statements](#)". Certain risks may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the following discussion. For a complete discussion of such risk factors, see the section in this report entitled "[Risk Factors](#)".

Overview

Orion is an internally managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") engaged in the ownership, acquisition, and management of a diversified portfolio of office properties located in high-quality suburban markets across the United States and leased primarily on a single-tenant net lease basis to creditworthy tenants. Our portfolio is comprised of traditional office properties, as well as governmental, medical office, flex/laboratory and R&D and flex/industrial properties. As part of our investment strategy, we intend to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets with specialized uses that include an office component.

The Company was initially formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Realty Income Corporation ("Realty Income"). Following completion of the merger transaction involving Realty Income and VEREIT, Inc. ("VEREIT") on November 1, 2021, Realty Income contributed the combined business comprising certain office real properties and related assets previously owned by subsidiaries of Realty Income, and certain office real properties and related assets previously owned by subsidiaries of VEREIT (the "Separation"), to the Company and its operating partnership, Orion Properties LP ("Orion OP"), and on November 12, 2021, effected a special distribution to Realty Income's stockholders of all the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company (the "Distribution").

Following the Distribution, we became an independent and publicly traded company, and our common stock, par value \$0.001, trades on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "ONL". The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with its initial taxable year ended December 31, 2021.

Cooperation Agreement and Strategic Review Process

On January 26, 2026, we entered into a cooperation agreement (the "Cooperation Agreement") with one of the Company's stockholders, The Kawa Fund Limited and its affiliate, Kawa Capital Management, Inc. (collectively, "Kawa").

Also on January 26, 2026, pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, we commenced a review of strategic options for the Company, which review may include, without limitation, the consideration of potential acquisition and merger targets, the potential sale of the Company and continuing to operate as an independent publicly traded entity. The Cooperation Agreement does not obligate the Company to pursue or consummate any such transaction or require our Board of Directors to take any action that it determines in good faith is inconsistent with its duties under applicable law.

The Cooperation Agreement contains customary standstill and non-disparagement provisions. The Cooperation Agreement will terminate on September 1, 2026. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, Kawa withdrew its notice of intent to nominate director candidates for election to our Board of Directors at the Company's 2026 annual meeting of stockholders, and Kawa must cause all shares of common stock pursuant to which it has the sole or shared power to direct the voting to be present for quorum purposes at our 2026 annual meeting of stockholders and to refrain from "withholding" or voting "against" the directors nominated by our Board of Directors for election at such annual meeting.

Real Estate Portfolio

As of December 31, 2025, we owned and operated 58 operating properties with an aggregate of 6.5 million leasable square feet located in 26 states with an occupancy rate of 78.1% and a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.6 years. As of December 31, 2025, we had eight properties designated as non-operating properties. We also owned a 20% equity interest in the Arch Street Joint Venture, which as of December 31, 2025, owned a portfolio of six properties with an aggregate of 1.0 million leasable square feet located in six states with an occupancy rate of 100% and a weighted average remaining lease term of 6.3 years. Including our proportionate share of leasable square feet and annualized base rent from the Arch Street Joint Venture, we owned an aggregate of 6.7 million leasable square feet with an occupancy rate of 78.7%, or 78.2% adjusted for one consolidated operating property and our proportionate share of one Arch Street Joint Venture operating property that are currently under agreements to be sold, and a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.7 years, as of December 31, 2025.

Executive Summary

We are a real estate investment trust that owns and operates primarily single tenant office properties in suburban locations leased to high credit quality tenants. Our largest tenant as measured by annualized base rent is the United States Government, representing 17.8% of our annualized base rent as of December 31, 2025. We were formed in 2021 and spun-off as an independent publicly traded company in November 2021, by our former parent company, Realty Income Corporation.

We continue to be significantly impacted by declining demand for office space which began with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. We have experienced significant lease expirations and contractions over the last few years, including 681,000 square feet during the year ended December 31, 2025. This has resulted in declines in both our revenues and earnings since our spin-off from Realty Income. During the year ended December 31, 2025, our total revenues decreased \$17.2 million, or approximately 11.0%, versus the prior year, primarily driven by the impact of lease expirations. During the year ended December 31, 2025, our property operating expenses decreased \$0.3 million, or approximately 0.5%, versus the prior year, primarily due to operating expense savings from disposed properties of \$3.3 million, offset by \$3.0 million of costs incurred for the demolition of the buildings on the six-property campus in Deerfield, Illinois. See “Results of Operations - Operating Expenses - Property Operating Expenses” below for more information. As of December 31, 2025, we owned a total of five fully vacant operating properties, compared to 11 fully vacant operating properties owned as of December 31, 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, office leasing market conditions continued to improve and we completed approximately 0.9 million square feet of new and renewed leases, compared to approximately 1.1 million square feet and 0.3 million square feet during the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

We have agreed to provide rent concessions to tenants and incur leasing costs with respect to our properties, including amounts paid directly to tenants to improve their space and/or building systems, or tenant improvement allowances, landlord agreements to perform and pay for certain improvements, and leasing commissions. In connection with the 0.9 million square feet of leasing activity during the year ended December 31, 2025, we made aggregate commitments for tenant improvement allowances and base building allowances, leasing commissions and rent concessions of \$43.8 million, or \$6.44 per rentable square foot leased per year over a weighted average lease term of 7.4 years. As of December 31, 2025, we had total outstanding commitments for rent concessions and leasing costs of approximately \$51.4 million, including \$39.1 million of tenant improvement allowances. The actual amount we pay for tenant improvement allowances may be lower than the amount agreed upon in the applicable lease and will depend upon the tenant’s use of the capital on the agreed upon timeline. We anticipate that we will continue to agree to tenant improvement allowances and to pay leasing commissions, the amount of which may increase in future periods.

We intend to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets that have an office component. Our experience is that dedicated use assets have greater tenant utilization and higher renewal probability, given their generally specialized uses and general inability for the tenant’s employees to conduct business at these sites on a remote or hybrid basis. We define dedicated use assets as those that include a substantial specialized use component such as government, medical, laboratory and research and development, and flex operations, and would therefore not be considered traditional office properties. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 35.8% of our annualized base rent was derived from properties we deemed dedicated use assets, compared to 31.8% as of December 31, 2024.

We continued our efforts to divest of vacancies and non-core properties by selling 10 properties totaling approximately 1.0 million square feet for an aggregate gross sales price of \$80.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2025. As of March 5, 2026, we had pending agreements in place to sell eight additional non-core properties for an aggregate gross sales price of \$43.3 million, including the 37.4 acre Deerfield, Illinois properties where we completed the demolition of the six

buildings during the fourth quarter of 2025 and our proportionate share of the gross sales price of one Arch Street Joint Venture operating property. We expect to continue to selectively dispose of properties in our current portfolio if we determine that they do not fit our investment strategies. The sale of these assets will allow us to both reduce carry costs and avoid the uncertainty and significant capital expenditures associated with re-tenanting. Proceeds from the sale of real estate assets are expected to be redeployed to fund capital investment into our existing portfolio to further enhance the quality of our portfolio and stability of our cash flows, selective acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

During and subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, we took certain steps to strengthen our balance sheet. This included refinancing our \$350.0 million senior revolving credit facility (the “Original Revolving Facility”) by entering into a new \$215.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility during February 2026 (the “New Revolving Facility”). The New Revolving Facility extended the maturity date under the Original Revolving Facility until February 2028, subject to two six-month borrower extension options until February 2029 if we satisfy certain conditions, reduced the lenders’ commitment to \$215.0 million to more closely align with our business plan, reduced the interest rate margin on our borrowings by 50-basis points and eliminated the 10-basis point SOFR adjustment. Also during February 2026, we entered into an amendment to the CMBS Loan which, among other things, extended the maturity date two years until February 2029, subject to two borrower extension options for a total of 18 months until August 2030 if certain conditions have been satisfied. The fixed interest rate on the CMBS Loan is unchanged during the extension terms. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Agreements” below for more information about the New Revolving Facility and the amendment to the CMBS Loan.

General and administrative expenses of \$20.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 were largely unchanged compared to the same period in 2024, as lower employee compensation costs of \$0.3 million in the 2025 period were offset by additional legal and other costs attributable to unsolicited acquisition proposals and our response to activist investors during 2025.

Interest expense, net decreased \$1.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the prior year, primarily due to \$0.5 million of interest capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to no interest capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2024. We expect our overall debt levels to increase as we continue to re-invest in our property portfolio and execute on our shift in portfolio concentration away from traditional office properties. We are also exposed to changes in market interest rates on our floating rate borrowings, including those under our New Revolving Facility.

The Company’s Board of Directors declared and paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for each of the four quarters of 2025 (record dates March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025, September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025). On March 4, 2026, the Company’s Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for the first quarter of 2026, payable on April 15, 2026 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2026.

Factors That May Influence Our Operating Results and Financial Condition

Rental Revenues

Our operating results depend primarily upon generating rental revenue from the properties in our portfolio. The amount of rental revenue generated by these properties is affected by our ability to maintain or increase occupancy levels, which will depend upon our ability to re-lease expiring space at favorable rates (see “Economic Environment and Tenant Retention” below). In addition, we have agreed to provide rent concessions to tenants and incur leasing costs with respect to our properties, including amounts paid directly to tenants to improve their space and/or building systems, or tenant improvement allowances, landlord agreements to perform and pay for certain improvements, and leasing commissions, and we anticipate we will continue to do so in future periods (see “Leasing Activity and Capital Expenditures” below).

Economic Environment and Tenant Retention

Our portfolio comprises primarily single-tenant leases, and tenant retention remains a significant challenge, as we have faced and will continue to face significant lease expirations the next few years. For example, leases representing approximately 10.2% and 12.7% of our annualized base rent are scheduled to expire during 2026 and 2027, respectively, and we may be unable to renew leases or find replacement tenants. Certain changes in office space utilization, including increased remote and hybrid work arrangements and tenants consolidating their real estate footprint, continue to impact the office leasing market. The utilization and demand for office space continue to face headwinds and the duration and ultimate impact of current trends on the demand for office space at our properties remains uncertain and subject to change. Accordingly, we do not yet know what the full extent of the impacts will be on our or our tenants’ businesses and operations or the long-term outlook for leasing our properties. Higher interest rates, inflationary pressures, geopolitical hostilities and tensions, changes in United States trade policy and the imposition of new tariffs and concerns that the United States economy may enter an economic recession have

caused disruptions in the financial markets; in addition, the impact of a future prolonged federal government shutdown, similar to the shutdown that began in the third quarter of 2025, may cause increased government budgetary pressures and uncertainty surrounding budgetary priorities. These factors could adversely affect our and our tenants' financial condition and the ability or willingness of our current and prospective tenants to renew their leases, enter into new leases or pay rent to us.

Our leasing and asset disposition activity since the completion of our distribution from Realty Income continues to be adversely impacted by a variety of market and property specific conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath has significantly reduced demand for office space and changes in space usage in the office leasing market, as tenants seek to attract employees back to the office, in newer, renovated properties with more amenities.

As of December 31, 2025, 69.7%, 24.2% and 6.1% of our properties by rentable square feet were classified as class A, class B and class C, respectively, as determined primarily by the most recent appraisals of the properties. As of December 31, 2025, our class B and class C properties collectively included the following 10% or greater geographic concentrations and property type concentrations as measured by rentable square feet:

Geographic Concentration	% of Rentable Square Feet
Texas	25.5 %
California	10.5 %

Property Type	% of Rentable Square Feet
Traditional Office	56.4 %
Flex/Industrial	21.8 %
Governmental	14.4 %

In the current office environment, class B and class C properties generally have been experiencing reduced demand and lease or sell at discounts to class A properties and our tenants and prospective new tenants across our portfolio sometimes compare the cost and the value of leasing space in our property to the value of newer space with more amenities asking higher rent in other properties in the market. The class of buildings we own may be negatively impacting our leasing velocity and pushing our leasing costs higher and may also be negatively impacting our sales price on non-core asset sales.

Indebtedness

We have incurred significant amounts of indebtedness and, therefore, are subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing, including that we may be unable to extend, refinance or repay our debt obligations as they come due. Deteriorating office fundamentals, high interest rates, market sentiment towards the office sector and recent changes in United States trade policy and the imposition of new tariffs may adversely impact us or our lenders or restrict our access to, and increase our cost of, capital as we seek to extend, refinance or repay our debts. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Agreements" below for more information about our indebtedness.

Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

We intend to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets that have an office component. We expect to continue to selectively dispose of properties in our current portfolio if we determine that they do not fit our investment strategies. Proceeds from the sale of real estate assets are expected to be redeployed to fund capital investment into our existing portfolio to further enhance the quality of our portfolio and stability of our cash flows, selective acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. As part of our capital recycling efforts, we are seeking opportunities to invest in properties featuring, among other uses, government, medical, laboratory and research and development, and flex operations. We cannot provide any assurance as to whether we will be able to acquire new properties or sell non-core assets on favorable terms and in a timely manner, or at all. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors - We may be unable to successfully execute on our strategy to shift our portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for risks related to property acquisitions and dispositions.

Emerging Growth Company Status

We have been an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”) since the public Distribution of our common stock in November 2021. As such, we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that apply to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the requirements to hold a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we rely on the exemptions available to us as an emerging growth company. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company may take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period and, therefore, will not be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies until we can no longer avail ourselves of the exemptions applicable to emerging growth companies or until we affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of the extended transition period.

We will lose our emerging growth company status on December 31, 2026. As such, we will be subject to the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2026, and the requirements to hold a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation for our 2027 annual meeting of stockholders.

We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Regulation S-K under the Securities Act. We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we are no longer an emerging growth company and as such may elect to take advantage of certain scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, include the accounts of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Orion OP, and a consolidated joint venture. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Election as a REIT

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 2021. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gain, to stockholders. As a REIT, except as discussed below, we generally are not subject to federal income tax on taxable income that we distribute to our stockholders so long as we distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains). REITs are subject to a number of other organizational and operational requirements. Even if we maintain our qualification for taxation as a REIT, we may become subject to certain state and local taxes on our income and property, and federal income taxes on certain income and excise taxes on our undistributed income.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our accounting policies have been established to conform with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. These judgments affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Management believes that it has made these estimates and assumptions in an appropriate manner and in a way that accurately reflects our financial condition. We continually test and evaluate these estimates and assumptions using our historical knowledge of the business, expectations and projections regarding future events and plans, as well as other factors, to ensure that they are reasonable for reporting purposes. However, actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to the various transactions had been different, it is possible

that different accounting estimates would have been applied, thus resulting in a different presentation of the financial statements. Additionally, other companies may utilize different assumptions or estimates that may impact comparability of our results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses. We believe the critical accounting policies described below involve significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements, which should be read in conjunction with the more complete discussion of our accounting policies and procedures included in Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements.

Real Estate Impairment

We invest in real estate assets and subsequently monitor those investments quarterly for impairment. The risks and uncertainties involved in applying the principles related to real estate impairment include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The review of impairment indicators and subsequent determination of the undiscounted future cash flows could require us to reduce the carrying value of assets and recognize an impairment loss.
- The evaluation of real estate assets for potential impairment requires our management to exercise significant judgment and make certain key assumptions, including the following: (1) capitalization rate; (2) discount rate; (3) number of years the property will be held; (4) property operating expenses; and (5) re-leasing assumptions including the number of months to re-lease, market rental revenue and required tenant improvements. There are inherent uncertainties in making these estimates such as market conditions and performance and sustainability of our tenants.
- Changes related to management's intent to sell or lease the real estate assets used to develop the forecasted cash flows may have a material impact on our financial results.

Equity Method Investment Impairment

We are required to determine whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of our investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture. If an event or change in circumstance has occurred, the Company is required to evaluate its investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture for potential impairment and determine if the carrying value of its investment exceeds its fair value. An impairment charge is recorded when an impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary. To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the intent and ability to hold the investment until the carrying value is fully recovered. The evaluation of an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture for potential impairment requires the Company's management to exercise significant judgment and to make certain assumptions. The use of different judgments and assumptions could result in different conclusions.

Allocation of Purchase Price of Real Estate Assets

We generally account for acquisitions of properties as asset acquisitions and we measure the real estate assets acquired based on the purchase price or total consideration exchanged, inclusive of acquisition costs, and allocate the total consideration exchanged to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on their respective estimated fair values. Tangible assets consist of land, buildings, fixtures and improvements. Intangible assets and liabilities consist of any above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place leases and other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities (including ground leases, if applicable). Our purchase price allocations are developed utilizing third-party appraisal reports, industry standards and management experience. The risks and uncertainties involved in applying the principles related to purchase price allocations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The value allocated to land, as opposed to buildings, fixtures and improvements, affects the amount and timing of depreciation expense we record. If more value is attributed to land, depreciation expense is lower than if more value is attributed to buildings, fixtures and improvements.
- Intangible lease assets and liabilities can be significantly affected by estimates, including market rent, lease term (including renewal options at rental rates below estimated market rental rates), carrying costs of the property during a hypothetical expected lease-up period, and current market conditions and costs, including tenant improvement allowances and rent concessions.
- If any financing is assumed, we determine whether such financing is above-market or below-market based upon comparison to similar financing terms for similar investment properties.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Recently issued accounting pronouncements are described in Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements.

Significant Transactions Summary

Activity during the year ended December 31, 2025 and Subsequent Events

Real Estate Operations

- During the year ended December 31, 2025, we completed approximately 0.9 million square feet of lease renewals and new leases across 14 different properties, which includes one Arch Street Joint Venture property, and a weighted average lease term of 7.5 years.
- During the year ended December 31, 2025, we closed on the sale of 10 properties totaling approximately 1.0 million square feet for an aggregate gross sales price of \$80.7 million. Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, we completed an additional two property dispositions totaling approximately 0.5 million square feet for an aggregate sales price of \$13.1 million. As of March 5, 2026, we had pending agreements in place to sell eight additional non-core properties for an aggregate gross sales price of \$43.3 million, including the 37.4 acre Deerfield, Illinois properties where we completed the demolition of the six buildings during the fourth quarter of 2025 and our proportionate share of the gross sales price of one Arch Street Joint Venture operating property. Our pending sale agreements are subject to a variety of conditions outside of our control, such as the buyer's satisfactory completion of its due diligence and therefore, we cannot provide any assurance the transaction will close on the agreed upon price or other terms, or at all.
- During February 2026, we acquired one 75,000 square foot property in Northbrook, Illinois for a gross purchase price of \$15.0 million. The property is fully leased to a single tenant through December 2036.
- During February 2025, we made an additional member loan of \$8.3 million to fund leasing costs related to a lease extension that was completed for one of the properties in the Arch Street Joint Venture portfolio. As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding balance of the member loan was \$6.6 million. We recorded a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million against our member loan during the year ended December 31, 2025.
- During the year ended December 31, 2025, six leases expired or were downsized comprising a total reduction in occupied square feet of approximately 0.7 million square feet. As of December 31, 2025, we had a total of five fully vacant operating properties.

Debt

- On May 9, 2025, we entered into an interest rate collar agreement to hedge against interest rate volatility under the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility. Under the agreement, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility or subsequently the New Revolving Facility will float between no higher than 4.29% and no lower than 3.28% on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million, effective from May 12, 2025 to May 12, 2026.
- On February 18, 2026, the Company entered into a credit agreement for the New Revolving Facility and the Original Revolving Facility was terminated and the indebtedness thereunder discharged and paid in full with borrowings under the New Revolving Facility. Among other things, the New Revolving Facility extended the maturity date under the Original Revolving Facility until February 2028, subject to two six-month borrower extension options until February 2029 if we satisfy certain conditions, reduced the lenders' commitment to \$215.0 million to more closely align with our business plan, reduced the interest rate margin on our borrowings by 50-basis points and eliminated the 10-basis point SOFR adjustment. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Agreements" below for more information about the New Revolving Facility.
- Also during February 2026, the Company entered into an amendment to the CMBS Loan which, among other things, extended the maturity date two years until February 11, 2029, subject to two borrower extension options for a total of 18 months until August 2030 if certain conditions have been satisfied. The fixed interest rate on the CMBS Loan is unchanged during the extension terms. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Agreements" below for more information about the amendment to the CMBS Loan.

Equity

- On November 10, 2025, we filed a new universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3, which expires in November 2028.
- On December 31, 2025, the Share Repurchase Program expired.
- The Company's Board of Directors declared and paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.02 per share for each of the four quarters of 2025 (record dates March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025, September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025), which were paid on April 15, 2025, July 15, 2025, October 15, 2025 and January 15, 2026, respectively.
- On March 4, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for the first quarter of 2026, payable on April 15, 2026 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2026.

Portfolio Overview

Real Estate Portfolio Metrics

Our financial performance is impacted by the timing of acquisitions and dispositions and the operating performance of our properties. The following table shows the property statistics of our operating properties as of the dates indicated below, including our proportionate share of the applicable statistics of the properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Portfolio Metrics		
Operating properties	58	69
Arch Street Joint Venture properties	6	6
Non-Operating properties	8	7
Rentable square feet (in thousands) ⁽¹⁾	6,737	8,112
Annualized base rent (in thousands)	\$111,280	\$120,293
Occupancy rate ⁽²⁾	78.7%	73.7%
Leased rate ⁽³⁾	80.7%	74.7%
Investment-grade tenants ⁽⁴⁾	66.7%	74.4%
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	5.7	5.2

(1) Represents leasable square feet of operating properties and the Company's proportionate share of leasable square feet of properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture.

(2) Occupancy rate equals the sum of occupied square feet divided by rentable square feet of operating properties. Adjusting for one consolidated operating and our proportionate share of the square footage of one Arch Street Joint Venture operating property that are currently under agreements to be sold, the occupancy rate as of December 31, 2025 would be 78.2%.

(3) Leased rate equals the sum of leased square feet divided by rentable square feet of operating properties.

(4) Based on annualized base rent of our real estate portfolio, including the Company's proportionate share of annualized base rent for properties owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of December 31, 2025. Investment-grade tenants are those with a credit rating of BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or a credit rating of Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. The ratings may reflect those assigned by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or Moody's Investor Service, Inc. to the lease guarantor or the parent company, as applicable.

Operating Performance

In addition, management uses the following financial metrics to assess our operating performance (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Financial Metrics			
Total revenues	\$ 147,647	\$ 164,862	\$ 195,041
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (139,309)	\$ (103,012)	\$ (57,302)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (2.48)	\$ (1.84)	\$ (1.02)
FFO attributable to common stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24,323	\$ 47,078	\$ 86,641
FFO attributable to common stockholders per diluted share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.54
Core FFO attributable to common stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 43,676	\$ 56,755	\$ 94,770
Core FFO attributable to common stockholders per diluted share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.68

(1) See the Non-GAAP Measures section below for descriptions of our non-GAAP measures and reconciliations to the most comparable U.S. GAAP measure.

Leasing Activity and Capital Expenditures

We remain highly focused on leasing activity, given the 5.7 year weighted average remaining lease term and the significant lease maturities which will occur across the portfolio over the next few years. If our tenants decide not to renew their leases, terminate their leases early or default on their leases, we will seek to re-lease the space to new tenants. We may not, however, be able to re-lease the space to suitable replacement tenants on a timely basis, or at all. Our properties may not be as attractive to existing or new tenants as properties owned by our competitors due to age of buildings, physical condition, lack of amenities or other similar factors. Even if we are able to renew leases with existing tenants or enter into new leases with replacement tenants, the terms of renewals or new leases, including the cost of required renovations, improvements or concessions to tenants, may be less favorable to us than current lease terms. As a result of the above factors, our net income and ability to pay dividends to stockholders could be materially adversely affected. Further, if any of our properties cannot be leased on terms and conditions favorable to us, we may seek to dispose of the property; however, such property may not be marketable at a suitable price without substantial capital improvements, alterations, or at all, which could inhibit our ability to effectively dispose of those properties and could require us to expend capital to fund necessary capital improvements or alterations. In general, when we sell properties that are vacant or soon to be vacant, the valuation will be discounted to reflect that the new owner will bear carrying costs until the property has been leased up and take the risk that the property may not be leased up on a timely basis, favorable terms or at all.

As an owner of commercial real estate, we are required to make capital expenditures with respect to our portfolio, which include normal building improvements to replace obsolete building components and expenditures to extend the useful life of existing assets and lease related expenditures to retain existing tenants or attract new tenants to our properties. We have agreed to provide rent concessions to tenants and incur leasing costs with respect to our properties, including amounts paid directly to tenants to improve their space and/or building systems, or tenant improvement allowances, landlord agreements to perform and pay for certain improvements, and leasing commissions. We anticipate that we will continue to agree to tenant improvement allowances, the amount of which may increase in future periods. These rent concessions and leasing costs could be significant and are expected to vary due to factors such as competitive market conditions for leasing of commercial office space and the volume of square footage subject to re-leasing by us.

As of December 31, 2025, we had the following estimated total outstanding rent concessions and leasing costs commitments, including our proportionate share of the commitments of the Arch Street Joint Venture (in thousands, except per square foot amounts):

	Outstanding Amount	Leased Square Feet ⁽¹⁾	Outstanding Amount Per Square Foot ⁽¹⁾
Rent concessions ⁽²⁾	\$ 16,826	1,335	\$ 12.60
Tenant improvement allowances ⁽³⁾	40,498	1,719	\$ 23.56
Reimbursable landlord work ⁽⁴⁾	3,640	128	\$ 28.44
Non-reimbursable landlord work ⁽⁴⁾	8,630	1,061	\$ 8.13
Total	\$ 69,594	2,526	\$ 27.55

(1) Certain leases may contain more than one of the above rent concessions and leasing costs. The total leased square feet associated with our outstanding rent concessions and leasing costs excludes any duplicate square footage for the purpose of calculating the total outstanding amount per square foot.

(2) Rent concessions include free rent for future periods under our executed leases which include certain leases for which the lease term has yet to commence, and include estimates of property operating expenses, where applicable.

(3) Includes additional allowances of \$3.6 million provided within the respective lease agreements, which require election by the tenant in exchange for additional rental income through the remaining term of the lease as well as \$1.4 million for our proportionate share of a tenant improvement allowance outstanding with an Arch Street Joint Venture tenant.

(4) Landlord work represents specific improvements agreed to within the lease agreement to be performed by us, as landlord, as a new non-recurring obligation and in order to induce the tenant to enter into a new lease or lease renewal or extension. Outstanding commitments for reimbursable and non-reimbursable landlord work amounts include estimates and are subject to change.

The actual amount we pay for tenant improvement allowances may be lower than the amount agreed upon in the applicable lease and will depend upon the tenant's use of the capital on the agreed upon timeline. The timing of our cash outlay for tenant improvement allowances is significantly uncertain and will depend upon the applicable tenant's schedule for the improvements and corresponding use of capital, if any. We estimate that the foregoing rent concessions and leasing costs will be funded between 2026 and 2041.

We have funded and intend to continue to fund our outstanding leasing costs with cash on hand, which may include proceeds from dispositions. For assets financed on our CMBS Loan, we have funded reserves with the lender for tenant improvement allowances and rent concessions. In connection with the February 2026 modification of the CMBS Loan, we funded an additional \$7.74 million into an all-purpose reserve which may be used for leasing costs and we agreed that a portion of future excess cash flows from the 19 properties collateralizing the CMBS Loan will be used to continue to fund the all-purpose reserve. As of December 31, 2025, total restricted cash of \$38.2 million was reserved for outstanding leasing costs, including \$25.5 million for tenant improvement allowances and \$12.7 million for rent concession commitments, and is included in restricted cash in our consolidated balance sheets.

During the periods indicated below, we entered into new and renewal leases as summarized in the following tables (dollars and square feet in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
	New Leases	Renewals ⁽¹⁾	Total
Number of leases	6	12	18
Rentable square feet leased	319	605	924
Weighted average lease term (by rentable square feet) (years) - firm term ⁽²⁾	9.5	6.3	7.4
Weighted average lease term (by rentable square feet) (years) - non-firm term ⁽²⁾	9.5	6.4	7.5
Weighted average new term rental rate per rentable square foot per year (cash basis)	\$ 26.04	\$ 19.40	\$ 21.70
Weighted average rental rate change (cash basis) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	9.4 %	(7.1)%	(5.6)%
Tenant rent concessions and leasing costs per rentable square foot per year - firm term ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 7.99	\$ 5.19	\$ 6.44
Tenant rent concessions and leasing costs per rentable square foot per year - non-firm term ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 7.99	\$ 5.07	\$ 6.35

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
	New Leases	Renewals	Total
Number of leases	6	9	15
Rentable square feet leased	287	799	1,086
Weighted average lease term (by rentable square feet) (years) - firm term ⁽²⁾	10.5	6.9	7.9
Weighted average lease term (by rentable square feet) (years) - non-firm term ⁽²⁾	12.9	7.0	8.6
Weighted average new term rental rate per rentable square foot per year (cash basis)	\$ 22.27	\$ 21.16	\$ 21.46
Weighted average rental rate change (cash basis) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(9.7)%	(6.6)%	(7.0)%
Tenant rent concessions and leasing costs per rentable square foot per year - firm term ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	\$ 9.00	\$ 3.55	\$ 5.48
Tenant rent concessions and leasing costs per rentable square foot per year - non-firm term ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 7.34	\$ 3.49	\$ 5.02

(1) Includes the Company's proportionate share of rentable square feet and tenant rent concessions and leasing costs for one 163,000 square foot renewal at a property owned by the Arch Street Joint Venture and excludes one four-month extension at the Company's 109,000 square foot property in East Syracuse, New York.

(2) Firm term includes the non-cancellable portion of the lease term and any cancellable portion of the lease term if the tenant's right to cancel requires payment of a termination fee. Non-firm term includes the firm term plus the portion of the lease term, principally under our United States Government leases, where the tenant has the right to terminate without payment of a termination fee.

(3) Represents weighted average percentage increase or decrease in (i) the annualized monthly cash amount charged to the applicable tenants (including monthly base rent receivables and certain fixed contractually obligated reimbursements by the applicable tenants, which may include estimates) as of the commencement date of the new lease term (excluding any full or partial rent abatement period) compared to (ii) the annualized monthly cash amount charged to the applicable tenants (including the monthly base rent receivables and certain fixed contractually obligated reimbursements by the applicable tenants, which may include estimates) as of the expiration date of the prior lease term. Contractually obligated reimbursements include estimated amortization of certain landlord funded improvements under our United States Government leases. If a space has been or will be vacant for more than 12 months prior to the commencement of a new lease or was previously otherwise not generating full cash rental revenue, the lease will be excluded from the rental rate change calculation.

(4) Excludes five new leases for approximately 239,000 square feet and four new leases for approximately 149,000 square feet for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, that had been or will be vacant for more than 12 months at the time the new lease commences.

(5) Includes tenant improvement allowances and base building allowances, certain reimbursable and non-reimbursable landlord funded improvements, leasing commissions and rent concessions (includes estimates of property operating expenses, where applicable). For our multi-tenant properties, we have allocated the estimated cost of landlord funded improvements that benefit the property generally and/or the common areas and not the tenant's premises in particular, to the applicable lease based on square footage of the related tenant.

(6) Includes reimbursable landlord funded improvements and tenant improvement allowances per rentable square foot per year of \$2.22 for new leases, \$0.05 for renewals and \$0.82 in total for the year ended December 31, 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, six leases expired or were downsized comprising a total reduction in occupied square feet of approximately 681,000 square feet. We closed on the sale of two of these properties totaling approximately 235,000 square feet during the year ended December 31, 2025. There were no scheduled lease expirations during the three months ended December 31, 2025.

During the periods indicated below, amounts capitalized by the Company for capital expenditures were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Lease related costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,317	\$ 10,058	\$ 1,405
Lease incentives ⁽²⁾	3,146	656	2,431
Building, fixtures and improvements ⁽³⁾	49,510	13,354	17,476
Total capital expenditures	\$ 59,973	\$ 24,068	\$ 21,312

(1) Lease related costs generally include lease commissions paid in connection with the execution of new and/or renewed leases.

(2) Lease incentives generally include expenses paid on behalf of the tenant or reimbursed to the tenant, including expenditures related to the construction of tenant-owned improvements.

(3) Building, fixtures and improvements generally include expenditures to replace obsolete building or land components, expenditures that extend the useful life of existing assets, expenditures to construct landlord owned improvements and any capitalized interest charges associated with such expenditures.

Future Lease Expirations

For a tabular summary of scheduled lease expirations in our property portfolio as of December 31, 2025, see the Lease Expirations table under “Item 2. Properties” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2025 to the year ended December 31, 2024

The results of operations discussed in this section include the accounts of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Revenues

The table below sets forth, for the periods presented, revenue information and the dollar amount change year over year (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2025 vs 2024 Increase/(Decrease)
Rental	\$ 146,827	\$ 164,055	\$ (17,228)
Fee income from unconsolidated joint venture	820	807	13
Total revenues	\$ 147,647	\$ 164,862	\$ (17,215)

Rental

The decrease in rental revenue of \$17.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 was primarily due to the impact of decreasing overall occupied square footage from expiration of leases totaling \$20.9 million. We had 58 operating properties with an aggregate of 5.1 million occupied square feet as of December 31, 2025, as compared to 69 properties with an aggregate of 5.8 million occupied square feet as of December 31, 2024.

Other items impacting year over year rental revenue results include \$3.8 million increase in rental revenue in the 2025 period from the property we acquired in September 2024 and a \$3.2 million increase in lease termination income in the 2025 period and a \$0.7 million increase from timing of certain reimbursable revenues, offset by \$3.3 million of reimbursements from previous tenants for certain end of lease obligations recognized in rental revenue during the year ended December 31, 2024 and a \$0.7 million decline in reimbursement revenue for real estate taxes in the 2025 period due to lower property values.

Operating Expenses

The table below sets forth, for the periods presented, certain operating expense information and the dollar amount change year over year (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2025 vs 2024 Increase/(Decrease)
Property operating	\$ 64,828	\$ 65,151	\$ (323)
General and administrative	20,313	20,094	219
Depreciation and amortization	58,746	100,820	(42,074)
Impairments	99,376	47,552	51,824
Transaction related	898	539	359
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 244,161</u>	<u>\$ 234,156</u>	<u>\$ 10,005</u>

Property operating expenses

Property operating expenses such as taxes, insurance, ground rent and maintenance include both reimbursable and non-reimbursable property expenses. Property operating expenses decreased \$0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 primarily due to decreases in property operating expenses resulting from property dispositions of \$3.3 million, a \$1.7 million decrease in real estate taxes due to lower property values, timing of certain operating expenses of \$0.3 million, offset by \$3.0 million of costs incurred for the demolition of the buildings on the six-property campus in Deerfield, Illinois, increased operating expenses from vacancies of \$1.2 million, and \$0.7 million from our property acquired in September 2024.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses of \$20.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 were largely unchanged compared to the same period in 2024, as lower employee compensation costs of \$0.3 million in the 2025 period were offset by additional legal and other costs attributable to unsolicited acquisition proposals and our response to activist investors during 2025.

Depreciation and amortization expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased \$42.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024, due to the \$27.3 million impact of full amortization of certain intangible assets, the \$15.9 million impact from the full depreciation of the buildings on the six-property campus in Deerfield, Illinois in the 2024 period as a result of management's plans to demolish the buildings, the \$1.7 million impact from depreciation and amortization expenses from disposed properties, and the \$0.9 million impact of real estate asset impairments, offset by depreciation and amortization expenses related to capitalized real estate assets and intangible lease assets of \$2.2 million and related to the property we acquired in September 2024 of \$1.2 million.

Impairments

Impairments increased \$51.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024. The impairment charges of \$99.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2025 include a total of 12 properties and the charges were incurred primarily with respect to real estate assets sold or expected to be sold and reflect management's estimates of lease renewal probability, timing and terms of such renewals, carrying costs for vacant properties, sale probability and estimates of sale proceeds. Impairment charges totaling \$47.6 million with respect to 12 properties were recorded during the year ended December 31, 2024. See Note 5 – Fair Value Measures for further information.

Transaction related expenses

Transaction related expense increased \$0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 primarily due to a \$0.3 million payment during 2025 in connection with the sale of a property to settle a tenant dispute with regard to landlord maintenance obligations and higher dead deal costs of \$0.2 million, offset by lower acquisition related costs of \$0.1 million.

Other (Expenses) Income and Provision for Income Taxes

The table below sets forth, for the periods presented, certain financial information and the dollar amount change year over year (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2025 vs 2024 Increase/(Decrease)
Interest expense, net	\$ (31,525)	\$ (32,637)	\$ (1,112)
Gain on disposition of real estate assets	\$ 7,058	\$ —	\$ 7,058
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	\$ —	\$ (1,078)	\$ (1,078)
Other income	\$ 1,286	\$ 987	\$ 299
Other expenses	\$ (1,584)	\$ —	\$ 1,584
Reserve on member loan to unconsolidated joint venture	\$ (5,926)	\$ —	\$ 5,926
Equity in loss and impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture, net	\$ (11,822)	\$ (740)	\$ 11,082
Provision for income taxes	\$ (259)	\$ (214)	\$ 45

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net decreased \$1.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024. The Company's average debt outstanding was \$478.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$481.5 million during the same period in 2024. The Company's weighted average interest rate on its debt obligations was 5.62% for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 5.85% for the same period in 2024. Interest expense, net was offset by capitalized interest of \$0.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, and there was no capitalized interest during the year ended December 31, 2024.

We expect our overall debt levels to increase as we continue to re-invest in our property portfolio and execute on our shift in portfolio concentration away from traditional office properties. We are also exposed to changes in market interest rates on our floating rate borrowings, including those under our Revolving Facility.

Gain on disposition of real estate assets

Gains on disposition of real estate assets were \$7.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to no gains on disposition of real estate assets during the year ended December 31, 2024. The gains recognized during the year ended December 31, 2025 were related to six of our dispositions. Of the six dispositions with gains recognized during the year ended December 31, 2025, three were subject to cumulative impairment losses of \$18.2 million in prior periods.

Loss on extinguishment of debt, net

Loss on extinguishment of debt, net during the year ended December 31, 2024 related to the proportionate write off of deferred financing costs due to the \$75.0 million permanent reduction of the borrowing capacity of the Original Revolving Facility. There were no such costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Other income

Other income, net increased \$0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024, primarily due to increased interest income of \$0.6 million, offset by other non-routine income recognized in 2024 of \$0.3 million which was related to forfeited escrow deposits on the six-property campus in Deerfield, Illinois when a prospective buyer terminated an agreement to acquire the properties.

Other expenses

Other expenses of \$1.6 million recognized during the year ended December 31, 2025 were primarily related to a loss on deferred offering costs of \$0.6 million in connection with the scheduled expiration of our universal shelf registration statement, \$0.6 million in connection with the retirement of our Chief Investment Officer, and \$0.4 million of costs incurred for professional services rendered in connection with the February 2026 amendment to the CMBS Loan.

Reserve on member loan to unconsolidated joint venture

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we recorded a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million for the Arch Street Joint Venture member loan due to the uncertainties with regard to recovery of our Arch Street Joint Venture investments.

Equity in loss and impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture, net

Equity in loss of the unconsolidated joint venture increased \$11.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024, primarily due to the other-than-temporary impairment of our investment in the unconsolidated joint venture of \$10.8 million.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2024 to the year ended December 31, 2023

For a comparison of the year ended December 31, 2024 to the year ended December 31, 2023, see “Item. 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 5, 2025.

Non-GAAP Measures

Our results are presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We also disclose certain non-GAAP measures, as discussed further below. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures in our internal analysis of results and believes these measures are useful to investors for the reasons explained below. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as substitutes for any measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Funds From Operations (“FFO”) and Core Funds From Operations (“Core FFO”) Attributable to Common Stockholders

Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, as discussed below, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. (“Nareit”), an industry trade group, has promulgated a supplemental performance measure known as FFO, which we believe to be an appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of the Company. FFO is not equivalent to our net income (loss) as determined under U.S. GAAP.

Nareit defines FFO as net income (loss) computed in accordance with U.S. GAAP adjusted for gains or losses from disposition of real estate assets, depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, impairment write-downs on real estate and investments in entities when the impairment is directly attributable to decreases in the value of depreciable real estate held by the entity, and our proportionate share of FFO adjustments related to the unconsolidated joint venture. We calculate FFO in accordance with Nareit’s definition described above.

In addition to FFO, we use Core FFO as a non-GAAP supplemental financial performance measure to evaluate the operating performance of the Company. Core FFO, as defined by the Company, excludes from FFO items that we believe do not reflect the ongoing operating performance of our business such as transaction related expenses, amortization of deferred financing costs, amortization of deferred lease incentives, net, equity-based compensation, amortization of premiums and discounts on debt, net and gains or losses on extinguishment of swaps and/or debt, and our proportionate share of Core FFO adjustments related to the unconsolidated joint venture.

We believe that FFO and Core FFO allow for a comparison of the performance of our operations with other publicly-traded REITs, as FFO and Core FFO, or a substantially similar measure, are routinely reported by publicly-traded REITs, each adjust for items that we believe do not reflect the ongoing operating performance of our business and we believe are often used by analysts and investors for comparison purposes.

For all of these reasons, we believe FFO and Core FFO, in addition to net income (loss), as determined under U.S. GAAP, are helpful supplemental performance measures and useful in understanding the various ways in which our management evaluates the performance of the Company over time. However, not all REITs calculate FFO and Core FFO the same way, so comparisons with other REITs may not be meaningful. FFO and Core FFO should not be considered as alternatives to net income (loss) and are not intended to be used as a liquidity measure indicative of cash flow available to fund our cash needs. Neither the SEC, Nareit, nor any other regulatory body has evaluated the acceptability of the exclusions used to adjust FFO in order to calculate Core FFO and its use as a non-GAAP financial performance measure.

The table below presents a reconciliation of FFO and Core FFO to net loss attributable to common stockholders, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, for the periods indicated below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (139,309)	\$ (103,012)	\$ (57,302)
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	58,616	100,682	109,011
Gain on disposition of real estate assets	(7,058)	—	(31)
Impairment of real estate	99,376	47,552	33,112
Impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture and proportionate share of adjustments for items above, as applicable	12,698	1,856	1,851
FFO attributable to common stockholders	\$ 24,323	\$ 47,078	\$ 86,641
Transaction related	898	539	504
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,699	3,686	3,974
Amortization of deferred lease incentives, net	530	509	302
Equity-based compensation	3,620	3,757	2,728
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	—	1,078	504
Other adjustments, net ⁽¹⁾	10,553	—	—
Proportionate share of unconsolidated joint venture adjustments for items above, as applicable	53	108	117
Core FFO attributable to common stockholders	\$ 43,676	\$ 56,755	\$ 94,770
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - basic	56,232	55,903	56,410
Effect of weighted average dilutive securities ⁽²⁾	80	74	—
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - diluted	56,312	55,977	56,410
FFO attributable to common stockholders per diluted share	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.54
Core FFO attributable to common stockholders per diluted share	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.68

(1) Other adjustments, net during the year ended December 31, 2025 includes \$3.0 million of costs incurred in connection with the demolition of the six buildings on the Deerfield, Illinois campus presented in property operating expenses on the consolidated statements of operations, as well as a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million recognized on the Arch Street Joint Venture member loan presented separately on the consolidated statements of operations, \$0.6 million of previously deferred equity offering costs in connection with the scheduled expiration of the Company's universal shelf registration statement, \$0.6 million in connection with the retirement of the Company's Chief Investment Officer, and \$0.4 million of costs incurred for professional services rendered in connection with the February 2026 amendment to the CMBS Loan, each presented in other expenses on the consolidated statements of operations other than the loan loss reserve. Each of the above items have been included as "other adjustments" to Core FFO as they do not reflect the ongoing operating performance of the Company.

(2) Dilutive securities include unvested restricted stock units net of assumed repurchases in accordance with the treasury stock method and exclude Performance-Based RSUs for which the performance thresholds have not been met by the end of the applicable reporting period. Such dilutive securities are not included when calculating net loss per diluted share applicable to the Company for the periods presented above, as the effect would be antidilutive.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

Our principal liquidity needs for the next twelve months are to: (i) fund operating expenses; (ii) pay interest on our debt; (iii) pay dividends to our stockholders; (iv) fund capital expenditures and leasing costs at properties we own; (v) fund capital contributions to the Arch Street Joint Venture; (vi) fund new acquisitions and (vii) extend, refinance or repay debt at or prior to maturity. We believe that our principal sources of short-term liquidity, which are our cash and cash equivalents on hand, cash flows from operations, proceeds from real estate dispositions, and borrowings under the New Revolving Facility are sufficient to meet our liquidity needs for the next twelve months. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$22.4 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$123.0 million of borrowing capacity (on a pro forma basis assuming closing of the refinancing of the Original Revolving Facility with the New Revolving Facility as of December 31, 2025).

The non-recourse mortgage notes associated with the Arch Street Joint Venture were scheduled to mature on November 27, 2025, subject to one remaining one-year borrower option to extend the maturity until November 27, 2026. As of December 31,

2025, there was \$128.8 million outstanding under the mortgage notes and our proportionate share was \$25.8 million. The Arch Street Joint Venture exercised the extension option during September 2025. However, in order to extend the debt, the Arch Street Joint Venture is required to make an approximately \$16.0 million prepayment of loan principal outstanding to satisfy the 60% loan-to-value extension condition. Due to capital constraints of our joint venture partner, the joint venture has been unable to make this prepayment. The loan was temporarily extended until February 26, 2026 and the joint venture remains in discussions with the lenders about next steps which may include an additional short-term extension and restructuring of the debt with a lender excess cash flow sweep and the requirement to sell one or more properties and utilize the net proceeds to prepay principal outstanding under the debt. We cannot provide any assurance that the Arch Street Joint Venture will be able to satisfy the loan-to-value condition or otherwise extend or refinance this debt obligation or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default.

The Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes have a variable interest rate and the spread on a SOFR (the secured overnight financing rate as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York) loan is 2.60%, and the spread on a base rate loan is 0.50%.

During November 2024, we provided a member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture of \$1.4 million in connection with the partial repayment of the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes to satisfy the maximum 60% loan-to-value extension condition. During February 2025, we made an additional member loan of \$8.3 million to fund leasing costs related to a lease extension that was completed for one of the properties in the Arch Street Joint Venture portfolio. Our member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture is legally entitled to receive interest at 15% and is non-recourse and unsecured, structurally subordinate to the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes and matures on November 27, 2026. However, interest and principal are payable monthly solely out of the excess cash from the joint venture after payment of property operating expenses, interest and principal on the Arch Street mortgage notes and other joint venture expenses and excess proceeds from the sale of any of the joint venture properties. Due to the uncertainties with regard to recovery of our Arch Street Joint Venture investments, we recorded an other-than-temporary impairment loss on our investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture, thereby reducing the carrying value of our investment to zero, and recorded a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million against our \$6.6 million member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture during the year ended December 31, 2025. Beginning in 2026, we will record management fees from the Arch Street Joint Venture and interest income on the member loan on a cash basis rather than accrual basis.

Our principal liquidity needs beyond the next twelve months are to: (i) extend, refinance or repay debt at or prior to maturity; (ii) pay dividends to our stockholders; (iii) fund capital expenditures and leasing costs at properties we own; and (iv) fund new acquisitions. We generally believe we will be able to satisfy these liquidity needs by a combination of cash flows from operations, borrowings under the New Revolving Facility, proceeds from real estate dispositions, new borrowings such as bank term loans or other secured or unsecured debt, and issuances of equity securities. We believe we will be successful in either repaying or refinancing our debt obligations at or prior to maturity, but we cannot provide any assurance we will be able to do so. Our ability to extend, refinance or repay debt, raise capital and/or sell assets will be affected by various factors existing at the relevant time, such as capital and credit market conditions, the state of the national and regional economies, commercial real estate market conditions, available interest rate levels, the lease terms for and equity in and value of any related collateral, our financial condition and the operating history of the collateral, if any.

Credit Agreements

Summary

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$465.0 million of total consolidated debt outstanding, consisting of a \$355.0 million fixed rate mortgage note collateralized by 19 properties (the “CMBS Loan”), \$92.0 million borrowed under the Original Revolving Facility and an \$18.0 million fixed rate mortgage note secured by our San Ramon, California property (the “San Ramon Loan”). The following is a summary of the interest rate and scheduled maturities of our consolidated debt obligations as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Years to Maturity	Principal Amounts Due During the Years Ending December 31,			
			Total	2026	2027	Thereafter
Original Revolving Facility ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	7.01%	0.4	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000	\$ —	\$ —
Mortgages payable ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	5.02%	1.3	373,000	—	355,000	18,000
Total			\$ 465,000	\$ 92,000	\$ 355,000	\$ 18,000

(1) The weighted average interest rate represents the interest rate in effect as of December 31, 2025.

(2) Includes interest rate margin of 3.25% plus SOFR adjustment of 0.10%. As of December 31, 2025, a total of \$75.0 million of the debt outstanding under the Original Revolving Facility was subject to an interest rate collar agreement to hedge against interest rate volatility. Under the agreement, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility or subsequently the New Revolving Facility will float between no higher than 4.29% and no lower than 3.28% on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million, effective from May 12, 2025 to May 12, 2026. As described below, the interest rate margin under the New Revolving Facility is 2.75% with no SOFR adjustment.

(3) During February 2026, the Company entered into the New Revolving Facility.

(4) Includes \$355.0 million securitized mortgage note secured by 19 of our properties which bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.971% and matures on February 11, 2027. During February 2026, the Company entered into an amendment to the CMBS Loan which among other things extended the maturity date two years until February 11, 2029, subject to two borrower extension options for an aggregate of 18 months until August 11, 2030. Also includes \$18.0 million fixed rate mortgage note secured by the San Ramon, California property, which bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.90% and matures on December 1, 2031.

(5) Does not include non-recourse mortgage notes associated with the Arch Street Joint Venture of \$128.8 million, of which our proportionate share was \$25.8 million as of December 31, 2025.

Credit Agreement Obligations

As of December 31, 2025, \$92.0 million of principal was outstanding under the Original Revolving Facility, which was scheduled to mature on May 12, 2026.

On February 18, 2026, the Company, as parent, and Orion OP, as borrower, entered into a credit agreement for the New Revolving Facility. The credit agreement for the New Revolving Facility includes the following terms and conditions, among others:

- The Original Revolving Facility has been terminated and the indebtedness thereunder has been discharged and paid in full with borrowings under the New Revolving Facility. As of March 5, 2026, the Company had \$127.0 million of outstanding borrowings and \$88.0 million of additional borrowing capacity under the New Revolving Facility.
- The lenders have agreed to make revolving loans in an aggregate principal balance of up to \$215.0 million to Orion OP (a reduction in the lenders’ commitment from \$350.0 million pursuant to the Original Revolving Facility). Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, proceeds from the New Revolving Facility may be used for general corporate purposes and loans under the New Revolving Facility may be prepaid and reborrowed, and unused commitments under the New Revolving Facility may be reduced, at any time, in whole or in part, by Orion OP, without premium or penalty (except for SOFR breakage costs).
- The maturity date of the New Revolving Facility is February 18, 2028, subject to Orion OP’s right to further extend the maturity date for two additional option periods of six months each, upon satisfaction of certain conditions.
- The interest rate applicable to the loans under the New Revolving Facility may be determined, at the election of Orion OP, on the basis of Daily Simple SOFR, Term SOFR or a base rate, plus an applicable margin of 2.75% for SOFR loans and 1.75% for base rate loans (representing a 50-basis point reduction in the applicable margins under the Original Revolving Facility and the 10-basis point SOFR adjustment under the Original Revolving Facility has been eliminated). To the extent that amounts under the New Revolving Facility remain unused, consistent with the Original

Revolving Facility, Orion OP is required to pay a quarterly commitment fee on the unused portion of the New Revolving Facility in an amount equal to 0.25% of the unused portion of the New Revolving Facility.

- Orion OP and the Company have agreed to grant the lenders first priority mortgages and deeds of trust on a pool of 28 of the Company's properties and on any additional properties acquired in the future by the Company and approved by the administrative agent (the "Collateral Properties"), and to provide other customary collateral associated with a first lien on commercial office properties. Collateral Properties may only be released from the applicable lien in connection with a sale of such property to a third party or qualified financing and 100% of the net cash proceeds must be applied to repay borrowings under the New Revolving Facility.
- Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, Orion OP's borrowings are also secured by, among other things, first priority pledges of the equity interest in our subsidiaries that own the Collateral Properties (the "Subsidiary Guarantors").
- Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, Orion OP's borrowings under the New Revolving Facility are guaranteed pursuant to a guaranty by each of the Company, Orion Properties Holdings I LLC and the Subsidiary Guarantors.
- Orion OP and the lenders agreed that the financial covenants set forth below must be satisfied by Orion OP under the New Revolving Facility.
 - The ratio of total debt to total asset value must be not more than 0.60 to 1.00.
 - The ratio of adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges must be not less than 1.50 to 1.00.
 - Orion OP's consolidated tangible net worth must be not less than \$740.6 million plus 75% of the net proceeds from any equity offering after the date of the New Revolving Facility.
 - Collateral Property Availability must be at least \$215.0 million. For this purpose, Collateral Property Availability means 60% of the aggregate as-is appraised value of all Collateral Properties.
 - Collateral Property Debt Yield must be at least 13%.
- Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, the New Revolving Facility requires that Orion OP comply with various covenants, including covenants restricting, subject to certain exceptions, liens, investments, mergers, asset sales and the payment of certain dividends. If, on any day, Orion OP has unrestricted cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$25.0 million (excluding amounts that are then designated for application or use and are subsequently used for such purposes within 30 days), Orion OP will use such excess amount to prepay loans under the New Revolving Facility, without premium or penalty and without any reduction in the lenders' commitment under the New Revolving Facility.

Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, the New Revolving Facility includes customary representations and warranties of the Company and Orion OP, which must be true and correct in all material respects as a condition to future extensions of credit under the New Revolving Facility. The New Revolving Facility also includes customary events of default, the occurrence of which, following any applicable grace period, would permit the lenders to, among other things, declare the principal, accrued interest and other obligations of Orion OP under the New Revolving Facility to be immediately due and payable and foreclose on the collateral securing the New Revolving Facility.

We entered into interest rate collar agreements on a total notional amount of \$60.0 million to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility. Under the agreements, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility floated between no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.20% on \$25.0 million, and no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.035% on \$35.0 million, effective from November 13, 2023 until May 12, 2025. Upon the scheduled expiration of the interest rate collar agreements, the Company entered into an interest rate collar agreement to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility. Under the agreement, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility or subsequently the New Revolving Facility will float between no higher than 4.29% and no lower than 3.28% on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million, effective from May 12, 2025 to May 12, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average effective interest rate of the Original Revolving Facility was 7.01%.

Revolving Facility Covenants

The New Revolving Facility requires that Orion OP satisfy certain financial covenants. The table that follows summarizes the financial covenants for the Company's New Revolving Facility, and the Company's compliance therewith as of December 31, 2025 as calculated per the terms of the credit agreement. These calculations are presented to show the Company's compliance with the financial covenants and are not measures of the Company's liquidity or performance. The Original Revolving Facility has been terminated and replaced by the New Revolving Facility, and therefore the financial covenants under the Original Revolving Facility are no longer relevant or applicable.

New Revolving Facility Financial Covenants	Required	December 31, 2025
Ratio of total indebtedness to total asset value	≤ 60%	42.8%
Ratio of adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges	≥ 1.5x	2.38x
Consolidated tangible net worth	≥ \$740.6 million	\$987.3 million
Collateral property availability	≥ \$215.0 million	\$289.3 million
Collateral property debt yield	≥ 13%	23.8%

As of December 31, 2025, Orion OP was in compliance with the financial covenants for the New Revolving Facility.

CMBS Loan

On February 10, 2022, certain indirect subsidiaries of the Company (the "Mortgage Borrowers") obtained a \$355.0 million fixed rate mortgage note (the "CMBS Loan") from Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (together with its successor, the "Lender"), which is secured by the Mortgage Borrowers' fee simple or ground lease interests in 19 properties owned indirectly by the Company (collectively, the "Mortgaged Properties"). During March 2022, Wells Fargo effected a securitization of the CMBS Loan. The CMBS Loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.971% and upon issuance was scheduled to mature on February 11, 2027.

The CMBS Loan requires monthly payments of interest only and, except as described below under "Loan Extension and Modification Agreement", all principal is due at maturity.

The CMBS Loan is secured by, among other things, first priority mortgages and deeds of trust granted by the Mortgage Borrowers and encumbering the Mortgaged Properties.

The CMBS Loan may be prepaid in whole, but not in part, at any time, upon the satisfaction of certain terms and conditions set forth in the loan agreement governing the CMBS Loan (the "CMBS Loan Agreement"). Further, releases of individual properties are permitted in connection with an arm's length third party sale upon repayment of the Release Price (as defined in the CMBS Loan Agreement) for the applicable individual property and subject to the satisfaction of other terms and conditions set forth in the CMBS Loan Agreement. Pursuant to the Loan Modification Agreement described below, the lender is entitled to 100% of the net proceeds of any sale to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan.

In connection with the CMBS Loan Agreement, the Company (as the guarantor) delivered a customary non-recourse carveout guaranty to the Lender (the "Guaranty"), under which the Company guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the Mortgage Borrowers to the Lender with respect to certain non-recourse carveout events and the circumstances under which the CMBS Loan will be fully recourse to the Mortgage Borrowers, and which includes requirements for the Company to maintain a net worth of no less than \$355.0 million and liquid assets of no less than \$10.0 million, in each case, exclusive of the values of the collateral for the CMBS Loan. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants.

The Mortgage Borrowers and the Company also provided a customary environmental indemnity agreement, pursuant to which the Mortgage Borrowers and the Company agreed to protect, defend, indemnify, release and hold harmless the Lender from and against certain environmental liabilities relating to the Mortgaged Properties.

The CMBS Loan Agreement includes customary representations, warranties and covenants of the Mortgage Borrowers and the Company. The CMBS Loan Agreement also includes customary events of default, the occurrence of which, following any applicable grace period, would permit the Lender to, among other things, declare the principal, accrued interest and other obligations of the Mortgage Borrowers to be immediately due and payable and foreclose on the Mortgaged Properties.

Loan Extension and Modification Agreement

On February 17, 2026, the Company, through certain of its subsidiaries (the “Mortgage Borrowers”), entered into a loan extension and modification agreement with the lender under the CMBS Loan (“Loan Modification Agreement”). The Loan Modification Agreement includes the following terms and conditions, among others:

- The maturity date of the CMBS Loan has been extended two years until February 11, 2029, subject to two borrower extension options, with the first giving the Mortgage Borrowers the right to further extend the maturity date for an additional one year until February 11, 2030, and the second giving the Mortgage Borrowers the right to further extend the maturity date for an additional six months, until August 11, 2030, each upon satisfaction of certain conditions, including prepayment of the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan by \$2.5 million for the initial one-year additional extension and \$10.0 million for the six-month additional extension.
- The fixed annual interest rate on the CMBS Loan of 4.971% is unchanged during all extension terms.
- Upon closing of the Loan Modification Agreement, the Mortgage Borrowers made a \$2.05 million partial prepayment of the CMBS Loan.
- A new all-purpose reserve was established by the lender into which all existing tenant improvement, leasing commission and other borrower reserve amounts were funded (a total of \$37.7 million on the loan modification date) and the Mortgage Borrowers deposited an additional \$7.74 million into the all-purpose reserve which was funded from borrowings under the Original Revolving Facility and such borrowings were refinanced with borrowings under the New Revolving Facility.
- The all-purpose reserve will be used to pay leasing costs and capital expenditures associated with the 19 properties that serve as collateral for the CMBS Loan, as well as to pay any property operating expenses not otherwise fully covered by revenues from the 19 properties.
- The Mortgage Borrowers have agreed that until maturity, the lender will sweep all monthly excess cash flows from the 19 properties, after payment of interest and property operating expenses. During the initial two-year extension period, the lender will apply one-half of such excess funds to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan, and the other half to fund the all-purpose reserve. During any additional extension period, the lender will apply 75% of such excess funds to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan, and the remaining 25% of such excess funds to fund the all-purpose reserve. The all-purpose reserve is subject to a cap of \$15.0 million during the one-year additional extension period and \$5.0 million during the six-month additional extension period. If the reserve cap has been reached, all additional or excess amounts will be utilized to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan.
- The Company agreed to certain additional obligations that are recourse to the Company pursuant to the non-recourse carveout Guaranty described above.

San Ramon Loan

On November 7, 2024, an indirect subsidiary of the Company (the “San Ramon Borrower”) obtained an \$18.0 million fixed rate mortgage note (the “San Ramon Loan”) from RGA Americas Investments LLC (the “San Ramon Lender”) secured by the fee simple interest in the San Ramon, California property acquired in September 2024 (the “San Ramon Property”). The San Ramon Loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.90% and matures on December 1, 2031.

The San Ramon Loan requires monthly payments of interest only and all principal is due at maturity and is generally not freely prepayable by the San Ramon Borrower until December 2026, and thereafter without payment of certain prepayment premiums and costs. In connection with the San Ramon Loan, the Company (as guarantor) delivered a customary non-recourse carveout guaranty, under which the Company guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the San Ramon Borrower under the San Ramon Loan with respect to certain non-recourse carveout events and the circumstances under which the San Ramon Loan will be fully recourse to the San Ramon Borrower. The San Ramon Borrower and the Company also provided a customary environmental indemnity agreement, pursuant to which the San Ramon Borrower and the Company agreed to protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the San Ramon Lender from and against certain environmental liabilities related to the San Ramon Property.

The loan agreement governing the San Ramon Loan (the “San Ramon Loan Agreement”) includes customary representations, warranties and covenants of the San Ramon Borrower and the Company. The San Ramon Loan Agreement also includes customary events of default, the occurrence of which, following any applicable grace period, would permit the Lender

to, among other things, declare the principal, accrued interest and other obligations of the San Ramon Borrower to be immediately due and payable and foreclose on the San Ramon Property.

Arch Street Warrants

On November 12, 2021, in connection with the Distribution, Orion OP entered into an amendment and restatement of the limited liability agreement (the “LLCA”) for the Arch Street Joint Venture with the Arch Street Partner, an affiliate of Arch Street Capital Partners, pursuant to which the Arch Street Partner consented to the transfer of the equity interests of the Arch Street Joint Venture previously held by VEREIT Real Estate, L.P. to Orion OP.

Also on November 12, 2021, in connection with the entry into the LLCA, we granted the Arch Street Partner and Arch Street Capital Partners warrants to purchase up to 1,120,000 shares of our common stock (the “Arch Street Warrants”). The Arch Street Warrants entitle the respective holders to purchase shares of our common stock at a price per share equal to \$22.42, at any time. The Arch Street Warrants may be exercised, in whole or in part, through a cashless exercise, in which case the holder would receive upon such exercise the net number of shares of our common stock determined according to the formula set forth in the Arch Street Warrants. The Arch Street Warrants expire on the earlier of (a) ten years after issuance and (b) if the Arch Street Joint Venture is terminated, the later of the termination of the Arch Street Joint Venture and seven years after issuance.

In accordance with our obligation under the Arch Street Warrants, on November 2, 2022, we filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 for the registration, under the Securities Act, of the shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of the Arch Street Warrants, and the registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on November 14, 2022. We will use our commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement, and a current prospectus relating thereto, until the earlier of (a) the expiration of the Arch Street Warrants, or (b) the shares issuable upon such exercise become freely tradable under United States federal securities laws by anyone who is not an affiliate (as such term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act (or any successor rule)) of us. The holders of the Arch Street Warrants will also remain subject to the ownership limitations pursuant to our organizational documents.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had outstanding derivative agreements with aggregate notional amounts of \$75.0 million and \$60.0 million, respectively, which were designated as cash flow hedges under U.S. GAAP. The interest rate derivative agreements comprise interest rate collar agreements entered into in order to hedge interest rate volatility with respect to the Company’s borrowings under the Original Revolving Facility. Under the agreements, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility floated between no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.20% on \$25.0 million, and no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.035% on \$35.0 million, effective from November 13, 2023 until May 12, 2025. Upon the scheduled expiration of the interest rate collar agreements, we entered into a new interest rate collar agreement to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility. Under the agreement, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility or subsequently the New Revolving Facility will float between no higher than 4.29% and no lower than 3.28% on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million, effective from May 12, 2025 to May 12, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average effective interest rate of the Original Revolving Facility was 7.01%.

Distributions

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2021. We intend to make distributions to our stockholders to satisfy the requirements to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company’s Board of Directors declared quarterly cash dividends on shares of the Company’s common stock as follows:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Paid Date	Distributions Per Share
March 4, 2025	March 31, 2025	April 15, 2025	\$0.02
May 6, 2025	June 30, 2025	July 15, 2025	\$0.02
August 5, 2025	September 30, 2025	October 15, 2025	\$0.02
November 5, 2025	December 31, 2025	January 15, 2026	\$0.02

On March 4, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for the first quarter of 2026, payable on April 15, 2026 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2026.

Our dividend policy is established at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and the amount and timing of dividends will depend upon cash generated by operating activities, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code, and such other factors as the Company's Board of Directors deems relevant. The Company's Board of Directors may change our dividend policy at any time, and there can be no assurance as to the manner in which future dividends will be paid or that the current dividend level will be maintained in future periods.

Universal Shelf Registration Statement

On November 10, 2025, the Company filed a new universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (the "Universal Shelf"), and the Universal Shelf was declared effective by the SEC on November 28, 2025. Pursuant to the Universal Shelf, the Company is able to offer and sell from time to time in multiple transactions, up to \$750.0 million of the Company's securities, including through "at the market" offering programs or firm commitment underwritten offerings. These securities may include shares of the Company's common stock, shares of the Company's preferred stock, depository shares representing interests in shares of the Company's preferred stock, debt securities, warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock or shares of the Company's preferred stock and units consisting of two or more shares of common stock, shares of preferred stock, depository shares, debt securities and warrants. The Company has not established an "at the market" offering program under the Universal Shelf, although it may do so at any time in the future.

Share Repurchase Program

On November 1, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of the Company's outstanding common stock until December 31, 2025, as market conditions warrant (the "Share Repurchase Program"). The Company did not purchase any shares under the Share Repurchase Program during the year ended December 31, 2025, and the Share Repurchase Program expired by its terms on December 31, 2025. While the Share Repurchase Program was active, the Company repurchased approximately 0.9 million shares of common stock in multiple open market transactions, at a weighted average share price of \$5.46 for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.0 million.

Cash Flow Analysis for the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

The following table summarizes the changes in cash flows for the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2025 vs 2024 Increase/(Decrease)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 23,576	\$ 54,260	\$ (30,684)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 16,780	\$ (51,263)	\$ 68,043
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (36,887)	\$ (3,025)	\$ 33,862

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$30.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, driven in part by the tenant at our Hopewell, New Jersey property entering a scheduled one-year rent concession period in December 2024, resulting in a decrease in cash revenue receipts of \$10.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024. The total abated rent for this one-year rent concession period was included in the reserves we had previously funded with the lender of the CMBS Loan and was released to us over the rent concession period. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities is also due to the decrease in revenues as a result of property dispositions and vacancies.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities increased \$68.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024. Net cash provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 includes proceeds from the sale of real estate assets of \$71.5 million, payments received on the Arch Street Joint Venture member loan of \$3.1 million and on the seller financing note receivable of \$2.5 million, offset by cash paid for capital expenditures and leasing costs of \$51.7 million and the funding of an additional member loan of \$8.3 million to the Arch Street Joint Venture. Net cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2024 includes the acquisition of one real estate asset for \$34.7 million, cash paid for capital expenditures and leasing costs of \$22.6 million and the origination of a

member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture of \$1.4 million, offset by proceeds from the sale of real estate assets of \$5.1 million, payments received on seller financing notes receivable of \$1.2 million and distributions received from the Arch Street Joint Venture of \$1.0 million.

Net cash used in financing activities increased \$33.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, primarily due to net repayments on the Original Revolving Facility of \$27.0 million during the 2025 period, compared to net draws of \$3.0 million during the 2024 period, and proceeds from the San Ramon Loan of \$18.0 million in the 2024 period, offset by a decrease in distributions paid to stockholders of \$13.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same period in 2024 as a result of the change in cash dividend policy of \$0.02 per share from \$0.10 per share effective for the first quarter 2025, and payments of deferred financing costs of less than \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$1.3 million during the same period in 2024.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See information appearing under the caption “Liquidity and Capital Resources” appearing in “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Market Risk

The market risk associated with financial instruments and derivative financial instruments is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices or interest rates. Our market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk relating to variable-rate borrowings. To meet our short and long-term liquidity requirements, we borrow funds at a combination of fixed and variable rates. Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to manage our overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, from time to time, we may enter into interest rate hedge contracts such as swaps, caps, collars, treasury locks, options and forwards in order to mitigate our interest rate risk with respect to various debt instruments. We would not hold or issue these derivative contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2025, our debt included fixed-rate debt, with a fair value and carrying value of \$365.9 million and \$373.0 million, respectively. Changes in market interest rates on our fixed-rate debt impact the fair value of the debt, but they have no impact on interest incurred or cash flow. For instance, if interest rates rise 100 basis points, and the fixed-rate debt balance remains constant, we expect the fair value of our debt to decrease, the same way the price of a bond declines as interest rates rise. The sensitivity analysis related to our fixed-rate debt assumes an immediate 100 basis point move in interest rates from December 31, 2025 levels, with all other variables held constant. A 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in a decrease in the fair value of our fixed-rate debt of \$4.4 million. A 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates would result in an increase in the fair value of our fixed-rate debt of \$4.5 million.

As of December 31, 2025, our debt included variable-rate debt, with a fair value and carrying value of \$92.0 million. As a result, we are subject to the potential impact of increases in interest rates, which could negatively impact our results of operations and cash flows. The sensitivity analysis related to our variable-rate debt assumes an immediate 100 basis point move in interest rates from December 31, 2025 levels and excludes the impact of the derivative instrument, with all other variables held constant. A 100 basis point increase or decrease in variable interest rates would result in a decrease or increase in the fair value of our variable-rate debt of less than \$0.1 million and would increase or decrease our interest expense by \$0.9 million annually.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had interest rate collar agreements in place on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility. See Note 6 – Debt, Net to our consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2025, our outstanding derivative agreements had a fair value that resulted in net liabilities of less than \$0.1 million. See Note 7 – Derivatives and Hedging Activities to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

As the information presented above includes only those exposures that existed as of December 31, 2025, it does not consider exposures or positions arising after that date. The information presented herein has limited predictive value. Future actual realized gains or losses with respect to interest rate fluctuations will depend on cumulative exposures, hedging strategies employed and the magnitude of the fluctuations.

These amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rate changes on our borrowing costs and assume no other changes in our capital structure.

Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of tenants are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations, including those to the Company, to be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions. The Company is subject to tenant, geographic and industry concentrations. See “Item 1. Business” and “Item 2. Properties” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any downturn of the economic conditions in one or more of these tenants, geographies or industries could result in a material reduction of our cash flows or material losses to us.

The factors we consider in determining the credit risk of our tenants include, but are not limited to: payment history; credit status and change in status (credit ratings for public companies are used as a primary metric); change in tenant space needs (*i.e.*, expansion/downsize); tenant financial performance; economic conditions in a specific geographic region; and industry specific credit considerations. We believe that the credit risk of our portfolio is reduced by the high quality and diversity of our existing tenant base, reviews of prospective tenants’ risk profiles prior to lease execution and consistent monitoring of our portfolio to identify potential problem tenants.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by Item 8 is hereby incorporated by reference to our consolidated financial statements beginning on page [F-1](#) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to us, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, we recognize that no controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide absolute assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As required by Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b) of the Exchange Act, an evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2025. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as of December 31, 2025, were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Management’s Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

In connection with the preparation of our Form 10-K, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. In making that assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on its assessment, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting, due to an exemption established by the rules of the SEC for “emerging growth companies.”

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Agreements

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” as each term is defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K.

2026 Annual Bonus Program

On March 4, 2026, the Compensation Committee (the “Compensation Committee”) of the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Company, approved a new annual incentive program for the Company’s 2026 fiscal year (the “2026 Bonus Program”). Under the 2026 Bonus Program, each of the Company’s named executive officers, namely, Paul McDowell and Gavin Brandon (the “Executives”), are eligible to earn an annual incentive bonus based on the applicable Executive’s individual performance and the Company’s achievement of performance goals relating to (1) Core FFO per share, (2) total general and administrative expenses (“G&A expenses”), and (3) Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA. The term Executives excludes Gary Landriau, who retired from the Company during 2025 and is not eligible to participate in the 2026 Bonus Program. The weighting of each component of the 2026 Bonus Program is as follows:

Bonus Component	Weighting
Individual Performance	30%
Core FFO per share	30%
G&A expenses	20%
Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA	20%

Under the 2026 Bonus Program, 50% of each target bonus component will be earned for performance at the threshold level, 100% of each target bonus component will be earned for performance at the target level and 150% of each target bonus component will be earned for performance at the maximum level (or above). Performance between threshold and target and between target and maximum performance levels will be interpolated on a straight-line basis.

Pursuant to their respective employment agreements, in 2026 each of the executives will be eligible to earn an annual cash bonus targeted at a percentage of the executive’s base salary as follows: 100% for Mr. McDowell and 100% for Mr. Brandon.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this Item will be included in our Proxy Statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.*****Financial Statements***

The Financial Statements are included herein beginning on page [F-1](#).

Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation is included herein beginning on page [F-36](#).

All other schedules have been omitted as the required information is either presented in the consolidated financial statements or is not applicable.

Exhibits

The following exhibits are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025 (and are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K):

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Orion Office REIT Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 15, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Articles of Amendment to Articles of Amendment and Restatement, as amended through March 5, 2025 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 5, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Orion Office REIT Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on September 8, 2023 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.4	First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 5, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Form of Warrant (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-268121), filed on November 2, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Description of Securities (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 24, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1	Agreement of Limited Partnership of Orion Office REIT LP (filed as Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, filed on October 4, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2	First Amendment to Agreement of Limited Partnership (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 5, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.3	Credit Agreement, dated November 12, 2021, by and among Orion Office REIT Inc., Orion Office REIT LP, the financial institutions party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 15, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2022, among Orion Office REIT LP, as Borrower, Orion Office REIT Inc., as Parent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 5, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2023, among Orion Office REIT LP, as Borrower, Orion Office REIT Inc., as Parent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on June 29, 2023 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6	Third Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of May 3, 2024, among Orion Office REIT LP, as Borrower, Orion Office REIT, Inc., as Parent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the Lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 8, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7	Guaranty, dated November 12, 2021, by and among Orion Office REIT Inc. and certain subsidiaries of Orion Office REIT LP in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 15, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).

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10.8	Credit Agreement, dated February 18, 2026, by and among Orion Properties Inc., as Parent, Orion Properties LP, as Borrower, the financial institutions party thereto, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on February 19, 2026 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.9	Parent Guaranty, dated February 18, 2026, by Orion Properties Inc. in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on February 19, 2026 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.10	Loan Agreement, dated February 10, 2022, by and between the entities identified on Schedule I thereto, as Borrower, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Lender (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed on February 14, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.11	Guaranty of Recourse Obligations, dated February 10, 2022, made by Orion Office REIT Inc. in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Lender (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on February 14, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12	Loan Extension and Modification Agreement, dated February 17, 2026, by and among the entities identified as Borrower on the signature page attached thereto, as Borrower, Orion Properties Inc. (solely with respect to specified sections), as Guarantor, and Computershare Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee, for the benefit of holders of Wells Fargo Commercial Mortgage Trust 2022-ONL, Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2022-ONL, as Lender (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on February 19, 2026 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.13	Amended & Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of OAP/VER Venture, LLC, dated November 12, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on November 15, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.14†	Orion Properties Inc. 2021 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 14, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.15†	Form of Employment Agreement, by and among Orion Services, LLC, Orion Office REIT Inc. and each named executive officer of Orion Office REIT Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, filed on October 4, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16†	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between Orion Office REIT Inc. and each of its directors and executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, filed on October 4, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17†	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award for Non-Employee Directors under the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed on December 2, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18†	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award for Employees under the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed on December 2, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19†	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement pursuant to the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (March 2022 Awards) (filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 24, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.20†	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement pursuant to the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (March 2023 Awards) (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 8, 2023 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.21†	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement pursuant to the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (March 2024 Awards) (filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22†	Retirement and Consultancy Agreement by and between Gary E. Landriau and Orion Properties Inc. dated March 5, 2025 (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 5, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.23†	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement pursuant to the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (March 2025 Awards) (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed on May 7, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.24†	Form of Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement pursuant to the Orion Office REIT Inc. 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (March 2025 Awards) (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed on May 7, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).

10.25	Cooperation Agreement, dated January 26, 2026, among Orion Properties Inc., The Kawa Fund Limited and Kawa Capital Management, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on January 26, 2026 and incorporated herein by reference).
19.1*	The Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Company
23.1*	Consent of KPMG LLP
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
97.1*	Policy for Recoupment of Incentive Compensation
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101).

* Filed herewith

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

Not Applicable.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
Orion Properties Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Orion Properties Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and financial statement schedule III (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

San Diego, California
March 5, 2026

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except for share and per share data)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Real estate investments, at cost:		
Land	\$ 176,532	\$ 227,145
Buildings, fixtures and improvements	976,676	1,055,307
Total real estate investments, at cost	1,153,208	1,282,452
Less: accumulated depreciation	195,042	177,906
Total real estate investments, net	958,166	1,104,546
Accounts receivable, net	35,333	22,833
Intangible lease assets, net	75,947	95,944
Cash and cash equivalents	22,362	15,600
Restricted cash	38,277	41,570
Real estate assets held for sale, net	12,803	9,671
Other assets, net	27,614	46,258
Total assets	\$ 1,170,502	\$ 1,336,422
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Mortgages payable, net	\$ 371,957	\$ 371,222
Credit facility revolver	92,000	119,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	40,219	31,585
Below-market lease liabilities, net	18,449	20,596
Distributions payable	1,208	5,633
Other liabilities, net	22,154	23,130
Total liabilities	545,987	571,166
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized 56,314,634 and 55,951,876 shares issued and outstanding as of each of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	56	56
Additional paid-in capital	1,151,644	1,148,223
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5)	(15)
Accumulated deficit	(528,482)	(384,348)
Total stockholders' equity	623,213	763,916
Non-controlling interest	1,302	1,340
Total equity	624,515	765,256
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,170,502	\$ 1,336,422

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except for per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Rental	\$ 146,827	\$ 164,055	\$ 194,241
Fee income from unconsolidated joint venture	820	807	800
Total revenues	147,647	164,862	195,041
Operating expenses:			
Property operating	64,828	65,151	60,783
General and administrative	20,313	20,094	18,720
Depreciation and amortization	58,746	100,820	109,111
Impairments	99,376	47,552	33,112
Transaction related	898	539	504
Total operating expenses	244,161	234,156	222,230
Other (expenses) income:			
Interest expense, net	(31,525)	(32,637)	(29,669)
Gain on disposition of real estate assets	7,058	—	31
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	—	(1,078)	(504)
Other income	1,286	987	911
Other expenses	(1,584)	—	—
Reserve on member loan to unconsolidated joint venture	(5,926)	—	—
Equity in loss and impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture, net	(11,822)	(740)	(435)
Total other (expenses) income, net	(42,513)	(33,468)	(29,666)
Loss before taxes	(139,027)	(102,762)	(56,855)
Provision for income taxes	(259)	(214)	(456)
Net loss	(139,286)	(102,976)	(57,311)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(23)	(36)	9
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (139,309)	\$ (103,012)	\$ (57,302)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	56,232	55,903	56,410
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (2.48)	\$ (1.84)	\$ (1.02)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net loss	\$ (139,286)	\$ (102,976)	\$ (57,311)
Total other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain on interest rate derivatives	21	249	127
Reclassification of previous unrealized gain on interest rate derivatives into net loss	(11)	—	(6,699)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	10	249	(6,572)
Total comprehensive loss	(139,276)	(102,727)	(63,883)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(23)	(36)	9
Total comprehensive loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (139,299)	\$ (102,763)	\$ (63,874)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(In thousands, except for share data)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Number of Shares	Par Value						
Balance, January 1, 2023	56,639,040	\$ 57	\$ 1,147,014	\$ 6,308	\$ (178,910)	\$ 974,469	\$ 1,389	\$ 975,858
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(57,302)	(57,302)	(9)	(57,311)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	(22,593)	(22,593)	—	(22,593)
Repurchases of common stock under Share Repurchase Program	(915,637)	(1)	(5,017)	—	—	(5,018)	—	(5,018)
Repurchases of common stock to settle tax obligations	(15,411)	—	(89)	—	—	(89)	—	(89)
Equity-based compensation, net	75,556	—	2,728	—	—	2,728	—	2,728
Other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	(6,572)	—	(6,572)	—	(6,572)
Balance, December 31, 2023	55,783,548	56	1,144,636	(264)	(258,805)	885,623	1,380	887,003
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(103,012)	(103,012)	36	(102,976)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	(22,531)	(22,531)	(76)	(22,607)
Repurchases of common stock to settle tax obligations	(48,700)	—	(170)	—	—	(170)	—	(170)
Equity-based compensation, net	217,028	—	3,757	—	—	3,757	—	3,757
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	249	—	249	—	249
Balance, December 31, 2024	55,951,876	56	1,148,223	(15)	(384,348)	763,916	1,340	765,256
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(139,309)	(139,309)	23	(139,286)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	(4,825)	(4,825)	(61)	(4,886)
Repurchases of common stock to settle tax obligations	(135,759)	—	(475)	—	—	(475)	—	(475)
Equity-based compensation, net	498,517	—	3,896	—	—	3,896	—	3,896
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Balance, December 31, 2025	56,314,634	\$ 56	\$ 1,151,644	\$ (5)	\$ (528,482)	\$ 623,213	\$ 1,302	\$ 624,515

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (139,286)	\$ (102,976)	\$ (57,311)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	58,746	100,820	109,111
Straight-line rental revenue and other non-cash revenue adjustments, net	(13,334)	180	(5,977)
Impairments	99,376	47,552	33,112
Gain on disposition of real estate assets	(7,058)	—	(31)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	—	1,078	504
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,699	3,686	3,974
Loss on deferred offering costs	576	—	—
Equity-based compensation	3,896	3,757	2,728
Equity in loss and impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture, net	11,822	740	435
Reserve on member loan to unconsolidated joint venture	5,926	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net and other assets, net	1,285	2,546	1,340
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, net	(2,072)	(3,123)	1,203
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>23,576</u>	<u>54,260</u>	<u>89,088</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in real estate assets	—	(34,734)	—
Capital expenditures and leasing costs	(51,692)	(22,576)	(18,442)
Proceeds from disposition of real estate, net	71,526	5,069	21,032
Return of investment from unconsolidated joint venture	—	987	1,840
Origination of member loan to unconsolidated joint venture	(8,328)	(1,400)	—
Principal repayments received on member loan to unconsolidated joint venture	3,124	—	—
Principal repayments received on notes receivable	2,500	1,200	—
Deposits for real estate assets	(775)	(1,350)	(2,340)
Uses and refunds of deposits for real estate assets	425	1,350	2,340
Proceeds from the settlement of property-related insurance claims	—	191	859
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>16,780</u>	<u>(51,263)</u>	<u>5,289</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from mortgages payable	—	18,000	—
Repayment of credit facility term loan	—	—	(175,000)
Proceeds from credit facility revolver	13,000	36,000	175,000
Repayments of credit facility revolver	(40,000)	(33,000)	(59,000)
Payments of deferred financing costs	(8)	(1,302)	(5,663)
Repurchases of common stock under Share Repurchase Program	—	—	(5,018)
Repurchases of common stock to settle tax obligations	(475)	(170)	(89)
Payments of deferred equity offering costs	(94)	—	(41)
Distributions paid	(8,972)	(22,355)	(22,578)
Other financing activities	(338)	(198)	(101)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(36,887)</u>	<u>(3,025)</u>	<u>(92,490)</u>

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
(In thousands)

Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	3,469	(28)	1,887
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	57,170	57,198	55,311
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	<u>\$ 60,639</u>	<u>\$ 57,170</u>	<u>\$ 57,198</u>
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	\$ 15,600	\$ 22,473	\$ 20,638
Restricted cash at beginning of year	41,570	34,725	34,673
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	<u>\$ 57,170</u>	<u>\$ 57,198</u>	<u>\$ 55,311</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 22,362	\$ 15,600	\$ 22,473
Restricted cash at end of year	38,277	41,570	34,725
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	<u>\$ 60,639</u>	<u>\$ 57,170</u>	<u>\$ 57,198</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

Note 1 – Organization

Organization

Orion Properties Inc. (the “Company”, “Orion”, “we” or “us”) is an internally managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”) engaged in the ownership, acquisition, and management of a diversified portfolio of office properties located in high-quality suburban markets across the United States and leased primarily on a single-tenant net lease basis to creditworthy tenants. The Company’s portfolio is comprised of traditional office properties, as well as governmental, medical office, flex/laboratory and R&D and flex/industrial properties. As part of its investment strategy, the Company intends to shift its portfolio concentration over time away from traditional office properties, towards more dedicated use assets with specialized uses that include an office component.

The Company was initially formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Realty Income Corporation (“Realty Income”). Following completion of the merger transaction involving Realty Income and VEREIT, Inc. (“VEREIT”) on November 1, 2021, Realty Income contributed the combined business comprising certain office real properties and related assets previously owned by subsidiaries of Realty Income, and certain office real properties and related assets previously owned by subsidiaries of VEREIT (the “Separation”), to the Company and its operating partnership, Orion Properties LP (“Orion OP”), and on November 12, 2021, effected a special distribution to Realty Income’s stockholders of all the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company (the “Distribution”).

Following the Distribution, the Company became an independent and publicly traded company and its common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, trades on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the symbol “ONL.” The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with its initial taxable year ended December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company owned and operated 58 operating properties with an aggregate of 6.5 million leasable square feet located in 26 states, and eight properties designated as non-operating properties. The Company owned an equity interest in OAP/VER Venture, LLC (the “Arch Street Joint Venture”), an unconsolidated joint venture with an affiliate of Arch Street Capital Partners, LLC (“Arch Street Capital Partners”). As of December 31, 2025, the Arch Street Joint Venture owned a portfolio consisting of six properties totaling approximately 1.0 million leasable square feet located within six states.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company presented herein include the accounts of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Orion OP, and a consolidated joint venture. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The going concern assumption contemplates continuity of operations, the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

Principles of Consolidation

The portion of the consolidated joint venture not owned by the Company is presented as non-controlling interest in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations, statements of comprehensive income (loss) and statements of equity.

For legal entities being evaluated for consolidation, the Company must first determine whether the interests that it holds and fees it receives qualify as variable interests in the entity. A variable interest is an investment or other interest that will absorb portions of an entity’s expected losses or receive portions of the entity’s expected residual returns. The Company’s evaluation includes consideration of fees paid to the Company where the Company acts as a decision maker or service provider to the entity being evaluated. If the Company determines that it holds a variable interest in an entity, it evaluates whether that entity is a variable interest entity (“VIE”). VIEs are entities where investors lack sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or where equity investors, as a group, lack one or more of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance, (b) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity; or (c) the right to receive the expected returns of the entity. The Company consolidates entities that are not VIEs if it has a majority voting interest or other rights that result in effectively controlling the entity.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

The Company then qualitatively assesses whether it is (or is not) the primary beneficiary of a VIE, which is generally defined as the party who has a controlling financial interest in the VIE. Consideration of various factors include, but are not limited to, the Company's ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and its obligation to absorb losses from or right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company continually evaluates the need to consolidate VIEs based on standards set forth in U.S. GAAP.

Reclassification

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company elected to separately present restricted cash, which was previously presented in other assets, net, on the consolidated balance sheets to provide greater visibility in future periods of changes in restricted cash in connection with the February 2026 modification of the CMBS Loan. As a result of this change in presentation, the Company has reclassified restricted cash amounts from other assets, net to restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheets for the prior period presented. Additionally, the Company elected to separate other income and other expenses, which were previously consolidated as other income (expenses), net, on the consolidated statements of operations.

These reclassifications had no impact on the reported total assets, net loss or cash flows in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Per Share Data

Income (loss) per basic share of common stock is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding during such period. Diluted income (loss) per share of common stock considers the effect of potentially dilutive shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management makes significant estimates regarding real estate impairments, other than temporary equity method investment impairments, notes receivable reserves and purchase price allocations.

Leases

Lessor

At the inception of a new lease arrangement for which the Company is the lessor, including new leases that arise from amendments, the Company assesses the terms and conditions to determine the proper lease classification. When the terms of a lease effectively transfer control of the underlying asset, the lease is classified as a sales-type lease. When a lease does not effectively transfer control of the underlying asset to the lessee, but the Company obtains a guarantee for the value of the asset from a third party, the Company classifies the lease as a direct financing lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. As of December 31, 2025, none of the Company's leases were classified as sales-type leases or direct financing leases.

Lessee

To account for leases for which the Company is the lessee, contracts must be analyzed upon inception to determine if the arrangement is, or contains, a lease. A lease conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease classification tests and measurement procedures are performed at the lease commencement date. When the terms of a lease effectively transfer control of the underlying asset, the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is classified as an operating lease.

The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of the lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable; otherwise, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate is determined based on the estimated rate of interest that the lessee would pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term at an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment. The lease term is the noncancelable period of the lease and includes any renewal and termination options the Company is reasonably certain to exercise. The lease liability balance is amortized using the effective interest method. The lease liability is remeasured when the contract is modified, upon the resolution of a contingency such that variable payments become fixed or if the assessment of exercising an extension, termination or purchase option changes.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

The right-of-use asset balance is initially measured as the lease liability amount, adjusted for any lease payments made prior to the commencement date, initial direct costs, estimated costs to dismantle, remove, or restore the underlying asset and incentives received.

Revenue Recognition

Rental Revenue

For operating leases with minimum scheduled rent increases, the Company recognizes rental revenue on a straight-line basis, including the effect of any free rent periods, over the lease term when collectability of lease payments is probable. Variable lease payments are recognized as rental revenue in the period when the changes in facts and circumstances on which the variable lease payments are based occur.

Certain of the Company's leases also contain provisions for tenants to reimburse the Company for real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance and other property operating expenses. Such reimbursements are included in rental revenue on a gross basis. Property operating expenses paid directly by tenants are recorded on a net basis (i.e., treated as fully offset by an identical amount of assumed reimbursement revenue) and, therefore, are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company continually reviews receivables related to rent, straight-line rent and property operating expense reimbursements and determines collectability by taking into consideration the tenant's payment history, the financial condition of the tenant, business conditions in the industry in which the tenant operates and economic conditions in the area in which the property is located. The review includes a binary assessment of whether or not substantially all of the amounts due under a tenant's lease agreement are probable of collection. For leases that are deemed probable of collection, revenue continues to be recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For leases that are deemed not probable of collection, revenue is recorded as cash is received and the Company reduces rental revenue for any straight-line rent receivables. The Company recognizes all changes in the collectability assessment for an operating lease as an adjustment to rental revenue. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded a reduction to rental revenue of less than \$0.1 million for income not probable of collection. No such amounts were recorded for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Periodically the Company receives reimbursements from previous tenants for certain end of lease obligations that are recognized in rental revenue on a cash basis or when the amounts are definitively agreed upon. The Company recognized \$3.3 million of such reimbursements during the year ended December 31, 2024. No such reimbursements were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023. Rental revenue also includes lease termination income collected from tenants to allow for the tenants to settle their lease obligations and/or to vacate their space prior to their scheduled termination dates, and recognized over the remaining or modified terms of the respective lease. The Company recognized lease termination income of \$5.2 million, \$2.0 million and \$4.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Amortization of above and below-market leases and lease incentives is also included in rental revenue and is discussed further in Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles.

Fee Income from Unconsolidated Joint Venture

The Company provides various services to the Arch Street Joint Venture in exchange for market-based fees. Total asset and property management fees earned in connection with this entity was \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. See Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles - Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture for discussion regarding the recognition of these fees on a cash basis beginning in 2026.

Real Estate Investments

The Company records acquired real estate at cost when such acquisitions qualify as asset acquisitions and makes assessments as to the useful lives of depreciable assets. The Company considers the period of future benefit of the asset to determine the appropriate useful lives. Depreciation is computed using a straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 35 years for buildings, five to 20 years for building fixtures and improvements and the remaining lease term for intangible lease assets and liabilities.

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Allocation of Purchase Price of Real Estate Assets

For acquisitions that qualify as asset acquisitions, the Company allocates the purchase price or total consideration exchanged, inclusive of acquisition costs of acquired properties to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on their relative estimated fair values. Tangible assets consist of land, buildings, fixtures and improvements on an as-if-vacant basis. The Company utilizes various estimates, processes and information to determine the as-if vacant property value. Identifiable intangible assets and liabilities consist of any above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place leases and other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities (including ground leases, if applicable). The Company's purchase price allocations are developed utilizing third-party appraisal reports, industry standards and management experience. The Company also considers information obtained about each property as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence, as well as subsequent marketing and leasing activities, in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and intangible liabilities assumed.

The aggregate value of intangible assets related to in-place leases is primarily the difference between the property valued with existing in-place leases adjusted to market rental rates and the property valued as if vacant. Factors considered by the Company in its analysis of the in-place leases include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up period for each property, taking into account current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up period. The Company also estimates costs to execute similar leases, including leasing commissions and tenant improvement allowances. The value of in-place leases is amortized over the remaining non-cancelable term of the respective leases at acquisition. If a tenant terminates its lease, then the unamortized portion of the in-place lease value is charged to expense.

Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for owned properties are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease, including any bargain renewal periods. A bargain renewal period is a provision in a lease which allows a lessee, at its option, to renew a lease at a rate that is sufficiently lower than fair market lease rates at the date such option is exercisable such that exercise of the option appears, at the inception of the lease, to be reasonably certain. Above-market leases are amortized as a reduction to rental revenue over the remaining terms of the respective leases. Below-market leases are amortized as an increase to rental revenue over the remaining terms of the respective leases, including any bargain renewal periods.

The determination of the fair values of the real estate assets and liabilities acquired requires the use of significant assumptions with regard to the current market rental rates, rental growth rates, capitalization and discount rates, interest rates and other variables. The use of alternative estimates may result in a different allocation of the Company's purchase price, which could materially impact the Company's results of operations.

Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies a real estate investment as held for sale when certain criteria are met in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Upon classifying a real estate investment as held for sale, the Company will no longer recognize depreciation or amortization expense related to the depreciable assets of the property. Assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of carrying value or estimated fair value, less the estimated cost to dispose of the assets. See Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles for further discussion regarding properties held for sale.

If circumstances arise that the Company previously considered unlikely and, as a result, the Company decides not to sell a property previously classified as held for sale, the Company will reclassify the property as held and used. The Company measures and records a property that is classified as held and used at the lower of (i) its carrying value before the property was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation and amortization expense that would have been recognized had the property been continuously classified as held and used or (ii) the estimated fair value at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

The Company accounts for its investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture arrangement using the equity method of accounting as the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the operating and financing policies of the investment. The equity method of accounting requires the investment to be initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for the Company's share of equity in the joint venture's reported earnings, distributions received, and

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other-than-temporary impairments. The Company records its proportionate share of net income (loss) from the Arch Street Joint Venture and other-than-temporary impairments in equity in loss and impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company is required to determine whether an event or change in circumstances has occurred that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of its investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture. If an event or change in circumstance has occurred, the Company is required to evaluate its investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture for potential impairment and determine if the carrying value of its investment exceeds its fair value. An impairment charge is recorded when an impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary. To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the intent and ability to hold the investment until the carrying value is fully recovered. The evaluation of an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture for potential impairment requires the Company's management to exercise significant judgment and to make certain assumptions. The use of different judgments and assumptions could result in different conclusions. See Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles - Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture for further discussion on the Company's investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture.

Notes Receivable

The Company presents notes receivable at cost, adjusted for a provision for expected credit losses, if any. Interest income on notes receivable is recognized using the effective interest rate method and is included in other income in the consolidated statements of operations. Direct costs incurred in origination of the notes, along with any premium or discount, are deferred and amortized as an adjustment to interest income over the term of the note using the effective interest rate method. Notes receivable are included in other assets, net in the consolidated balance sheets.

Lifetime expected losses are estimated and recognized on notes receivable rather than incurred losses. The Company assesses its reserve for expected credit losses and adjusts its estimates as needed, which are presented in reserve on member loan to unconsolidated joint venture in the consolidated statements of operations. See Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles - Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture and Note 4 – Receivables and Other Assets for further discussion of reserves against outstanding member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture as of December 31, 2025.

Impairments

Real Estate Assets

The Company performs impairment review procedures, primarily through continuous monitoring of events and changes in circumstances that could indicate the carrying value of its real estate assets may not be recoverable. Impairment indicators that the Company considers include, but are not limited to, decrease in a property's net operating cash flows, bankruptcy or other credit concerns of a property's major tenant or tenants, such as history of late payments, rental concessions and other factors, as well as significant decreases in a property's revenues due to lease terminations, vacancies or reduced lease rates. When impairment indicators are identified or if a property is considered to have a more likely than not probability of being disposed, the Company assesses the recoverability of the assets by determining whether the carrying value of the assets will be recovered through the undiscounted future cash flows expected from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. U.S. GAAP requires the use of the expected holding period of the properties when assessing recoverability. In the event that such expected undiscounted future cash flows do not exceed the carrying value, the Company will adjust the real estate assets to their respective fair values and recognize any impairment loss. Generally, fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis and recent comparable sales or leasing transactions. The assumptions and uncertainties utilized in the evaluation of the impairment of real estate assets are discussed in Note 5 – Fair Value Measures.

Right-of-Use Assets

The Company's impairment assessment for right-of-use assets is consistent with the impairment analysis for the Company's other long-lived assets. No impairments of right-of-use assets were identified during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 or 2023. See Note 5 – Fair Value Measures for further discussion.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank accounts, as well as investments in highly-liquid funds with original maturities of three months or less. Restricted cash as of December 31, 2025 was primarily comprised of reserves held by the lender under the CMBS Loan (as defined in Note 6 – Debt, Net) principally for future rent concessions and tenant improvement allowances. In connection with the February 2026 modification of the CMBS Loan discussed in Note 6 – Debt, Net, the Company funded an additional \$7.74 million to an all-purpose reserve which may be used for leasing costs and has agreed that a portion of all future excess cash flows from the 19 properties collateralizing the CMBS Loan will be used to continue to fund the all-purpose reserve.

The Company deposits cash with high quality financial institutions. These deposits are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to an insurance limit of \$250,000. At times, the Company’s cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash may exceed federally insured levels. Although the Company bears risk on amounts in excess of those insured by the FDIC, it has not experienced and does not anticipate any losses due to the high quality of the institutions where the deposits are held.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs represent commitment fees, legal fees and other costs associated with obtaining commitments for financing. Deferred financing costs, other than those associated with the Revolving Facility (as defined in Note 6 – Debt, Net), are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Deferred financing costs related to the Revolving Facility are included in other assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Deferred financing costs are amortized to interest expense over the terms of the respective financing agreements using the effective interest method. Unamortized deferred financing costs are written off when the associated debt is refinanced or repaid before maturity. Costs incurred in connection with potential financial transactions that are not completed are expensed in the period in which it is determined the financing will not be completed.

Derivative Instruments

The Company may use derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaps, caps, collars, treasury locks, options and forwards to hedge all or a portion of the interest rate risk associated with its borrowings. The Company’s interest rate management objectives are intended to limit the impact of interest rate fluctuations on earnings and cash flows and to manage the Company’s overall borrowing costs. To accomplish this objective, the Company has used and intends to continue to use derivative financial instruments as part of its cash flow hedging strategy. The Company does not intend to utilize derivatives for trading or speculative purposes or for purposes other than interest rate risk management. The use of derivative financial instruments carries certain risks, including the risk that the counterparties to these contractual arrangements are not able to perform under the agreements. To mitigate this risk, the Company only enters into derivative financial instruments with counterparties with high credit ratings and with major financial institutions with which the Company may also have other financial relationships. The Company does not anticipate that any of the counterparties will fail to meet their obligations.

The Company records all derivatives in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary under U.S. GAAP to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges.

The accounting for subsequent changes in the fair value of these derivatives depends on whether each has been designated and qualifies for hedge accounting treatment. If the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting treatment, any changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments is recognized immediately in other expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). If the derivative is designated and qualifies for cash flow hedge accounting treatment, the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Unrealized gains and losses in other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified to interest expense when the related hedged items impact earnings.

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Loss Contingencies

The Company records a liability in the consolidated financial statements for loss contingencies when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. If the reasonable estimate of a known or probable loss is a range, and no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other, the minimum amount of the range is accrued. If a material loss is reasonably possible but not known or probable, and is reasonably estimable, the estimated loss or range of loss is disclosed.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the “Code”), commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 2021. To maintain the Company’s qualification as a REIT, the Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it distribute annually at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gain to its stockholders. However, the Company is still subject to certain state and local income, franchise, property, and other taxes in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. The Company may also be subject to federal income taxes on certain income and federal excise taxes on its undistributed income.

The Company provides for income taxes in accordance with current authoritative accounting and tax guidance. The tax provision or benefit related to significant or unusual items is recognized in the quarter in which those items occur. In addition, the effect of changes in enacted tax laws, rates or tax status is recognized in the quarter in which the change occurs. The accounting estimates used to compute the provision for or benefit from income taxes may change as new events occur, additional information is obtained or the tax environment changes.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized state and local income and franchise tax expense of \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. State and local income and franchise tax expense is included in provision for income taxes in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Company regularly analyzes its income tax positions in the jurisdictions in which it operates and only recognizes the income tax effect in the financial statements when certain criteria regarding uncertain tax positions have been met. The Company believes that its material income tax positions would more likely than not be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authorities. Therefore, no provisions related to material uncertain income tax positions have been recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Any interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits would be recognized in provision for income taxes in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one business segment: commercial real estate. This segment is characterized as owning, managing and leasing commercial real estate assets under long-term agreements. The chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) of the Company is the chief executive officer. The CODM reviews net loss in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, when assessing performance and making operating decisions, including the allocation of resources. The CODM uses net loss as it informs comparative period trends for the forecasting process and is the baseline measurement for any additional measures of profit or loss of the Company’s consolidated financial results. Additionally, the CODM reviews the following significant expenses when measuring segment performance: property operating expenses for properties that were substantially vacant or became substantially vacant during the reporting period (“Vacant Property Operating Expenses”) and general and administrative expenses. A property is considered to be substantially vacant with an occupancy rate of 15% or less.

Segment revenues, profit or loss, and general and administrative expenses are all disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Vacant Property Operating Expenses included in property operating expenses of the accompanying consolidated statements of operations were \$18.9 million, \$16.3 million and \$9.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Asset information for the segment is not used by the CODM to measure performance but is disclosed in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company does not have intra-entity sales or transfers, and its revenues have been generated in and all long-lived assets are located within the United States.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (Subtopic 220-40, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures). ASU 2024-03 serves to improve disclosures about a public business entity’s expenses and provide detailed information about expense categories commonly presented in cost of sales, research and development and selling, general, and administrative expenses, including but not limited to purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization and depletion. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2024-03 on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles**Property Acquisitions**

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023, the Company had no acquisitions. During February 2026 the Company acquired one property, see Note 15 – Subsequent Events, below.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company acquired fee simple, controlling financial interest in one real property and the improvements thereon including an approximate 97,000 square foot flex/laboratory and R&D facility located in San Ramon, California for a gross purchase price of \$34.6 million and external acquisition-related expenses of \$0.1 million that were capitalized. The property was fully leased to a single tenant with a remaining lease term of 15.0 years as of the acquisition date.

The following table presents the allocation of the purchase consideration and capitalized transaction costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values during the year ended December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

Real estate investment, at cost:		
Land	\$	12,250
Building, fixtures and improvements		25,269
Total real estate investment, at cost		37,519
Acquired intangible assets:		
Intangible lease asset		13,847
Assumed intangible liabilities:		
Below-market lease liability		(16,632)
Net assets acquired	\$	34,734

Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company acquired for no consideration, the fee simple interest in one parcel of land in connection with the maturity of the tax advantaged bond and ground lease structure. As a result of the transaction, \$3.5 million that was previously classified as a finance lease right-of-use asset with respect to such land parcel previously subject to the ground lease was reclassified from other assets, net to land in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2024.

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Property Dispositions and Real Estate Assets Held for Sale

The following table summarizes the Company's property dispositions during the periods indicated below (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Total dispositions	10	2	6
Aggregate gross sales price	\$ 80,660	\$ 5,260	\$ 25,425
Gain on disposition of real estate assets	\$ 7,058	\$ —	\$ 31
Property count	6	—	3
Impairments on disposition of real estate assets	\$ 8,728	\$ 2,720	\$ 575
Property count	4	2	3

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had two properties classified as held for sale with a carrying value of \$12.8 million, primarily comprised of land of \$3.8 million and building, fixtures and improvements, net, of \$9.0 million, included in real estate assets held for sale, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. During January 2026, the Company closed on the sale of both held for sale properties, see Note 15 – Subsequent Events, below.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded losses of \$19.8 million, \$8.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, related to properties that were classified as held for sale, which are included as part of impairments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Intangible Lease Assets and Liabilities

Intangible lease assets and liabilities consisted of the following as of the dates indicated below (in thousands, except weighted average useful life as of December 31, 2025):

	Weighted Average Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Intangible lease assets:			
In-place leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$152,989 and \$169,898, respectively	11.0	\$ 43,906	\$ 68,099
Leasing commissions, net of accumulated amortization of \$7,522 and \$4,508, respectively	12.6	25,171	21,834
Above-market lease assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$12,451 and \$12,831, respectively	11.8	1,194	2,041
Deferred lease incentives, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,295 and \$927, respectively	11.6	5,676	3,970
Total intangible lease assets, net		<u>\$ 75,947</u>	<u>\$ 95,944</u>
Intangible lease liabilities:			
Below-market leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$20,211 and \$24,877, respectively	15.2	\$ 18,449	\$ 20,596

The aggregate amount of amortization of above-market and below-market leases included as a net increase to rental revenue in the accompanying statements of operations was \$1.3 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The aggregate amount of amortization of deferred lease incentives included as a net decrease to rental revenue was \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The aggregate amount of in-place leases, leasing commissions and other lease intangibles amortized and included in depreciation and amortization expense in the accompanying statements of operations was \$26.0 million, \$51.4 million and \$75.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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The following table provides the projected amortization expense and adjustments to rental revenue related to the intangible lease assets and liabilities for the next five years as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
In-place leases:					
Total projected to be included in amortization expense	\$ 14,873	\$ 7,810	\$ 5,517	\$ 2,797	\$ 2,377
Leasing commissions:					
Total projected to be included in amortization expense	\$ 2,764	\$ 2,565	\$ 2,272	\$ 1,980	\$ 1,955
Above-market lease assets:					
Total projected to be deducted from rental revenue	\$ 680	\$ 237	\$ 115	\$ 63	\$ 63
Deferred lease incentives:					
Total projected to be deducted from rental revenue	\$ 462	\$ 439	\$ 425	\$ 415	\$ 412
Below-market lease liabilities:					
Total projected to be added to rental revenue	\$ 1,928	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,425

Consolidated Joint Venture

The Company had an interest in one consolidated joint venture that owned one property as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The consolidated joint venture had total assets of \$24.0 million, including \$21.8 million of real estate investments, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization as of December 31, 2025, and total assets of \$24.5 million, including \$22.6 million of real estate investments, net as of December 31, 2024. The Company's joint venture partner is the managing member of the joint venture. However, in accordance with the joint venture agreement, the Company has the ability to control the operating and financing policies of the consolidated joint venture and the joint venture partner must obtain the Company's approval for any major transactions. The Company and the joint venture partner are subject to the provisions of the joint venture agreement, which includes provisions for when additional contributions may be required to fund certain cash shortfalls.

Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

The following is a summary of the Company's investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture, as of the dates and for the periods indicated below (dollars in thousands):

Investment	Ownership % ⁽¹⁾	Number of Properties	Equity in Loss and Impairment of Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture, Net				
			Carrying Value of Investment		Year Ended		
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Arch Street Joint Venture	20%	6	\$ —	\$ 11,822	\$ (11,822)	\$ (740)	\$ (435)

(1) The Company's ownership interest reflects its legal ownership interest. The Company's legal ownership interest may, at times, not equal the Company's economic interest because of various provisions in the joint venture agreement regarding capital contributions, distributions of cash flow based on capital account balances and allocations of profits and losses. As a result, the Company's actual economic interest (as distinct from its legal ownership interest) in certain of the properties could fluctuate from time to time and may not wholly align with its legal ownership interest.

The non-recourse mortgage notes associated with the Arch Street Joint Venture were scheduled to mature on November 27, 2025, subject to one remaining one-year borrower option to extend the maturity until November 27, 2026. The Arch Street Joint Venture exercised the extension option during September 2025. However, in order to extend the debt, the Arch Street Joint Venture is required to make an approximately \$16.0 million prepayment of loan principal outstanding to satisfy the 60% loan-to-value extension condition. Due to capital constraints of the Company's joint venture partner, the joint venture has been unable to make this prepayment. The loan was temporarily extended until February 26, 2026 and the joint venture remains in discussions with the lenders about next steps which may include an additional short-term extension and restructuring of the debt with a lender excess cash flow sweep, and the requirement to sell one or more properties and utilize the net proceeds to prepay principal outstanding under the debt. The Company cannot provide any assurance that the Arch Street Joint Venture will be able to satisfy the loan-to-value condition or otherwise extend or refinance this debt obligation or that the lenders will not seek to enforce their remedies due to the existing payment default.

During November 2024, the Company provided a member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture of \$1.4 million in connection with a partial repayment of the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes to satisfy the maximum 60% loan-to-value

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extension condition. During February 2025, the Company made an additional member loan of \$8.3 million to fund leasing costs related to a lease extension that was completed for one of the properties in the Arch Street Joint Venture portfolio. The Company's member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture, which had \$6.6 million receivable as of December 31, 2025, is legally entitled to receive interest at 15%, matures on November 27, 2026, and is non-recourse and unsecured, structurally subordinate to the Arch Street Joint Venture mortgage notes. However, interest and principal are payable monthly solely out of the excess cash from the joint venture after payment of property operating expenses, interest and principal on the Arch Street mortgage notes and other joint venture expenses and excess proceeds from the sale of any of the joint venture properties.

Due to the uncertainties with regard to recovery of the Company's Arch Street Joint Venture investments, the Company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment loss on its investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture, which is included in equity in loss and impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint venture, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, thereby reducing the carrying value of the investment to zero, and recorded a loan loss reserve of \$5.9 million against the \$6.6 million member loan to the Arch Street Joint Venture during the year ended December 31, 2025. Beginning in 2026, the Company will record management fees from the Arch Street Joint Venture and interest income on the member loan on a cash basis rather than accrual basis.

Note 4 – Receivables and Other Assets

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following as of the dates indicated below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 4,899	\$ 5,852
Straight-line rent receivable, net ⁽¹⁾	30,434	16,981
Total	\$ 35,333	\$ 22,833

(1) The change in straight-line rent receivable, net as of December 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024 includes the impact of a \$10.8 million decrease in cash rental revenue from the tenant at our Hopewell, New Jersey property due to a scheduled one-year rent concession period beginning in December 2024.

Other assets, net consisted of the following as of the dates indicated below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Right-of-use assets, net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 21,260	\$ 22,216
Prepaid expenses	2,130	2,133
Other assets, net	2,038	1,591
Deferred costs, net ⁽²⁾	1,158	4,596
Notes receivable ⁽³⁾	678	3,900
Restricted escrow deposits	350	—
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	—	11,822
Total	\$ 27,614	\$ 46,258

(1) Includes right-of-use finance leases of \$5.6 million, right-of-use operating leases of \$9.4 million and a below-market right-of-use asset, net of \$6.3 million as of December 31, 2025. Includes right-of-use finance leases of \$5.6 million, right-of-use operating leases of \$10.2 million and a below-market right-of-use asset, net of \$6.4 million as of December 31, 2024. Amortization expense for below market right-of-use asset was \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Includes accumulated amortization for deferred costs related to the Original Revolving Facility of \$10.0 million and \$7.0 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Amortization expense for deferred costs related to the Original Revolving Facility was \$3.0 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Deferred costs, net as of December 31, 2024 also includes outstanding deferred equity offering costs of \$0.6 million, which were expensed against other expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2025 in connection with the scheduled expiration of the Company's universal shelf registration statement during year ended December 31, 2025.

(3) Notes receivable includes a member loan, net of reserves, to the Arch Street Joint Venture discussed in Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles - Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture of \$0.7 million and \$1.4 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Notes receivable as of December 31, 2024 also includes one \$2.5 million long-term seller financed promissory note for one property sold during the year ended December 31, 2023. This loan was structured as a first mortgage loan on the property sold with an unsecured recourse guaranty from the buyer principal and was repaid in full during the year ended December 31, 2025.

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Note 5 – Fair Value Measures
Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the dates indicated below, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those instruments fall (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance as of December 31, 2025
Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 5

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ 15

Derivative Liabilities – The Company's derivative financial instruments comprise interest rate collar agreements entered into in order to hedge interest rate volatility with respect to the Company's borrowings under the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility with an aggregate notional amount of \$75.0 million and \$60.0 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (as described in Note 6 – Debt, Net). The valuation of derivative instruments is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, as well as observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. In addition, credit valuation adjustments are incorporated into the fair values to account for the Company's potential non-performance risk and the performance risk of the counterparties.

Although the Company determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with those derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by the Company and its counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of the Company's derivatives. As a result, the Company determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as when there is evidence of impairment.

Real Estate and Other Investments – The Company performs quarterly impairment review procedures for real estate investments, right-of-use assets and its investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture, primarily through continuous monitoring of events and changes in circumstances that could indicate the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. See Note 3 – Real Estate Investments and Related Intangibles - Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture for discussion of an other-than-temporary impairment recognized on the Company's investment in the Arch Street Joint Venture during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The following table summarizes the Company's provisions for real estate asset impairment during the periods indicated below (dollars in thousands). The impairment charges reflect changes in the Company's future cash flow assumptions for agreed-upon or estimated sales proceeds with respect to real estate assets that were expected to be sold as well as changes to assumptions with regard to management's intent to sell or lease the real estate assets.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Number of properties	12	12	8
Carrying value of impaired properties	\$ 183,770	\$ 120,469	\$ 68,215
Provisions for impairment	(99,376)	(47,552)	(33,112)
Estimated fair value	\$ 84,394	\$ 72,917	\$ 35,103

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The Company estimates fair values using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs and uses a combined income and market approach, specifically using discounted cash flow analysis and/or recent comparable sales transactions. The evaluation of real estate assets for potential impairment requires the Company's management to exercise significant judgment and make certain key assumptions, including the following: (1) capitalization rates; (2) discount rates; (3) number of years the property will be held; (4) property operating expenses; and (5) re-leasing assumptions including the number of months to re-lease, market rental revenue and required tenant improvements. There are inherent uncertainties in making these estimates such as market conditions and performance and sustainability of the Company's tenants.

For the Company's impairment tests over the real estate assets during the year ended December 31, 2025, the fair value measurements for nine properties were determined based on sales prices under definitive agreements, one property was determined by using a discount rate of 8.9% and a capitalization rate of 8.6%, and two properties were determined based on estimated sales prices based on market data. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized impairment charges of \$20.6 million for held and used properties, \$59.0 million for held for sale properties, and \$19.8 million for disposed properties.

For the Company's impairment tests over the real estate assets during the year ended December 31, 2024, the fair value measurements for nine properties were determined based on sales prices under definitive agreements, two properties were determined by using a weighted average discount rate of 9.3% and a weighted average capitalization rate of 8.8%, and one was determined based on an estimated sales price based on market data. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized impairment charges of \$33.0 million for held and used properties, \$8.6 million for held for sale properties, and \$6.0 million for disposed properties.

For the Company's impairment tests over the real estate assets during the year ended December 31, 2023, the fair value measurements for seven properties were determined based on sales prices under definitive agreements and one property was determined by using a discount rate of 9.0% and a capitalization rate of 8.5%. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized impairment charges of \$5.9 million for held and used properties and \$27.2 million for disposed properties.

The following tables present certain of the Company's assets which were subject to impairment as of the dates indicated below and therefore, have been measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those assets fall (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2 ⁽¹⁾	Level 3 ⁽¹⁾	Balance as of December 31, 2025
Assets of properties held for sale	—	12,803	—	12,803
	Level 1	Level 2 ⁽¹⁾	Level 3 ⁽¹⁾	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Assets of properties held and used	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22,903	\$ 22,903
Assets of properties held for sale	—	9,671	—	9,671
Total	\$ —	\$ 9,671	\$ 22,903	\$ 32,574

(1) The fair value of the level 2 category was derived using negotiated sales prices with third parties and the fair value of the level 3 category was derived using discounted cash flow analysis and management estimates of selling prices.

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of short-term financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable and accounts payable approximates their carrying value in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets due to their short-term nature. The following table presents carrying values and fair values of the Company's long-term financial instruments as of the dates indicated below (dollars in thousands):

	Level	Carrying Value at December 31, 2025	Fair Value at December 31, 2025	Carrying Value at December 31, 2024	Fair Value at December 31, 2024
Assets:					
Notes receivable	3	\$ 678	\$ 678	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900
Liabilities ⁽¹⁾:					
Mortgages payable	2	\$ 373,000	\$ 365,853	\$ 373,000	\$ 352,476
Derivative liabilities	2	5	5	15	15
Total		\$ 373,005	\$ 365,858	\$ 373,015	\$ 352,491

(1) Current and prior period liabilities' carrying and fair values exclude net deferred financing costs.

Notes Receivable – The carrying value of the Company's long-term promissory notes receivable, net of loan loss reserves, were determined to be at fair value based on management's estimates of credit spreads and observable market interest rates, representing level 3 on the fair value hierarchy.

Debt – The fair value is estimated by an independent third party using a discounted cash flow analysis, based on management's estimates of credit spreads and observable market interest rates, representing level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

Note 6 – Debt, Net

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had debt outstanding of \$464.0 million, including net deferred financing costs, with a weighted average years to maturity of 1.2 years and a weighted average effective interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 of 5.62%. The following table summarizes the carrying value of debt as of the date and the debt activity for the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Balance as of December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2025			Balance as of December 31, 2025
		Debt Issuances	Repayments, Extinguishment and Assumptions	Accretion and Amortization	
Mortgages payable:					
Outstanding balance	\$ 373,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 373,000
Deferred costs	(1,778)	—	—	735	(1,043)
Mortgages payable, net	371,222	—	—	735	371,957
Original Revolving Facility	119,000	13,000	(40,000)	—	92,000
Total debt	\$ 490,222	\$ 13,000	\$ (40,000)	\$ 735	\$ 463,957

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The following table summarizes the scheduled aggregate principal repayments due on the Company's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	Total
2026 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 92,000
2027 ⁽¹⁾	355,000
Thereafter	18,000
Total	<u>\$ 465,000</u>

(1) As described below, the Original Revolving Facility was scheduled to mature on May 12, 2026 and the CMBS Loan was scheduled to mature on February 11, 2027 as of December 31, 2025. As described in more detail below, during February 2026, the Company entered into the New Revolving Facility. Also as described in more detail below, during February 2026, the Company entered into an amendment to the CMBS Loan which among other things extended the maturity date two years until February 11, 2029, subject to two borrower extension options for an aggregate of 18 months until August 11, 2030.

Credit Agreement

As of December 31, 2025, \$92.0 million of principal amount was outstanding under the Original Revolving Facility, and the Original Revolving Facility was scheduled to mature on May 12, 2026. As described in more detail below, the Original Revolving Facility was refinanced with a new \$215.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility during February 2026 (the "New Revolving Facility").

On February 18, 2026, the Company, as parent, and Orion OP, as borrower, entered into a credit agreement for the New Revolving Facility. The credit agreement for the New Revolving Facility includes the following terms and conditions, among others:

- The Original Revolving Facility has been terminated and the indebtedness thereunder has been discharged and paid in full with borrowings under the New Revolving Facility.
- The lenders have agreed to make revolving loans in an aggregate principal balance of up to \$215.0 million to Orion OP (a reduction in the lenders' commitment from \$350.0 million pursuant to the Original Revolving Facility). Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, proceeds from the New Revolving Facility may be used for general corporate purposes and loans under the New Revolving Facility may be prepaid and reborrowed, and unused commitments under the New Revolving Facility may be reduced, at any time, in whole or in part, by Orion OP, without premium or penalty (except for SOFR breakage costs).
- The maturity date of the New Revolving Facility is February 18, 2028, subject to Orion OP's right to further extend the maturity date for two additional option periods of six months each, upon satisfaction of certain conditions.
- The interest rate applicable to the loans under the New Revolving Facility may be determined, at the election of Orion OP, on the basis of Daily Simple SOFR, Term SOFR or a base rate, plus an applicable margin of 2.75% for SOFR loans and 1.75% for base rate loans (representing a 50-basis point reduction in the applicable margins under the Original Revolving Facility and the 10-basis point SOFR adjustment under the Original Revolving Facility has been eliminated). To the extent that amounts under the New Revolving Facility remain unused, consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, Orion OP is required to pay a quarterly commitment fee on the unused portion of the New Revolving Facility in an amount equal to 0.25% of the unused portion of the New Revolving Facility.
- Orion OP and the Company have agreed to grant the lenders first priority mortgages and deeds of trust on a pool of 28 of the Company's properties and on any additional properties acquired in the future by the Company and approved by the administrative agent (the "Collateral Properties"), and to provide other customary collateral associated with a first lien on commercial office properties. Collateral Properties may only be released from the applicable lien in connection with a sale of such property to a third party or qualified financing and 100% of the net cash proceeds must be applied to repay borrowings under the New Revolving Facility.
- Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, Orion OP's borrowings are also secured by, among other things, first priority pledges of the equity interest in our subsidiaries that own the Collateral Properties (the "Subsidiary Guarantors").
- Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, Orion OP's borrowings under the New Revolving Facility are guaranteed pursuant to a guaranty by each of the Company, Orion Properties Holdings I LLC and the Subsidiary Guarantors.

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- As described further below, Orion OP and the lenders agreed that certain financial covenants must be satisfied by Orion OP.
- Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, the New Revolving Facility requires that Orion OP comply with various covenants, including covenants restricting, subject to certain exceptions, liens, investments, mergers, asset sales and the payment of certain dividends. If, on any day, Orion OP has unrestricted cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$25.0 million (excluding amounts that are then designated for application or use and are subsequently used for such purposes within 30 days), Orion OP will use such excess amount to prepay loans under the New Revolving Facility, without premium or penalty and without any reduction in the lenders' commitment under the New Revolving Facility.

Consistent with the Original Revolving Facility, the New Revolving Facility includes customary representations and warranties of the Company and Orion OP, which must be true and correct in all material respects as a condition to future extensions of credit under the New Revolving Facility. The New Revolving Facility also includes customary events of default, the occurrence of which, following any applicable grace period, would permit the lenders to, among other things, declare the principal, accrued interest and other obligations of Orion OP under the New Revolving Facility to be immediately due and payable and foreclose on the collateral securing the New Revolving Facility.

The Company entered into interest rate collar agreements on a total notional amount of \$60.0 million to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility. Under the agreements, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility floated between no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.20% on \$25.0 million, and no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.035% on \$35.0 million, effective from November 13, 2023 until May 12, 2025. Upon the scheduled expiration of the interest rate collar agreements, the Company entered into a new interest rate collar agreement to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility. Under the agreement, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility or subsequently the New Revolving Facility will float between no higher than 4.29% and no lower than 3.28% on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million, effective from May 12, 2025 to May 12, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average effective interest rate of the Original Revolving Facility was 7.01%.

The New Revolving Facility requires that Orion OP satisfy certain financial covenants. The Original Revolving Facility has been terminated and replaced by the New Revolving Facility, and therefore the financial covenants under the Original Revolving Facility are no longer relevant or applicable.

The following are the financial covenants applicable to the New Revolving Facility:

- The ratio of total debt to total asset value must be not more than 0.60 to 1.00.
- The ratio of adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges must be not less than 1.50 to 1.00.
- Orion OP's consolidated tangible net worth must be not less than \$740.6 million plus 75% of the net proceeds from any equity offering after the date of the New Revolving Facility.
- Collateral Property Availability must be at least \$215.0 million. For this purpose, Collateral Property Availability means 60% of the aggregate as-is appraised value of all Collateral Properties.
- Collateral Property Debt Yield must be at least 13%.

As of December 31, 2025, Orion OP was in compliance with the New Revolving Facility financial covenants.

CMBS Loan

On February 10, 2022, certain indirect subsidiaries of the Company (the "Mortgage Borrowers") obtained a \$355.0 million fixed rate mortgage note (the "CMBS Loan") from Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (together with its successor, the "Lender"), which is secured by the Mortgage Borrowers' fee simple or ground lease interests in 19 properties owned indirectly by the Company (collectively, the "Mortgaged Properties"). During March 2022, Wells Fargo effected a securitization of the CMBS Loan. The CMBS Loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.971% and upon issuance was scheduled to mature on February 11, 2027.

The CMBS Loan requires monthly payments of interest only and, except as described below under "Loan Extension and Modification Agreement", all principal is due at maturity.

The CMBS Loan is secured by, among other things, first priority mortgages and deeds of trust granted by the Mortgage Borrowers and encumbering the Mortgaged Properties.

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The CMBS Loan may be prepaid in whole, but not in part, at any time, upon the satisfaction of certain terms and conditions set forth in the loan agreement governing the CMBS Loan (the “CMBS Loan Agreement”). Further, releases of individual properties are permitted in connection with an arm’s length third party sale upon repayment of the Release Price (as defined in the CMBS Loan Agreement) for the applicable individual property and subject to the satisfaction of other terms and conditions set forth in the CMBS Loan Agreement. Pursuant to the Loan Modification Agreement described below, the lender is entitled to 100% of the net proceeds of any sale to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan.

In connection with the CMBS Loan Agreement, the Company (as the guarantor) delivered a customary non-recourse carveout guaranty to the Lender (the “Guaranty”), under which the Company guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the Mortgage Borrowers to the Lender with respect to certain non-recourse carveout events and the circumstances under which the CMBS Loan will be fully recourse to the Mortgage Borrowers, and which includes requirements for the Company to maintain a net worth of no less than \$355.0 million and liquid assets of no less than \$10.0 million, in each case, exclusive of the values of the collateral for the CMBS Loan. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants.

The Mortgage Borrowers and the Company also provided a customary environmental indemnity agreement, pursuant to which the Mortgage Borrowers and the Company agreed to protect, defend, indemnify, release and hold harmless the Lender from and against certain environmental liabilities relating to the Mortgaged Properties.

The CMBS Loan Agreement includes customary representations, warranties and covenants of the Mortgage Borrowers and the Company. The CMBS Loan Agreement also includes customary events of default, the occurrence of which, following any applicable grace period, would permit the Lender to, among other things, declare the principal, accrued interest and other obligations of the Mortgage Borrowers to be immediately due and payable and foreclose on the Mortgaged Properties.

Loan Extension and Modification Agreement

On February 17, 2026, the Company, through certain of its subsidiaries (the “Mortgage Borrowers”), entered into a loan extension and modification agreement with the lender under the CMBS Loan (“Loan Modification Agreement”). The Loan Modification Agreement includes the following terms and conditions, among others:

- The maturity date of the CMBS Loan has been extended two years until February 11, 2029, subject to two borrower extension options, with the first giving the Mortgage Borrowers the right to further extend the maturity date for an additional one year until February 11, 2030, and the second giving the Mortgage Borrowers the right to further extend the maturity date for an additional six months, until August 11, 2030, each upon satisfaction of certain conditions, including prepayment of the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan by \$2.5 million for the initial one-year additional extension and \$10.0 million for the six-month additional extension.
- The fixed annual interest rate on the CMBS Loan of 4.971% is unchanged during all extension terms.
- Upon closing of the Loan Modification Agreement, the Mortgage Borrowers made a \$2.05 million partial prepayment of the CMBS Loan.
- A new all-purpose reserve was established by the lender into which all existing tenant improvement, leasing commission and other borrower reserve amounts were funded (a total of \$37.7 million on the loan modification date) and the Mortgage Borrowers deposited an additional \$7.74 million into the all-purpose reserve which was funded from borrowings under the Original Revolving Facility and such borrowings were refinanced with borrowings under the New Revolving Facility.
- The all-purpose reserve will be used to pay leasing costs and capital expenditures associated with the 19 properties that serve as collateral for the CMBS Loan, as well as to pay any property operating expenses not otherwise fully covered by revenues from the 19 properties.
- The Mortgage Borrowers have agreed that until maturity, the lender will sweep all monthly excess cash flows from the 19 properties, after payment of interest and property operating expenses. During the initial two-year extension period, the lender will apply one-half of such excess funds to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan, and the other half to fund the all-purpose reserve. During any additional extension period, the lender will apply 75% of such excess funds to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan, and the remaining 25% of such excess funds to fund the all-purpose reserve. The all-purpose reserve is subject to a cap of \$15.0 million during the one-year additional extension period and \$5.0 million during the six-month additional extension period. If the reserve cap has been reached, all additional or excess amounts will be utilized to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the CMBS Loan.

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- The Company agreed to certain additional obligations that are recourse to the Company pursuant to the non-recourse carveout Guaranty described above.

San Ramon Loan

On November 7, 2024, an indirect subsidiary of the Company (the “San Ramon Borrower”) obtained an \$18.0 million fixed rate mortgage note (the “San Ramon Loan”) from RGA Americas Investments LLC (the “San Ramon Lender”) secured by the fee simple interest in the San Ramon, California property acquired in September 2024 (the “San Ramon Property”). The San Ramon Loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.90% and matures on December 1, 2031.

The San Ramon Loan requires monthly payments of interest only and all principal is due at maturity and is generally not freely prepayable by the San Ramon Borrower until December 2026, and thereafter without payment of certain prepayment premiums and costs. In connection with the San Ramon Loan, the Company (as guarantor) delivered a customary non-recourse carveout guaranty, under which the Company guaranteed the obligations and liabilities of the San Ramon Borrower under the San Ramon Loan with respect to certain non-recourse carveout events and the circumstances under which the San Ramon Loan will be fully recourse to the San Ramon Borrower. The San Ramon Borrower and the Company also provided a customary environmental indemnity agreement, pursuant to which the San Ramon Borrower and the Company agreed to protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the San Ramon Lender from and against certain environmental liabilities related to the San Ramon Property.

The loan agreement governing the San Ramon Loan (the “San Ramon Loan Agreement”) includes customary representations, warranties and covenants of the San Ramon Borrower and the Company. The San Ramon Loan Agreement also includes customary events of default, the occurrence of which, following any applicable grace period, would permit the Lender to, among other things, declare the principal, accrued interest and other obligations of the San Ramon Borrower to be immediately due and payable and foreclose on the San Ramon Property.

The Company’s mortgages payable consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

	Encumbered Properties	Net Carrying Value of Collateralized Properties ⁽¹⁾	Outstanding Balance	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Average Years to Maturity ⁽²⁾
Fixed-rate debt	20	\$ 425,431	\$ 373,000	5.02 %	1.3

(1) Net carrying value is real estate assets, including right-of-use assets, net of real estate liabilities.

(2) During February 2026, the Company entered into an amendment to the CMBS Loan which among other things extended the maturity date two years until February 11, 2029, subject to two borrower extension options for an aggregate of 18 months until August 11, 2030.

The table above does not include non-recourse mortgage notes associated with the Arch Street Joint Venture of \$128.8 million, of which the Company’s proportionate share was \$25.8 million, as of December 31, 2025.

Note 7 – Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had outstanding derivative agreements with aggregate notional amounts of \$75.0 million and \$60.0 million, respectively, which were designated as cash flow hedges under U.S. GAAP. The interest rate derivative agreements comprise interest rate collar agreements entered into in order to hedge interest rate volatility with respect to the Company’s borrowings under the Original Revolving Facility. Under the agreements, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility floated between no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.20% on \$25.0 million, and no higher than 5.50% and no lower than 4.035% on \$35.0 million, effective from November 13, 2023 until May 12, 2025. Upon the scheduled expiration of the interest rate collar agreements, the Company entered into a new interest rate collar agreement to hedge against interest rate volatility on the Original Revolving Facility and subsequently the New Revolving Facility. Under the agreement, the benchmark rate for the Original Revolving Facility or subsequently the New Revolving Facility will float between no higher than 4.29% and no lower than 3.28% on a total notional amount of \$75.0 million, effective from May 12, 2025 to May 12, 2026.

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The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments designated as a cash flow hedges as well as their classification in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of the dates indicated below (in thousands):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Interest rate collars	Other liabilities, net	\$ (5)	\$ (15)

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded net unrealized gains of less than \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, for changes in the fair value of its cash flow hedges in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023, the Company reclassified previous net gains of less than \$0.1 million and \$6.7 million from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into interest expense, net as a result of the hedged transactions impacting earnings. No such amounts were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2024.

During the next twelve months, the Company estimates that there will be no amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss as an increase to interest expense, net.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

As of each of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no derivatives that were not designated as qualifying hedging relationships.

Tabular Disclosure of Offsetting Derivatives

The table below details a gross presentation, the effects of offsetting and a net presentation of the Company's derivatives as of the dates indicated below (in thousands). The net amounts of derivative assets or liabilities can be reconciled to the tabular disclosure of fair value.

	Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Liabilities									
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount		
December 31, 2025	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (5)
December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (15)

Note 8 – Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures

Supplemental cash flow information was as follows during the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Supplemental disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net ⁽¹⁾	\$ 27,891	\$ 28,955	\$ 25,283
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 198	\$ 207	\$ 463
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Accrued capital expenditures and leasing costs	\$ 15,170	\$ 5,804	\$ 6,484
Accrued deferred financing costs	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ —
Establishment of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,232
Distributions declared and unpaid	\$ 1,208	\$ 5,633	\$ 5,578
Land acquired upon finance lease termination	\$ —	\$ 3,470	\$ —
Origination of seller financed notes receivable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,700

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(1) Net of capitalized interest of \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025. No interest was capitalized during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 9 – Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consisted of the following as of the dates indicated below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accrued capital expenditures and leasing costs	\$ 15,224	\$ 8,040
Accrued operating and other	10,650	9,141
Accrued real estate and other taxes	9,686	11,228
Accounts payable	2,807	1,159
Accrued interest	1,852	2,017
Total	<u>\$ 40,219</u>	<u>\$ 31,585</u>

Note 10 – Commitments and Contingencies

Leasing

As part of its ordinary re-leasing activities, the Company has agreed and anticipates that it will continue to agree to provide rent concessions to tenants and incur leasing costs with respect to its properties, including amounts paid directly to tenants to improve their space and/or building systems, or tenant improvement allowances, landlord agreements to perform and pay for certain improvements, and leasing commissions. These commitments could be significant and are expected to vary due to factors such as competitive market conditions for leasing of commercial office space and the volume of square footage subject to re-leasing by the Company.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had the following estimated total outstanding leasing cost commitments (in thousands):

	Total ⁽¹⁾
Tenant improvement allowances ⁽²⁾	\$ 39,098
Reimbursable landlord work ⁽³⁾	3,640
Non-reimbursable landlord work ⁽³⁾	8,630
Total	<u>\$ 51,368</u>

(1) Outstanding commitments do not include rent concessions as such amounts are recorded as a component of straight-line rent receivable, net, in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

(2) Includes additional allowances of \$3.6 million provided within the respective lease agreements, which require election by the tenant in exchange for additional rental income through the remaining term of the lease.

(3) Landlord work represents specific improvements agreed to within the lease agreement to be performed by the Company, as landlord, as a new and non-recurring obligation and in order to induce the tenant to enter into a new lease or lease renewal or extension. Outstanding commitments for reimbursable and non-reimbursable landlord work include estimates and are subject to change.

The actual amount the Company pays for tenant improvement allowances may be lower than the amount agreed upon in the applicable lease and will depend upon the tenant's use of the capital on the agreed upon timeline. The timing of the Company's cash outlay for tenant improvement allowances is significantly uncertain and will depend upon the applicable tenant's schedule for the improvements and corresponding use of capital, if any.

For assets financed on the CMBS Loan, the Company has funded reserves with the lender for tenant improvement allowances and rent concessions. As of December 31, 2025, total cash of \$38.2 million was reserved for outstanding leasing

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
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December 31, 2025

costs, including \$25.5 million for tenant improvement allowances and \$12.7 million for rent concession commitments, and is included in restricted cash in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Litigation

From time to time, the Company may be party to various legal proceedings which it believes are routine in nature and incidental to the ordinary operation of its business. As of December 31, 2025, the Company does not believe that any such legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect, individually or in aggregate, upon its consolidated position or results of operations.

Environmental Matters

In connection with the ownership and operation of real estate, the Company may potentially be liable for costs and damages related to environmental matters. The Company has not been notified by any governmental authority of any non-compliance, liability or other claim, and is not aware of any other environmental condition, in each case, that it believes will have a material adverse effect upon its consolidated position or results of operations.

Note 11 – Leases**Lessor**

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's operating leases have non-cancelable lease terms ranging from 0.2 years to 15.6 years. Certain leases with tenants include tenant options to extend or terminate the lease agreements or to purchase the underlying assets. Lease agreements may also contain rent increases that are based on an index or rate (e.g., the consumer price index).

The components of rental revenue from the Company's operating leases during the periods indicated below were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Fixed:			
Cash rental revenue	\$ 88,373	\$ 117,953	\$ 141,471
Straight-line rental revenue	13,125	(210)	5,649
Lease intangible amortization	769	637	894
Fixed property operating cost reimbursements	6,100	5,881	5,956
Other fixed rental revenue	4,810	1,128	865
Total fixed	113,177	125,389	154,835
Variable:			
Variable property operating cost reimbursements	31,314	35,897	36,010
Other variable rental revenue	2,336	2,769	3,396
Total variable	33,650	38,666	39,406
Total rental revenue	\$ 146,827	\$ 164,055	\$ 194,241

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The following table presents future minimum base rent payments due to the Company under the terms of its operating lease agreements, excluding expense reimbursements, over the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands).

	Future Minimum Base Rent Payments	
2026	\$	85,124
2027		76,919
2028		67,923
2029		51,859
2030		49,840
Thereafter		259,054
Total	\$	590,719

Lessee

The Company is the lessee under ground lease arrangements and corporate office leases, which meet the criteria under U.S. GAAP for an operating lease. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's operating leases had remaining lease terms ranging from 0.1 years to 59.0 years, which includes options to extend. Under the operating leases, the Company pays rent and may also pay variable costs, including property operating expenses and common area maintenance. The weighted average discount rate used to measure the lease liability for the Company's operating leases was 3.57% as of December 31, 2025. As the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company used an estimated incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease commencement date or the lease guidance adoption date, as applicable, in determining the present value of lease payments.

Operating lease costs were \$1.2 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. No cash paid for operating lease liabilities was capitalized during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The following table reflects the maturity analysis of payments due from the Company over the next five years and thereafter for ground and corporate office lease obligations as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands).

	Future Minimum Lease Payments	
2026	\$	77
2027		75
2028		76
2029		47
2030		44
Thereafter		11,59
Total		14,80
Less: imputed interest		5,17
Total	\$	9,63

Note 12 – Stockholders' Equity**Common Stock**

The Company was initially capitalized on July 15, 2021 with the issuance of 100,000 shares of common stock to Realty Income for a total of \$1,000.

On November 10, 2021, the Company issued 56,525,650 additional shares of common stock to Realty Income, such that Realty Income owned 56,625,650 shares of the Company's common stock. On November 12, 2021, Realty Income effected the Distribution.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

Distributions

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company's Board of Directors declared quarterly cash dividends on shares of the Company's common stock as follows:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Paid Date	Distributions Per Share	
March 4, 2025	March 31, 2025	April 15, 2025	\$	0.02
May 6, 2025	June 30, 2025	July 15, 2025	\$	0.02
August 5, 2025	September 30, 2025	October 15, 2025	\$	0.02
November 5, 2025	December 31, 2025	January 15, 2026	\$	0.02

Declaration Date	Record Date	Paid Date	Distributions Per Share	
February 27, 2024	March 29, 2024	April 15, 2024	\$	0.10
May 7, 2024	June 28, 2024	July 15, 2024	\$	0.10
August 7, 2024	September 30, 2024	October 15, 2024	\$	0.10
November 6, 2024	December 31, 2024	January 15, 2025	\$	0.10

Declaration Date	Record Date	Paid Date	Distributions Per Share	
March 7, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 17, 2023	\$	0.10
May 8, 2023	June 30, 2023	July 17, 2023	\$	0.10
August 8, 2023	September 29, 2023	October 16, 2023	\$	0.10
November 9, 2023	December 29, 2023	January 16, 2024	\$	0.10

On March 4, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for the first quarter of 2026, payable on April 15, 2026 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2026.

The following table sets forth the federal income tax characterization of dividends paid on a percentage basis on the Company's common stock for the periods indicated below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Ordinary dividends	— %	— %	— %
Capital gain distributions	— %	— %	— %
Nondividend distributions	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %

Arch Street Warrants

On November 12, 2021, in connection with the Distribution, Orion OP entered into an Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement (the "LLCA") of the Arch Street Joint Venture, by and between Orion OP and OAP Holdings LLC (the "Arch Street Partner"), an affiliate of Arch Street Capital Partners, pursuant to which the Arch Street Partner consented to the transfer of the equity interests of the Arch Street Joint Venture previously held by VEREIT Real Estate, L.P. to Orion OP.

Also on November 12, 2021, in connection with the entry into the LLCA, the Company granted certain affiliates of the Arch Street Partner warrants to purchase up to 1,120,000 shares of the Company's common stock (the "Arch Street Warrants"). The Arch Street Warrants entitle the respective holders to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share equal to \$22.42, at any time. The Arch Street Warrants may be exercised, in whole or in part, through a cashless exercise, in which case the holder would receive upon such exercise the net number of shares of Company common stock determined according to the formula set forth in the Arch Street Warrants. The Arch Street Warrants expire on the earlier of (a) ten years after issuance and (b) if the Arch Street Joint Venture is terminated, the later of the termination of the Arch Street Joint Venture and seven years after issuance.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

Share Repurchase Program

On November 1, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of the Company's outstanding common stock until December 31, 2025, as market conditions warrant (the "Share Repurchase Program"). The Company did not purchase any shares under the Share Repurchase Program during the year ended December 31, 2025, and the Share Repurchase Program expired by its terms on December 31, 2025. While the Share Repurchase Program was active, the Company repurchased approximately 0.9 million shares of common stock in multiple open market transactions, at a weighted average share price of \$5.46 for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.0 million.

Note 13 – Equity-Based Compensation

The Company has an equity-based incentive award plan (the "Equity Plan") for officers, other employees, non-employee directors and consultants who provide services to the Company. Awards under the Equity Plan are accounted for under U.S. GAAP as share-based payments. The expense for such awards is recognized over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. Under the Equity Plan, the Company may grant various types of awards, including restricted stock units that will vest if the recipient maintains employment with the Company over the requisite service period (the "Time-Based RSUs") and restricted stock units that may vest in a number ranging from 0% to 100% of the total number of units granted, based on the Company's total shareholder return measured on an absolute basis ("TSR-Based RSUs") and based on certain operational performance metrics ("Metrics-Based RSUs" and collectively with the TSR-Based RSUs, "Performance-Based RSUs"), in each case for officers and other employees during a three-year performance period. The Company also granted Time-Based RSUs to its non-employee directors which are scheduled to vest on the earlier of the one-year anniversary of the grant date and the next annual meeting, subject to the recipient's continued service with the Company.

Failure to satisfy the performance conditions for the Metrics-Based RSUs will result in the forfeiture of the units and, in the case of awards where the performance conditions were previously determined to be likely of achieving, a reversal of any previously recognized equity-based compensation expense. Failure to satisfy the market conditions for the TSR-Based RSUs will result in the forfeiture of the units but does not result in a reversal of previously recognized equity-based compensation expense, provided that the requisite service has been rendered. Forfeiture of Time-Based RSUs or Performance-Based RSUs due to the failure to meet the service requirements results in the reversal of previously recognized equity-based compensation expense. The Company adjusts for forfeitures of Time-Based RSUs and Performance-Based RSUs as they occur.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company granted Time-Based RSUs and/or Performance-Based RSUs to officers, other employees and non-employee directors of the Company. The fair value of the Time-Based RSUs is determined using the closing stock price on the grant date and is expensed over the requisite service period on a straight-line basis. The fair value of the TSR-Based RSUs is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation which takes into account multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the required total shareholder return, and such fair value is expensed over the performance period. The fair value of the Metrics-Based RSUs is determined using the closing stock price on the grant date and is expensed over the requisite service period to the extent that the likelihood of achieving the performance metrics is probable. As of December 31, 2025, the Company determined that the likelihood of achieving some of the performance metrics was probable and, accordingly, the Company recognized compensation expense for such Metrics-Based RSUs and determined that the likelihood of achieving the remaining performance metrics was improbable and the Company recognized no compensation expense for the remaining Metrics-Based RSUs.

Time-Based RSUs and Performance-Based RSUs do not provide for any rights of a common stockholder prior to the vesting of such restricted stock units. Equity-based compensation expense related to Time-Based RSUs and Performance-Based RSUs for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$3.9 million, \$3.7 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation expense related to Time-Based RSUs and Performance-Based RSUs was approximately \$3.3 million with an aggregate weighted average remaining term of 1.6 years.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

The following table details the activity of the Time-Based RSUs for the periods indicated below:

	Time-Based RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested units, January 1, 2023	156,947	\$ 17.12
Granted	363,745	\$ 7.10
Vested	(75,556)	\$ 16.17
Unvested units, December 31, 2023	445,136	\$ 9.09
Granted	771,870	\$ 3.37
Vested	(217,028)	\$ 8.94
Forfeited	(23,015)	\$ 4.89
Unvested units, December 31, 2024	976,963	\$ 4.71
Granted	1,172,019	\$ 2.06
Vested	(467,437)	\$ 5.36
Forfeited	(54,023)	\$ 4.07
Unvested units, December 31, 2025	1,627,522	\$ 2.63

The following table details the activity of the Performance-Based RSUs for the periods indicated below:

	Performance-Based RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested units, January 1, 2023	212,154	\$ 13.65
Granted	509,273	\$ 5.83
Unvested units, December 31, 2023	721,427	\$ 8.13
Granted	1,613,592	\$ 2.41
Vested	(31,080)	\$ 17.77
Forfeited	(201,625)	\$ 16.33
Unvested units, December 31, 2024	2,102,314	\$ 2.81
Granted	1,693,856	\$ 1.30
Vested	(104,125)	\$ 7.16
Forfeited	(720,740)	\$ 5.16
Unvested units, December 31, 2025	2,971,305	\$ 1.23

The Company was also required under U.S. GAAP to recognize equity-based compensation expense for awards to its employees who received grants of Realty Income time-based restricted stock units and stock options in connection with the Separation and the Distribution. As of December 31, 2025, there was no remaining unrecognized compensation expense related to Realty Income time-based restricted stock units and stock options and no equity-based compensation expense related to these awards during the year ended December 31, 2025. Equity-based compensation expense related to such Realty Income equity-based compensation awards was less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

Note 14 – Net Loss Per Share

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows for the periods indicated below (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net loss	\$ (139,286)	\$ (102,976)	\$ (57,311)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(23)	(36)	9
Net loss attributable to common stockholders and used in basic and diluted net loss per share	(139,309)	(103,012)	(57,302)
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - basic	56,232	55,903	56,410
Effect of dilutive securities ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—
Weighted average shares of common stock - diluted	56,232	55,903	56,410
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (2.48)	\$ (1.84)	\$ (1.02)

(1) There were no adjustments to the weighted average common shares outstanding used in the diluted calculation given that all potentially dilutive shares were antidilutive for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The following were excluded from diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders during the periods indicated below, as the effect would have been antidilutive (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Weighted average unvested Time-Based RSUs and Performance-Based RSUs ⁽¹⁾	80	74	—
Weighted average stock warrants	1,120	1,120	1,120

(1) Net of assumed purchases in accordance with the treasury stock method and exclude Performance-Based RSUs for which the performance thresholds have not been met by the end of the applicable reporting period.

Note 15 – Subsequent Events**Distributions**

On March 4, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.02 per share for the first quarter of 2026, payable on April 15, 2026 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2026.

Dispositions

In January 2026, the Company closed on the sale of two properties for an aggregate gross sales price of \$13.1 million.

Acquisition

During February 2026, the Company acquired one 75,000 square foot property in Northbrook, Illinois for a gross purchase price of \$15.0 million. The property is fully leased to a single tenant through December 2036.

Leasing Activity

During January 2026, the Company completed a 3.0-year lease extension for approximately 160,000 square feet at its property in Buffalo, New York and a new 10.5-year lease for approximately 23,000 square feet at its property in Phoenix, Arizona.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025

Debt Obligations

As discussed in Note 6 – Debt, Net above, during February 2026, the Company and Orion OP entered into the New Revolving Facility and the Mortgage Borrowers entered into the Loan Modification Agreement with respect to the CMBS Loan.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
SCHEDULE III – REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
December 31, 2025 (in thousands)

Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

Property	Encumbrances at December 31, 2025	Initial Costs ⁽¹⁾		Adjustments Subsequent to Acquisition ⁽²⁾	Gross Amount Carried at December 31, 2025 ^{(3),(4)}	Accumulated Depreciation ^{(3),(5)}	Date Acquired	Date of Construction
		Land	Buildings, Fixtures and Improvements					
Commercial & Professional Services - Brownsville, TX	\$ —	\$ 1,740	\$ 11,571	\$ 1,885	\$ 15,196	\$ (6,122)	4/1/2011	2007
Telecommunication Services - Augusta, GA	—	—	11,128	431	11,559	(5,810)	4/1/2011	2007
Telecommunication Services - Salem, OR	—	1,722	10,074	676	12,472	(5,205)	6/22/2011	2000
Health Care Equipment & Services - St. Louis, MO	12,041	—	38,799	363	39,162	(14,459)	1/22/2013	2009
Government & Public Services - Brownsville, TX	1,345	321	6,803	172	7,296	(2,656)	1/22/2013	2008
Government & Public Services - Parkersburg, WV	—	494	12,902	539	13,935	(4,865)	1/22/2013	2009
Government & Public Services - Paris, TX	2,292	274	5,392	246	5,912	(2,055)	1/22/2013	2010
Government & Public Services - Eagle Pass, TX	—	146	2,086	398	2,630	(828)	1/22/2013	2002
Government & Public Services - Dallas, TX	—	399	9,748	116	10,263	(3,687)	1/22/2013	2011
Government & Public Services - Redding, CA	—	676	20,553	612	21,841	(7,788)	1/22/2013	2003
Government & Public Services - Minneapolis, MN	—	1,046	8,588	—	9,634	(3,180)	1/22/2013	2005
Government & Public Services - Malone, NY	5,134	824	9,485	169	10,478	(3,641)	1/22/2013	2011
Government & Public Services - Sioux City, IA	—	77	4,761	536	5,374	(1,926)	1/22/2013	2011
Government & Public Services - Knoxville, TN	—	761	9,041	432	10,234	(3,535)	1/22/2013	2011
Health Care Equipment & Services - Bedford, TX	34,167	1,608	56,219	—	57,827	(20,814)	1/22/2013	2010
Government & Public Services - Eagle Pass, TX	—	68	811	113	992	(309)	1/22/2013	2002
Transportation - Memphis, TN	17,114	3,570	16,601	1,086	21,257	(6,329)	2/27/2013	1999
Transportation - Columbus, OH	16,014	—	19,637	—	19,637	(7,037)	6/19/2013	2012
Vacant - Deerfield, IL	—	4,093	11,511	(13,564)	2,040	—	8/27/2013	1984
Vacant - Deerfield, IL	—	4,262	11,988	(14,125)	2,125	—	8/27/2013	1984
Vacant - Deerfield, IL	—	4,082	11,484	(13,531)	2,035	—	8/27/2013	1984
Vacant - Deerfield, IL	—	4,089	11,503	(13,553)	2,039	—	8/27/2013	1984
Vacant - Deerfield, IL	—	2,586	7,275	(8,572)	1,289	—	8/27/2013	1976
Vacant - Deerfield, IL	—	3,181	8,947	(10,543)	1,585	—	8/27/2013	1976
Capital Goods - Cedar Rapids, IA	7,000	1,000	12,981	—	13,981	(4,528)	10/10/2013	2013
Health Care Equipment & Services - Providence, RI	—	2,550	21,779	—	24,329	(7,452)	1/31/2014	1985
Materials - East Windsor, NJ	10,391	240	13,446	205	13,891	(4,526)	4/30/2014	2008
Media & Entertainment - East Syracuse, NY	11,002	880	15,817	—	16,697	(5,291)	4/30/2014	2000
Government & Public Services - Cocoa, FL	—	450	949	79	1,478	(141)	11/1/2021	2009
Government & Public Services - Grangeville, ID	—	1,385	3,436	338	5,159	(657)	11/1/2021	2007
Government & Public Services - Fort Worth, TX	—	572	3,985	(2,718)	1,839	(14)	11/1/2021	2010
Government & Public Services - Plattsburgh, NY	—	1,136	2,486	158	3,780	(363)	11/1/2021	2008
Capital Goods - Longmont, CO	—	2,106	12,543	707	15,356	(1,646)	11/1/2021	1993
Telecommunication Services - Richardson, TX	—	1,187	21,037	(9,808)	12,416	(95)	11/1/2021	1986
Health Care Equipment & Services - San Antonio, TX	—	2,125	15,425	471	18,021	(2,004)	11/1/2021	2008

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
SCHEDULE III – REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
December 31, 2025 (in thousands)

Property	Encumbrances at December 31, 2025	Initial Costs ⁽¹⁾		Adjustments Subsequent to Acquisition ⁽²⁾	Gross Amount Carried at December 31, 2025 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Accumulated Depreciation ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Date Acquired	Date of Construction
		Land	Buildings, Fixtures and Improvements					
Restaurant - Tulsa, OK	\$ —	\$ 6,865	\$ 34,716	\$ 75	\$ 41,656	\$ (4,143)	11/1/2021	1995
Consumer Durables & Apparel - Denver, CO	—	3,386	19,727	2,137	25,250	(2,627)	11/1/2021	2001
Vacant - Richardson, TX	—	2,047	12,733	(10,791)	3,989	(31)	11/1/2021	2008
Commercial & Professional Services - Lawrence, KS	—	3,576	2,996	862	7,434	(504)	11/1/2021	1997
Materials - The Woodlands, TX	—	5,772	14,236	3,746	23,754	(2,313)	11/1/2021	2009
Vacant - Englewood, CO	20,537	3,354	14,714	553	18,621	(1,997)	11/1/2021	2009
Media & Entertainment - Milwaukee, WI	—	2,727	18,083	77	20,887	(2,171)	11/1/2021	2001
Telecommunication Services - Nashville, TN	9,291	2,588	9,587	1,273	13,448	(1,391)	11/1/2021	2002
Commercial & Professional Services - The Woodlands, TX	—	2,550	17,481	1,892	21,923	(2,317)	11/1/2021	2014
Retailing - Santee, CA	—	—	9,859	1,551	11,410	(1,427)	11/1/2021	2003
Materials - Glen Burnie, MD	—	3,095	11,466	1,513	16,074	(1,742)	11/1/2021	1984
Vacant - Irving, TX	—	9,267	19,853	1,168	30,288	(2,598)	11/1/2021	1997
Government & Public Services - Covington, KY	—	4,087	56,991	7,506	68,584	(7,682)	11/1/2021	2002
Software & Services - Amherst, NY	—	2,997	2,701	1,304	7,002	(569)	11/1/2021	1986
Capital Goods - Sterling, VA	29,094	10,515	25,393	—	35,908	(3,218)	11/1/2021	2011
Capital Goods - Malvern, PA	11,552	2,607	10,844	18	13,469	(1,480)	11/1/2021	2014
Health Care Equipment & Services - Indianapolis, IN	—	1,430	4,386	271	6,087	(615)	11/1/2021	1993
Health Care Equipment & Services - Plano, TX	—	9,834	35,893	3,476	49,203	(4,787)	11/1/2021	2009
Software & Services - Lincoln, NE	—	—	6,587	11,969	18,556	(1,064)	11/1/2021	2009
Software & Services - Buffalo, NY	—	4,710	36,740	9,686	51,136	(4,476)	11/1/2021	2007
Insurance - Urbana, MD	23,165	4,028	19,888	—	23,916	(2,532)	11/1/2021	2011
Health Care Equipment & Services - Nashville, TN	—	1,165	11,749	168	13,082	(1,558)	11/1/2021	2010
Retailing - Kennesaw, GA	11,430	—	11,141	3,700	14,841	(1,604)	11/1/2021	2012
Capital Goods - Duluth, GA	14,669	3,684	14,786	—	18,470	(1,875)	11/1/2021	1999
Commercial & Professional Services - Parsippany, NJ	—	9,537	9,174	15,370	34,081	(1,711)	11/1/2021	2009
Financial Institutions - Hopewell, NJ	92,663	19,325	57,846	7,664	84,835	(7,671)	11/1/2021	2001
Vacant - Phoenix, AZ	26,099	4,786	21,346	844	26,976	(2,919)	11/1/2021	2012
Vacant - Amherst, NY	—	564	486	—	1,050	(91)	11/1/2021	1988
Materials - San Ramon, CA	18,000	12,250	25,269	—	37,519	(966)	9/11/2024	1984
	\$ 373,000	\$ 186,396	\$ 977,462	\$ (10,650)	\$ 1,153,208	\$ (195,042)		

(1) Initial costs exclude subsequent impairment charges.

(2) Consists of capital expenditures and real estate development costs, net of condemnations, easements, impairment charges and other adjustments.

(3) Gross intangible lease assets of \$250.2 million and the associated accumulated amortization of \$174.3 million are not reflected in the table above.

(4) The aggregate cost for federal income tax purposes of land, buildings, fixtures and improvements as of December 31, 2025 was approximately \$1.7 billion.

(5) Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of up to 35 years for buildings and five to 20 years for building fixtures and improvements.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
SCHEDULE III – REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
December 31, 2025 (in thousands)

The following is a reconciliation of the gross real estate activity for the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,282,452	\$ 1,320,396	\$ 1,366,625
Additions:			
Acquisitions/improvements	50,009	54,405	17,476
Deductions/Other			
Sold or disposed of ⁽¹⁾	(33,807)	(20,955)	(7,173)
Impairments	(112,619)	(61,723)	(41,467)
Reclassified to real estate assets held for sale, net	(32,827)	(9,671)	(15,065)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,153,208</u>	<u>\$ 1,282,452</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,396</u>

The following is a reconciliation of the accumulated depreciation for the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 177,906	\$ 158,791	\$ 133,379
Additions:			
Depreciation expense	32,659	49,254	34,037
Deductions/Other			
Sold or disposed of ⁽¹⁾	(890)	(15,887)	—
Impairments	(14,480)	(14,252)	(8,625)
Reclassified to real estate assets held for sale, net	(153)	—	—
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 195,042</u>	<u>\$ 177,906</u>	<u>\$ 158,791</u>

(1) Includes the full write-off of the buildings and associated accumulated depreciation of the six-property campus in Deerfield, Illinois during the year ended December 31, 2024.

**Orion Properties Inc.
Insider Trading Compliance Policy**

(Adopted on November 12, 2021, as amended on May 3, 2022 and on November 8, 2023)

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Orion Properties Inc.
Insider Trading Compliance Policy

Federal and state laws prohibit trading in the securities of a company while in possession of material nonpublic information and providing material nonpublic information to others so that they can trade. Violating such laws can undermine investor trust, harm Orion Properties Inc.'s reputation, and result in disciplinary action by Orion Properties Inc., up to and including dismissal (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company") or even serious criminal and civil charges against you and the Company.

This Insider Trading Compliance Policy (this "Policy") outlines your responsibilities to avoid insider trading and implements certain procedures to help you avoid even the appearance of insider trading.

I. Summary

Preventing insider trading is necessary to comply with securities laws and to preserve the reputation and integrity of the Company. "Insider trading" occurs when any person purchases or sells a security while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the security. Insider trading is a crime. The criminal penalties for violating insider trading laws include imprisonment and fines of up to \$5 million for individuals and \$25 million for corporations. Insider trading may also result in civil penalties, including disgorgement of profits and civil fines. Insider trading is also prohibited by this Policy, and violation of this Policy may result in Company-imposed sanctions, including removal or dismissal for cause.

This Policy applies to all officers, directors, and employees of the Company, and all contractors and consultants of the Company who have access to material nonpublic information, such as property management or accounting contractors and consultants, as well as additional persons who the Company determines have access to material nonpublic information (each a "Covered Person"). As someone subject to this Policy, you are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy by family members residing with you, anyone else living in your household, and any family members not living with you whose transactions in the Company's securities are directed by you, or subject to your influence and control. This Policy also applies to any entities you control, including any corporations, partnerships, or trusts, and transactions by such entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account. This Policy extends to all activities within and outside your Company duties. Every Covered Person must review this Policy. Questions regarding the Policy should be directed to the Company's Compliance Officer (as defined below).

The General Counsel of the Company (the "Compliance Officer") shall be responsible for the administration of this Policy.

In the absence of the Compliance Officer, responsibility for administering this Policy will rest with the Chief Executive Officer or such other employee as may be designated by the Compliance Officer.

In all cases, as someone subject to this Policy, you bear full responsibility for ensuring your compliance with this Policy, and for ensuring that members of your household (and individuals not residing in your household but whose transactions are subject to your influence or control) and entities under your influence or control are in compliance with this Policy.

Actions taken by the Company, the Compliance Officer, or any other Company personnel do not constitute legal advice, nor do they insulate you from the consequences of noncompliance with this Policy.

II. Statement of Policies Prohibiting Insider Trading

No Covered Person shall purchase or sell any type of security while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the security or the issuer of such security, whether the issuer of such security is the Company or any other company.

Additionally, the Company will implement blackout periods prior to each quarter's earnings announcement during which trading in the Company's securities will generally be prohibited. While the precise time of each blackout period will vary based on facts and circumstances, you should expect that beginning on the 10th day of each of the second, third and fourth quarters (April 10, July 10 and October 10) and the 20th day of the first quarter (January 20), and ending on the close of business two business days after the public announcement of the Company's prior quarter's earnings, or during any other trading suspension period declared by the Company, no Covered Person listed on Schedule I (as amended from time to time) will be permitted to purchase or sell any security of the Company.

These prohibitions do not apply to:

- purchases of the Company's securities from the Company or sales of the Company's securities to the Company;
- exercises of stock options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity-based awards that, in each case, do not involve a market sale of the Company's securities (the "cashless exercise" of a Company stock option through a broker *does* involve a market sale of the Company's securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception); or
- purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction or written plan entered into while the purchaser or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any material nonpublic information and which contract, instruction, or plan (i) meets all the conditions for the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5-1 ("Rule 10b5-1") promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), (ii) was precleared in advance pursuant to this Policy and (iii) has not been amended or modified in

any respect after such initial preclearance without such amendment or modification being precleared in advance pursuant to this Policy. For more information about Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, see Section VI below.

From time to time, events will occur that are material to the Company and cause certain Covered Persons to be in possession of material nonpublic information. When that happens, the Company will recommend that those in possession of the material nonpublic information suspend all trading in the Company's securities until the information is no longer material or has been publicly disclosed.

When such event-specific blackout periods occur, those subject to it will be notified by the Company. The event-specific blackout period will not be announced to those not subject to it, and those subject to it or otherwise aware of it should not disclose it to others.

Even if the Company has not notified you that you are subject to an event-specific blackout period, if you are aware of material nonpublic information about the Company, you should not trade in Company securities. Any failure by the Company to designate you as subject to an event-specific blackout period, or to notify you of such designation, does not relieve you of your obligation not to trade in the Company's securities while possessing material nonpublic information.

No Covered Person shall directly or indirectly communicate (or "tip") material nonpublic information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a "need-to-know" basis.

III. Explanation of Insider Trading

"Insider trading" refers to the purchase or sale of a security while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the security.

"Securities" includes stocks, bonds, notes, debentures, options, warrants, and other convertible securities, as well as derivative instruments.

"Purchase" and "sale" are defined broadly under the federal securities law. "Purchase" includes not only the actual purchase of a security, but any contract to purchase or otherwise acquire a security. "Sale" includes not only the actual sale of a security, but any contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security. These definitions extend to a broad range of transactions, including conventional cash-for-stock transactions, conversions, the exercise of stock options, and acquisitions and exercises of warrants or puts, calls, or other derivative securities.

A. What Facts Are Material?

The materiality of a fact depends upon the circumstances. A fact is considered "material" if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell, or hold a security, or if the fact is likely to have a significant effect

on the market price of the security. Material information can be positive or negative and can relate to virtually any aspect of a company's business or to any type of security, debt, or equity. Also, information that something is likely to happen in the future—or even just that it may happen—could be deemed material.

Examples of material information include (but are not limited to) information about dividends; corporate earnings or earnings forecasts; possible mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, or dispositions; important business developments, such as major leases or lease terminations, rent collection results, developments regarding tenants or strategic collaborators, or the status of regulatory submissions; management or control changes; significant borrowing or financing developments, including pending public sales or offerings of debt or equity securities; defaults on borrowings; bankruptcies; cybersecurity or data security incidents; and significant litigation or regulatory actions. Moreover, material information does not have to be related to a company's business. For example, the contents of a forthcoming newspaper column that is expected to affect the market price of a security can be material.

Questions regarding material information should be directed to the Compliance Officer. A good rule of thumb: When in doubt, do not trade.

B. What Is Nonpublic?

Information is "nonpublic" if it is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors through newswire services such as Dow Jones, Reuters, Bloomberg, Business Wire, The Wall Street Journal, Associated Press, or United Press International; a broadcast on widely available radio or television programs; publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine, or news website; a Regulation FD-compliant conference call; or public disclosure documents filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") that are available on the SEC's website. Note that simply posting information to the Company's website may not be sufficient disclosure to make the information public.

The circulation of rumors, even if accurate and reported in the media, does not constitute effective public dissemination. In addition, even after a public announcement, a reasonable period of time must lapse in order for the market to react to the information. Generally, one should allow two full trading days following publication as a reasonable waiting period before such information is deemed to be public.

C. Who Is an Insider?

"Insiders" include officers, directors, and any employees of a company, or anyone else who has material nonpublic information about a company. Insiders have independent fiduciary duties to their company and its stockholders not to trade on material nonpublic information relating to the company's securities. Insiders may not trade in the Company's securities while in possession of material nonpublic information relating to the Company, nor may they tip such information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company's policies

regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a “need-to-know” basis.

As someone subject to this Policy, you are responsible for ensuring that members of your household also comply with this Policy. This includes family members residing with you, anyone else living in your household, and any family members not living with you whose transactions in the Company’s securities are directed by you, or subject to your influence and control. This Policy also applies to any entities you control, including any corporations, partnerships, or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account.

D. Trading by Persons Other Than Insiders

Insiders may be liable for communicating or tipping material nonpublic information to a third party (“tippee”), and insider trading violations are not limited to trading or tipping by insiders. Persons other than insiders can also be liable for insider trading, including tippees who trade on material nonpublic information tipped to them or individuals who trade on material nonpublic information that has been misappropriated. Insiders may be held liable for tipping even if they receive no personal benefit from tipping and even if no close personal relationship exists between them and the tippee.

Tippees inherit an Insider’s duties and are liable for trading on material nonpublic information illegally tipped to them by an insider. Similarly, just as Insiders are liable for the insider trading of their tippees, so are tippees who pass the information along to others who trade. In other words, a tippee’s liability for insider trading is no different from that of an Insider. Tippees can obtain material nonpublic information by receiving overt tips from others or through, among other things, conversations at social, business, or other gatherings.

E. Penalties for Engaging in Insider Trading

Penalties for trading on or tipping material nonpublic information can extend significantly beyond any profits made or losses avoided, both for individuals engaging in such unlawful conduct and their employers. The SEC and Department of Justice have made the civil and criminal prosecution of insider trading violations a top priority. Enforcement remedies available to the government or private plaintiffs under the federal securities laws include:

- SEC administrative sanctions;
- securities industry self-regulatory organization sanctions;
- civil injunctions;
- damage awards to private plaintiffs;
- disgorgement of all profits;

- civil fines for the violator of up to three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided;
- civil fines for the employer or other controlling person of a violator (i.e., where the violator is an employee or other controlled person) of up to the greater of \$1.425 million or three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided by the violator;
- criminal fines for individual violators of up to \$5 million (\$25 million for an entity); and
- jail sentences of up to 20 years.

In addition, insider trading could result in serious sanctions by the Company, including dismissal. Insider trading violations are not limited to violations of the federal securities laws. Other federal and state civil or criminal laws, such as the laws prohibiting mail and wire fraud and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), may also be violated in connection with insider trading.

F. Size of Transaction and Reason for Transaction Do Not Matter

The size of the transaction or the amount of profit received does not have to be significant to result in prosecution. The SEC has the ability to monitor even the smallest trades, and the SEC performs routine market surveillance. Brokers or dealers are required by law to inform the SEC of any possible violations by people who may have material nonpublic information. The SEC aggressively investigates even small insider trading violations.

G. Examples of Insider Trading

Examples of insider trading cases include actions brought against Insiders who traded in a company's securities after learning of significant confidential corporate developments; friends, business associates, family members, and other tippees of such officers, directors, and employees who traded in the securities after receiving such information; government employees who learned of such information in the course of their employment; and other persons who misappropriated, and took advantage of, confidential information from their employers.

The following are illustrations of insider trading violations. These illustrations are hypothetical and, consequently, not intended to reflect on the actual activities or business of the Company or any other entity.

Trading by Insider

An officer of X Corporation learns that earnings to be reported by X Corporation will increase dramatically. Prior to the public announcement of such earnings, the officer purchases X Corporation's stock. The officer, an insider, is liable for all profits as well as penalties of up to three times the amount of all profits. The

officer is also subject to, among other things, criminal prosecution, including up to \$5 million in additional fines and 20 years in jail. Depending upon the circumstances, X Corporation and the individual to whom the officer reports could also be liable as controlling persons.

Trading by Tippee

An officer of X Corporation tells a friend that X Corporation is about to publicly announce that it has concluded an agreement for a major acquisition. This tip causes the friend to purchase X Corporation's stock in advance of the announcement. The officer is jointly liable with his friend for all of the friend's profits, and each is liable for all civil penalties of up to three times the amount of the friend's profits. The officer and his friend are also subject to criminal prosecution and other remedies and sanctions, as described above.

H. Prohibition of Records Falsification and False Statements

Section 13(b)(2) of the 1934 Act requires companies subject to the 1934 Act to maintain proper internal books and records and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. The SEC has supplemented the statutory requirements by adopting rules that prohibit (i) any person from falsifying records or accounts subject to the above requirements, and (ii) officers or directors from making any materially false, misleading, or incomplete statement to any accountant in connection with any audit or filing with the SEC. These provisions reflect the SEC's intent to discourage officers, directors, and other persons with access to the Company's books and records from taking action that might result in the communication of materially misleading financial information to the investing public. Falsifying records or accounts or making materially false, misleading, or incomplete statements in connection with an audit or filing with the SEC could also result in criminal penalties for obstruction of justice.

IV. Statement of Procedures to Prevent Insider Trading

The following procedures have been established, and will be maintained and enforced, by the Company to prevent insider trading.

A. Blackout Periods

The period during which the Company prepares quarterly financials is a sensitive time for insider trading purposes, as Company personnel may be more likely to possess, or be presumed to possess, material nonpublic information. To avoid the appearance of impropriety and assist Company personnel in planning transactions in the Company's securities for appropriate times, the Company will implement blackout periods prior to each quarter's earnings announcement during which requests for approval of stock trades generally will not be granted. While the precise time of each blackout period will vary based on facts and circumstances, you should expect that beginning on the 10th day of each of the second, third and fourth quarters (April 10, July 10 and October 10) and the 20th day of the first quarter (January 20), and ending on the close of business

two business days after the public announcement of the Company's prior quarter's earnings, no Covered Person listed on Schedule I (as amended from time to time) will be permitted to purchase or sell any security of the Company, except for:

- purchases of the Company's securities from the Company or sales of the Company's securities to the Company;
- exercises of stock options or other equity awards, the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or the vesting of equity-based awards that do not involve a market sale of the Company's securities (the cashless exercise of a Company stock option through a broker does involve a market sale of the Company's securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception); and
- purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction, or written plan entered into while the purchaser or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any material nonpublic information and which contract, instruction, or plan (i) meets all the conditions for the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5-1, (ii) was precleared in advance pursuant to this Policy, and (iii) has not been amended or modified in any respect after such initial preclearance without such amendment or modification being precleared in advance pursuant to this Policy.

Exceptions to the blackout period policy may be approved only by the Compliance Officer, or, in the case of an exception for the Compliance Officer, the Chief Executive Officer, or, in the case of exceptions for directors, the Board of Directors or Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

From time to time, the Company, through the Board of Directors, a committee thereof, or the Compliance Officer, may recommend that Covered Persons or others suspend trading in the Company's securities because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. Subject to the exceptions noted above, all those affected should not trade in the Company's securities while the suspension is in effect, and should not disclose to others that the Company has suspended trading.

B. Preclearance of All Trades

To provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations of applicable securities laws and to avoid the appearance of impropriety in connection with the purchase and sale of the Company's securities, all transactions in the Company's securities (including, without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of Company stock, the exercise of stock options, elective transactions under 401(k)/ESPP/deferred compensation plans, gifts of Company stock and the sale of Company stock issued upon exercise of stock options) by Covered Persons listed on Schedule I (as amended from time to time) (each, a "Preclearance Person") must be precleared

by the Compliance Officer, except for certain exempt transactions as explained in Section VI of this Policy. Preclearance does not relieve you of your responsibility under SEC rules.

A request for preclearance must be made in writing using the form attached hereto as "Attachment A," should be made at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction, and should include the information required thereby, including the identity of the Preclearance Person, the type of proposed transaction, the proposed date of the transaction, the number of shares or other securities to be involved, and a certification (in the form approved by the Compliance Officer) that he or she is not aware of material nonpublic information about the Company. The Compliance Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear any contemplated transaction, except that the Company's Chief Executive Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear transactions by the Compliance Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Compliance Officer. All trades that are precleared must be effected within two business days of receipt of the preclearance, unless a specific exception has been granted by the Compliance Officer or, if applicable, the Company's Chief Executive Officer (the "Window Period"). A precleared trade (or any portion of a precleared trade) that has not been effected during the Window Period must be precleared again prior to execution. Notwithstanding receipt of preclearance, if the Preclearance Person becomes aware of material nonpublic information or becomes subject to a blackout period before the transaction is effected, the transaction may not be completed.

None of the Company, the Compliance Officer, the Company's Chief Executive Officer or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a request for preclearance submitted pursuant to this Section IV.B. Notwithstanding any preclearance of a transaction pursuant to this Section IV.B, none of the Company, the Compliance Officer, the Company's Chief Executive Officer or the Company's other employees assumes any liability for the legality or consequences of such transaction to the person engaging in such transaction.

C. Post-Termination Transactions

With the exception of the preclearance requirement, this Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after termination of service to the Company. If you are in possession of material nonpublic information when your service terminates, you may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

D. Information Relating to the Company

1. Access to Information

Access to material nonpublic information about the Company, including the Company's business, earnings, or prospects, should be limited to officers, directors, employees, consultants and contractors of the Company on a "need-to-know" basis. In addition, such information should not be communicated to anyone outside the Company under any circumstances (except in

accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company on an other than "need-to-know" basis.

In communicating material nonpublic information to employees, consultants and contractors of the Company, all Covered Persons must take care to emphasize the need for confidential treatment of such information and adherence to the Company's policies with regard to confidential information.

2. *Inquiries From Third Parties*

Inquiries from third parties, such as industry analysts or members of the media, about the Company should be directed to the Compliance Officer.

E. Limitations on Access to Company Information

The following procedures are designed to maintain confidentiality with respect to the Company's business operations and activities.

All Covered Persons should take all steps and precautions necessary to restrict access to, and secure, material nonpublic information by, among other things:

- maintaining the confidentiality of Company-related transactions;
- conducting their business and social activities so as not to risk inadvertent disclosure of confidential information. Review of confidential documents in public places should be conducted so as to prevent access by unauthorized persons;
- restricting access to documents and files (including computer files) containing material nonpublic information to individuals on a "need-to-know" basis (including maintaining control over the distribution of documents and drafts of documents);
- promptly removing and cleaning up all confidential documents and other materials from conference rooms following the conclusion of any meetings;
- disposing of all confidential documents and other papers once there is no longer any business or other legally required need — through shredders when appropriate;
- restricting access to areas likely to contain confidential documents or material nonpublic information;
- safeguarding laptop computers, tablets, memory sticks, and other items that contain confidential information; and

- avoiding the discussion of material nonpublic information in places where the information could be overheard by others, such as in elevators, restrooms, hallways, restaurants, airplanes, or taxicabs.

Covered Persons involved with material nonpublic information, to the extent feasible, should conduct their business and activities in areas separate from other Company activities.

V. Additional Prohibited Transactions

The Company has determined that there is a heightened legal risk and/or the appearance of improper or inappropriate conduct if the persons subject to this Policy engage in certain types of transactions. Therefore, Covered Persons shall comply with the following policies with respect to certain transactions in the Company securities:

A. Short Sales

Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. In addition, as noted below, Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act absolutely prohibits Section 16 reporting persons from making short sales of the Company's equity securities, i.e., sales of shares that the insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of shares against which the insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale.

B. Publicly Traded Options

A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that a Covered Person is trading based on material nonpublic information. Transactions in options may also focus a Covered Person's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls, or other derivative securities involving the Company's equity securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy.

C. Hedging Transactions

Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow a Covered Person to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. Such transactions allow the Covered Person to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the Covered Person may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders. Therefore, such transactions involving the Company's equity securities are prohibited by this Policy.

D. Purchases of the Company's Securities on Margin; Pledging the Company's Securities to Secure Margin or Other Loans

Purchasing on margin means borrowing from a brokerage firm, bank, or other entity in order to purchase the Company's securities (other than in connection with a cashless exercise of stock options under the Company's equity plans). Margin purchases of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. Pledging the Company's securities as collateral to secure loans is also prohibited. This prohibition means, among other things, that you cannot hold the Company's securities in a "margin account" (which would allow you to borrow against your holdings to buy securities).

E. Partnership Distributions

Nothing in this Policy is intended to limit the ability of a venture capital partnership or other similar entity with which a director is affiliated to distribute Company securities to its partners, members, or other similar persons. It is the responsibility of each affected director and the affiliated entity, in consultation with their own counsel (as appropriate), to determine the timing of any distributions, based on all relevant facts and circumstances and applicable securities laws.

VI. Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans, Section 16, and Rule 144

A. Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

Rule 10b5-1 provides an affirmative defense from insider trading liability. In order to be eligible to rely on this defense, a person subject to this Policy must enter into a plan that meets certain conditions specified in Rule 10b5-1. The trading restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to transactions under a previously established contract, plan, or instruction to trade in the Company's stock that meet the conditions for the affirmative defense under Rule 10b5-1 and are in accordance with all applicable state laws (a "Trading Plan") that has been submitted to and preapproved by the Compliance Officer (or, with respect to the Compliance Officer, the Company's Chief Executive Officer), or such other person as the Board of Directors may designate from time to time (the "Authorizing Officer").

All Trading Plans must meet the conditions for the affirmative defense under Rule 10b5-1. In general, to meet such conditions with respect to any Trading Plan, you must:

- enter into the Trading Plan in good faith at a time when you were not in possession of material nonpublic information about the Company and act in good faith with respect to that Trading Plan (and include a representation to this effect in the Trading Plan);
- in the Trading Plan, either (i) specify the amounts, prices, and dates of all security transactions under the Trading Plan, (ii) provide a written formula, algorithm, or computer program for determining the amount, price, and date of the

transactions, or (iii) prohibit yourself from exercising any subsequent influence over the transactions;

- include in the Trading Plan a cooling-off period before trading can commence that, for directors or officers, ends on the later of 90 days after the adoption of the Trading Plan or two business days following the disclosure of the Company's financial results in an SEC periodic report for the fiscal quarter in which the plan was adopted (subject to a maximum of 120 days after adoption of the Trading Plan), and, for persons other than directors or officers, ends 30 days following the adoption or modification of a Rule 10b5-1 plan;
- not enter into more than one Trading Plan at a time (subject to certain exceptions contained in Rule 10b5-1); and
- only enter into one single-trade Trading Plan during any 12-month period (subject to certain exceptions contained in Rule 10b5-1).

You may only amend or revoke a Trading Plan outside of quarterly trading blackout periods when you do not possess material nonpublic information. Any amendment or revocation of a Trading Plan must be made in compliance with the applicable conditions under Rule 10b5-1 and must be preapproved by the Authorizing Officer.

The description above of the conditions for the affirmative defense under Rule 10b5-1 is only a summary. Compliance of a Trading Plan with the conditions for the affirmative defense under Rule 10b5-1 and the execution of transactions pursuant to the Trading Plan are the sole responsibility of the person initiating the Trading Plan, and none of the Company, the Authorizing Officer, or the Company's other employees assume any liability for any delay in reviewing and/or refusing a Trading Plan submitted for approval nor the legality or consequences relating to a person entering into or trading under a Trading Plan.

The Company reserves the right to publicly announce, or respond to inquiries from the media regarding, the implementation of Trading Plans or the execution of transactions made under a Trading Plan. The Company also reserves the right from time to time to suspend, discontinue, or otherwise prohibit transactions under a Trading Plan if the Authorizing Officer or the Board of Directors, in its discretion, determines that such suspension, discontinuation, or other prohibition is in the best interests of the Company.

The cashless exercise of options under Trading Plans is permitted only through "same-day sales," in which the option holder does not pay for the stock up front, but rather receives cash equal to the difference between the stock value and option exercise price. Transactions prohibited under Section V of this Policy, including short sales and hedging transactions, may not be carried out through a Trading Plan.

Trading Plans do not exempt you from complying with Section 16 short-swing profit rules or liability.

During an open trading window, trades differing from Trading Plan instructions that are already in place are allowed as long as the Trading Plan continues to be followed.

The Company and the Company's officers and directors must make certain disclosures in SEC filings concerning Trading Plans and non-Rule 10b5-1 arrangements (as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408). Officers and directors of the Company must provide any information requested by the Company for the purpose of providing these required disclosures or any other disclosures that the Company deems to be appropriate under the circumstances.

B. Section 16: Insider Reporting Requirements, Short-Swing Profits, and Short Sales (Applicable to Officers, Directors, and 10% Stockholders)

1. Reporting Obligations Under Section 16(a): SEC Forms 3, 4, and 5

Section 16(a) of the 1934 Act generally requires all officers, directors, and 10% stockholders ("Section 16 Insiders"), within 10 days after becoming a Section 16 Insider, to file with the SEC an "Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities" on SEC Form 3, listing the amount of the Company's stock, options, and warrants that the Section 16 Insider beneficially owns. Following the initial filing on SEC Form 3, changes in beneficial ownership of the Company's stock, options, and warrants must be reported on SEC Form 4, generally within two days after the date on which such change occurs, or in certain cases on Form 5, within 45 days after fiscal year-end. The two-day Form 4 deadline begins to run from the trade date rather than the settlement date. A Form 4 must be filed even if, as a result of balancing transactions, there has been no net change in holdings. In certain situations, purchases or sales of Company stock made within six months *prior* to the filing of a Form 3 must be reported on Form 4. Similarly, certain purchases or sales of Company stock made within six months *after* an officer or director ceases to be a Section 16 Insider must be reported on Form 4.

2. Recovery of Profits Under Section 16(b)

For the purpose of preventing the unfair use of information that may have been obtained by a Section 16 Insider, any profits realized by a Section 16 Insider from any "purchase" and "sale" of Company stock during a six-month period, so called "short-swing profits," may be recovered by the Company. When such a purchase and sale occurs, good faith is no defense. The insider is liable, even if compelled to sell for personal reasons, and even if the sale takes place after full disclosure and without the use of any material nonpublic information.

The Section 16 Insider liability under Section 16(b) of the 1934 Act is only to the Company itself. The Company, however, cannot waive its right to short swing profits, and any Company stockholder can bring suit in the name of the Company. Reports of ownership filed with the SEC on Form 3, Form 4, or Form 5 pursuant to Section 16(a) (discussed above) are readily available to the public, and certain attorneys carefully monitor these reports for potential Section 16(b) violations. In addition, liabilities under Section 16(b) may require separate disclosure in the Company's annual report to the SEC on Form 10-K or its proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders. No suit may be brought more than two years after the date the profit was

realized. However, if the Section 16 Insider fails to file a report of the transaction under Section 16(a), as required, the two-year limitation period does not begin to run until after the transactions giving rise to the profit have been disclosed. Failure to report transactions and late filing of reports require separate disclosure in the Company's proxy statement.

Officers and directors should consult the attached "Short-Swing Profit Rule Section 16(b) Checklist" attached hereto as "Attachment B" in addition to consulting the Compliance Officer prior to engaging in any transactions involving the Company's securities, including, without limitation, the Company's stock, options, or warrants.

3. *Short Sales Prohibited Under Section 16(c)*

Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act absolutely prohibits Section 16 Insiders from making short sales of the Company's equity securities. Short sales include sales of stock that the Section 16 Insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of stock against which the Section 16 Insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale. Under certain circumstances, the purchase or sale of put or call options, or the writing of such options, can result in a violation of Section 16(c). Section 16 Insiders violating Section 16(c) face criminal liability.

You should consult the Compliance Officer if you have any questions regarding reporting obligations, short-swing profits or short sales under Section 16.

C. **Rule 144 (Applicable to Section 16 Insiders)**

Rule 144 provides a safe harbor exemption to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for certain resales of "restricted securities" and "control securities." "Restricted securities" are securities acquired from an issuer, or an affiliate of an issuer, in a transaction, or chain of transactions, not involving a public offering. "Control securities" are *any* securities owned by directors, executive officers, or other "affiliates" of the issuer, including stock purchased in the open market and stock received upon exercise of stock options. Sales of Company securities by affiliates (generally, Section 16 Insiders of the Company) must comply with the requirements of Rule 144, which are summarized below:

- **Current Public Information.** The Company must have filed all SEC-required reports during the last 12 months.
- **Volume Limitations.** Total sales of Company common stock by a covered individual for any three-month period may not exceed the *greater* of: (i) 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of Company common stock, as reflected in the most recent report or statement published by the Company, or (ii) the average weekly reported volume of such shares traded during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of the requisite Form 144.
- **Method of Sale.** The shares must be sold either in a "broker's transaction" or in a transaction directly with a "market maker." A "broker's transaction" is one in

which the broker does no more than execute the sale order and receive the usual and customary commission. Neither the broker nor the selling person can solicit or arrange for the sale order. In addition, the selling person or member of the Board of Directors must not pay any fee or commission other than to the broker. A “market maker” includes a specialist permitted to act as a dealer, a dealer acting in the position of a block positioner, and a dealer who holds himself out as being willing to buy and sell Company common stock for his own account on a regular and continuous basis.

- ***Notice of Proposed Sale.*** A notice of the sale (a Form 144) must be filed with the SEC at the time of the sale. Brokers generally have internal procedures for executing sales under Rule 144, and will assist you in completing the Form 144 and in complying with the other requirements of Rule 144.

If you are subject to Rule 144, you must instruct your broker who handles trades in Company securities to follow the brokerage firm’s Rule 144 compliance procedures in connection with all trades.

VII. Execution and Return of Certification of Compliance

After reading this Policy, all Covered Persons should execute and return to the Compliance Officer the Certification of Compliance form attached hereto as “Attachment C.”

Schedule I

Individuals Subject to Quarterly Trading Blackouts

- All directors of the Company
 - All employees of the Company
 - All contractors or consultants providing services to the Company who have access to material nonpublic information, such as property management or accounting contractors and consultants
-

ORION PROPERTIES INC.

PRE-CLEARANCE REQUEST

Please complete and return this form to the General Counsel.

Name of Person Requesting Pre-Clearance _____

Title _____

Note - You must pre-clear transactions involving Orion Properties Inc. securities by you, your spouse, children and relatives sharing your household, as well as transactions involving other entities such as trusts, corporations and partnerships in which you have or share control.

Type of Security [check all applicable boxes]

- Common Stock
- Restricted Stock
- Restricted Stock Unit
- Stock Option
- Stock Appreciation Right
- Other Stock Based Award
- Other _____

Number of Securities _____

Proposed Date of Transaction _____

Type of Transaction [check all applicable boxes]

- Stock Option exercise – exercise price paid as follows:
 - Broker’s cashless exchange
 - Cash payment
 - Other _____
- Withholding tax with respect to Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units, Stock Option, Stock Appreciation Rights or an Other Stock-Based Award paid as follows:
 - Broker’s cashless exchange
 - Cash payment
 - Other _____
- Conversion or exchange of derivative security that will settle in common stock (circle one)
- Gift
- Purchase (private transaction or open market (circle one))
- Sale (private transaction or open market (circle one))
- Transfer
- Other _____

* Includes, but is not limited to, conversion or exchange of any security or other interest that is convertible for or exchangeable into (x) any equity or other security of the Company or (y) any equity or other security of a subsidiary of the Company, which in turn is convertible for or exchangeable into any equity or other security of the Company.

Other Information

Please provide any relevant details regarding the proposed transaction.

Certification and Acknowledgment:

Note – Please review the Orion Properties Inc. Insider Trading Compliance Policy prior to making the below certification and acknowledgment. Certain of the above transactions (e.g., the exercise of a stock option and certain gift transactions or other transfers) may be permitted while you are in possession of material nonpublic information.

- I am not currently in possession of any material nonpublic information relating to Orion Properties Inc. and its subsidiaries.
- (If transaction is a gift)* I intend to make a bona fide gift of securities and I do not believe that the gift recipient intends to sell the securities while I am in possession of material, nonpublic information about Orion Properties Inc. and its subsidiaries.
- I understand that clearance may be rescinded prior to effectuating the above transaction if material nonpublic information regarding Orion Properties Inc. arises and, in the reasonable judgment of Orion Properties Inc., the completion of my trade would be inadvisable. I also understand that the ultimate responsibility for compliance with the insider trading provisions of the federal securities laws rests with me and that clearance of any proposed transaction should not be construed as a guarantee that I will not later be found to have been in possession of material nonpublic information.
- I hereby certify that the statements made on this form are true and correct.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____ Email _____

Telephone Number _____

- Request Approved (transaction must be completed during the “Window Period” (as described in Section IV.B of the Insider Trading Compliance Policy).
- Request Denied
- Request Approved with the following modification: _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Short-Swing Profit Rule Section 16(b) Checklist

Note: ANY combination of PURCHASE AND SALE or SALE AND PURCHASE within six months of each other by an officer, director, or 10% stockholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) results in a violation of Section 16(b), and the “profit” must be recovered by Orion Properties Inc. (the “Company”). It makes no difference how long the shares being sold have been held or, for officers and directors, that you were an insider for only one of the two matching transactions. The highest priced sale will be matched with the lowest priced purchase within the six-month period.

Sales

If a sale is to be made by an officer, director, or 10% stockholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities):

1. Have there been any purchases by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Have there been any option grants or exercises not exempt under Rule 16b-3 within the past six months?
3. Are any purchases (or nonexempt option exercises) anticipated or required within the next six months?
4. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Note: If a sale is to be made by an affiliate of the Company, has a Form 144 been prepared and has the broker been reminded to sell pursuant to Rule 144?

Purchases And Option Exercises

If a purchase or option exercise for Company stock is to be made:

1. Have there been any sales by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Are any sales anticipated or required within the next six months (such as tax-related or year-end transactions)?
3. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Before proceeding with a purchase or sale, consider whether you are aware of material nonpublic information that could affect the price of the Company stock. All transactions in the Company’s securities by officers and directors must be precleared by contacting the Company’s Compliance Officer.

Certification of Compliance

Return by [_____] [*insert return deadline*]

To: _____, Compliance Officer

From: _____

Re: Insider Trading Compliance Policy of Orion Properties Inc.

I have received, reviewed, and understand the above-referenced Insider Trading Compliance Policy and undertake, as a condition to my present and continued employment (or, if I am not an employee, affiliation with) Orion Properties Inc. to comply fully with the policies and procedures contained therein.

I hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, that during the calendar year ending December 31, 20[___], I have complied fully with all policies and procedures set forth in the above -referenced Insider Trading Compliance Policy.

Signature

Date

Title

Subsidiaries of Orion Properties Inc.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation/Incorporation
Orion Properties LP	Maryland
Orion Properties LP LLC	Maryland
Orion Properties Services LLC	Maryland
Orion TRS Inc.	Maryland
Orion Properties Systems LLC	Delaware
CLF Sawdust Member LLC	Delaware
Orion NCR San Ramon CA, LLC	Delaware
Orion Redding CA LLC	Delaware
Orion New Port Richey FL LLC	Delaware
Orion Augusta GA LLC	Delaware
Orion Cedar Rapids IA LLC	Delaware
Orion Sioux City IA LLC	Delaware
Orion Deerfield IL 1 LLC	Delaware
Orion Deerfield IL 2 LLC	Delaware
Orion Deerfield IL 3 LLC	Delaware
Orion Deerfield IL 4 LLC	Delaware
Orion Deerfield IL 5 LLC	Delaware
Orion Deerfield IL 6 LLC	Delaware
Orion Minneapolis MN LLC	Delaware
Orion St Charles MO LLC	Delaware
Orion Malone NY LLC	Delaware
Orion Columbus OH LLC	Delaware
Orion Uniontown OH LLC	Delaware
Orion Salem OR LLC	Delaware
Orion Memphis TN LLC	Delaware

Orion Knoxville TN LLC	Delaware
Orion Brownsville TX 1 LLC	Delaware
Orion Brownsville TX 2 LLC	Delaware
Orion Paris TX LLC	Delaware
Orion Eagle Pass TX 1 LLC	Delaware
Orion Dallas TX LLC (DE)	Delaware
Orion Bedford TX LLC	Delaware
Orion Eagle Pass TX 2 LLC	Delaware
Orion Parkersburg WV LLC	Delaware
Realty Income Providence LaSalle Square, LLC	Delaware
Realty Income East Windsor SciPark, LLC	Delaware
Realty Income East Syracuse Fair Lakes, LLC	Delaware
ARC ATMTpsc001, LLC	Delaware
ARC ESSTLMO001, LLC	Delaware
ARC TITUCAZ001, LLC	Delaware
Orion Phoenix AZ LLC	Delaware
Orion Longmont CO LLC	Delaware
Orion Denver CO LLC	Delaware
Orion Cocoa FL LLC	Delaware
Orion Grangeville ID LLC	Delaware
Orion Indianapolis IN LLC	Delaware
Orion Lawrence KS 1 LLC	Delaware
Orion Lawrence KS 2 LLC	Delaware
Orion Blair NE LLC	Delaware
Orion Lincoln NE LLC	Delaware
Orion Amherst NY LLC	Delaware
Orion Tulsa OK LLC	Delaware

Orion Oklahoma City OK LLC	Delaware
Orion Nashville TN LLC	Delaware
Orion Fort Worth TX LLC	Delaware
Orion Irving TX LLC	Delaware
Orion Plano TX LLC	Delaware
Orion Sterling VA LLC	Delaware
Orion Milwaukee WI LLC	Delaware
ARCP GSPLTNY01, LLC	Delaware
ARC HRPWARI001, LLC	Delaware
KDC Norman Woods Business Trust	Virginia
CLF Fresno Business Trust	Virginia
CLF Lakeside Richardson LLC	Delaware
CLF Farinon San Antonio LLC	Delaware
CLF Cheyenne Tulsa, LLC	Delaware
CLF Pulco Two LLC	Delaware
CLF Lakeside Richardson LLC	Delaware
CLF Sierra, LLC	Delaware
CLF Pulco One LLC	Delaware
CLF Westbrook Malvern Business Trust	Virginia
ARC HRPBPAB002, LLC	Delaware
ARC HRPBPAA001, LLC	Delaware
ARCP OFC Covington KY, LLC	Delaware
ARCP OFC Dublin OH, LLC	Delaware
ARCP OFC Malvern PA, LLC	Delaware
257 W. Genesee, LLC	New York
Cole OF Urbana MD, LLC	Delaware
Cole OF Nashville TN, LLC	Delaware

Cole OF Kennesaw GA, LLC
Cole OF Duluth GA, LLC
Cole OF Parsippany NJ, LLC
Cole OF Bedford MA, LLC
Cole OF Hopewell Township NJ, LLC

Delaware
Delaware
Delaware
Delaware
Delaware

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-287315 and No. 333-260995) on Form S-8, and (No. 333-268123 and No. 333-291422) on Form S-3 of our report dated March 5, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Orion Properties Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

San Diego, California

March 5, 2026

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul H. McDowell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Orion Properties Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 5, 2026

/s/ Paul H. McDowell

Paul H. McDowell

Chief Executive Officer and President

(Principal Executive Officer)

ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Gavin B. Brandon, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Orion Properties Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 5, 2026

/s/ Gavin B. Brandon

Gavin B. Brandon
Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Orion Properties Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (the "Report"), I, Paul H. McDowell, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify to my knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 5, 2026

/s/ Paul H. McDowell

Paul H. McDowell

Chief Executive Officer and President

(Principal Executive Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**ORION PROPERTIES INC.
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Orion Properties Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (the "Report"), I, Gavin B. Brandon, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify to my knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 5, 2026

/s/ Gavin B. Brandon

Gavin B. Brandon

Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

ORION PROPERTIES INC.

POLICY FOR RECOUPMENT OF INCENTIVE COMPENSATION

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Orion Properties Inc. (the “Company”) first adopted this policy on November 12, 2021 and amended this policy on November 8, 2023 (as so amended, this “Policy”) to conform and comply with the mandatory clawback requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act following the finalization of rules implementing such requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act (“Rule 10D-1”), and by the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) pursuant to Section 303A.14 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual (the “Listing Standards”).

1. Administration

The Compensation Committee of the Board (the “Compensation Committee”) shall administer this Policy. The Compensation Committee will have full and final authority to interpret, administer, apply and make all determinations with respect to this Policy. All actions taken and all interpretations and determinations made by the Compensation Committee with respect to this Policy will be final, conclusive and binding on the Company, the Section 16 Officers, and any other interested persons. This Policy shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with Rule 10D-1, Section 303A.14 of the Listing Standards and any related rules or regulations adopted by the SEC or the NYSE (the “Applicable Rules”) as well as any other applicable law.

In the administration of this Policy, the Compensation Committee is authorized and directed to consult with the full Board or such other committees of the Board, such as the Audit Committee of the Board, as may be necessary or appropriate as to matters within the scope of such other committee’s responsibility and authority. Subject to any limitation at applicable law, the Compensation Committee may authorize and empower any officer or employee of the Company to take any and all actions necessary or appropriate to carry out the purpose and intent of this Policy (other than with respect to any recovery under this Policy involving such officer or employee).

2. Definitions

As used herein, the following terms not otherwise defined herein have the following meanings:

“Accounting Restatement” means an accounting restatement of the Company’s financial statements due to the Company’s material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material (a “Big R” restatement) to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a “little r” restatement).

“Applicable Period” means, with respect to any Accounting Restatement, the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, as well as any transition period (that results from a change in the Company’s fiscal year) within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years (except that a transition period that comprises a period of at least nine months shall count as a completed fiscal year). The “date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement” is the earlier to occur of (a) the date the Board, a committee of the Board, or the officer or officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement or (b) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an Accounting Restatement, in each case regardless of if or when the restated financial statements are filed.

“Discretionary Policy Triggering Event” means a decision by the Compensation Committee that one or more performance metrics (whether or not the applicable performance metric is a Financial Reporting Measure) used for determining previously paid cash incentive compensation or equity-based incentive compensation (including, but not limited to, stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and LTIP units) was incorrectly calculated (whether or not such incorrect calculation has resulted or may result in an Accounting Restatement) and if calculated correctly would have resulted in a lower payment to one or more Section 16 Officers.

“Financial Reporting Measure” is any measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’s financial statements, and any measure that is derived wholly or in part from such measure. Stock price and TSR (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or TSR) shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered Financial Reporting Measures. For the avoidance of doubt, a measure need not be presented in the Company’s financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC to be a Financial Reporting Measure.

“Incentive-Based Compensation” means any compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure. Compensation is “received” for purposes of this Policy in the Company’s fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of such compensation occurs after the end of that period.

“Section 16 Officer” means any current and former officer of the Company whom the Board has previously determined is an officer of the Company subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

“TSR” means total shareholder return.

3. Covered Executives; Incentive-Based Compensation

This Policy applies to Incentive-Based Compensation received by a Section 16 Officer: (a) after beginning services as a Section 16 Officer; (b) if that person served as a Section 16 Officer at any time during the performance period for such Incentive-Based Compensation; and (c) while the Company had a listed class of securities on a national securities exchange. For the avoidance

of doubt, this Policy shall also apply to individuals who were Section 16 Officers during the relevant period but are no longer employees of the Company at the time the determination to recoup compensation is made.

4. Required Recoupment

In the event the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, the Company shall recoup reasonably promptly the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation received by any Section 16 Officer, as calculated pursuant to Section 5 hereof, during the Applicable Period.

Recoupment of compensation is not required: (a) with respect to any compensation received while an individual was serving in a non-executive capacity prior to becoming a Section 16 Officer; or (b) from any individual who is a Section 16 Officer on the date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement but who was not a Section 16 Officer at any time during the performance period for which the Incentive-Based Compensation is received.

To the extent the Applicable Rules require recovery of Incentive-Based Compensation in additional circumstances beyond those specified above, nothing in this Policy shall be deemed to limit or restrict the right or obligation of the Company to recover Incentive-Based Compensation to the fullest extent required by the Applicable Rules.

5. Erroneously Awarded Compensation: Amount Subject to Recovery

The amount of “Erroneously Awarded Compensation” subject to recovery under this Policy, as determined by the Compensation Committee, is the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation received by the Section 16 Officer that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that would have been received by the Section 16 Officer had it been determined based on the restated amounts.

Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall be computed by the Compensation Committee without regard to any taxes paid by the Section 16 Officer in respect of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation.

To the extent that the Section 16 Officer has already reimbursed the Company for any Erroneously Awarded Compensation received under any duplicative recovery obligations established by the Company or applicable law, it shall be appropriate for any such reimbursed amount to be credited to the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is subject to recovery under this Policy.

For Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or TSR: (a) the Compensation Committee shall determine the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the stock price or TSR upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was received; and (b) the Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to NYSE.

6. Means of Recoupment

The Committee shall have discretion to determine the appropriate means of recouping Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on the particular facts and circumstances.

The Company must recover the full amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation determined in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section 6 unless the Compensation Committee has determined that recovery would be impracticable solely for the following limited reasons, and subject to the following procedural and disclosure requirements: (a) the direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing this Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered; provided, however that before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on expense of enforcement, the Compensation Committee must make a reasonable attempt to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation, document such reasonable attempt(s) to recover and provide that documentation to the NYSE; or (b) recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 401(a)(13) or 26 U.S.C. 411(a) and regulations thereunder.

7. No Indemnification of Section 16 Officers

Notwithstanding the terms of any indemnification or insurance policy or any contractual arrangement with any Section 16 Officer that may be interpreted to the contrary, the Company shall not indemnify any Section 16 Officers against the loss of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation, including any payment or reimbursement for the cost of third-party insurance purchased by any Section 16 Officers to fund potential clawback obligations under this Policy.

8. Compensation Committee Indemnification

Any members of the Compensation Committee, and any other members of the Board who assist in the administration of this Policy, shall not be personally liable for any action, determination or interpretation made with respect to this Policy and shall be fully indemnified by the Company to the fullest extent under applicable law and Company policy with respect to any such action, determination or interpretation. The foregoing sentence shall not limit any other rights to indemnification of the members of the Board under applicable law or Company policy.

9. Effective Date; Retroactive Application

This Policy is effective as of October 2, 2023 (the “Effective Date”). The terms of this Policy shall apply to any Incentive-Based Compensation that is received by Section 16 Officers on or after the Effective Date, even if such Incentive-Based Compensation was approved, awarded, granted or paid to Section 16 Officers prior to the Effective Date.

10. Amendment; Termination

The Board may amend, modify, supplement, rescind or replace all or any portion of this Policy at any time and from time to time in its discretion, and shall amend this Policy as it deems necessary to comply with applicable law or any rules or standards adopted by a national securities exchange on which the Company’s securities are listed.

11. Discretionary Recoupment

Following the occurrence of a Discretionary Policy Triggering Event which does not cause a required recoupment pursuant to Section 4 of this Policy, the Compensation Committee may require any Section 16 Officer to repay or forfeit to the Company that part of the cash incentive compensation or equity-based incentive compensation received by that Section 16 Officer during the three-year period preceding the applicable Discretionary Policy Triggering Event that the Compensation Committee determines was in excess of the amount that such Section 16 Officer would have received had such incentive compensation been calculated based on what would have been the correct calculation of the performance metric(s) used in determining the amount of such incentive compensation.

In connection with any Discretionary Policy Triggering Event which does not cause a required recoupment pursuant to Section 4 of this Policy and is therefore subject to this Section 11 of this Policy, the Compensation Committee may take into account any factors it deems reasonable in determining whether to seek recoupment of previously received incentive compensation and how much compensation to recoup from individual Section 16 Officers (which need not be the same amount or proportion for every Section 16 Officer), including any determination by the Compensation Committee that a Section 16 Officer engaged in fraud, willful misconduct or committed grossly negligent acts or omissions which materially contributed to the events that led to the incorrect calculation. The amount and form of the compensation to be recouped, and the means of such recoupment, pursuant to this Section 11 shall be determined by the Compensation Committee in its discretion.

12. Other Recoupment Rights; Company Claims

The Board intends that this Policy shall be applied to the fullest extent of the law. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company under applicable law or pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement and any other legal remedies available to the Company.

Nothing contained in this Policy, and no recoupment or recovery as contemplated by this Policy, shall limit any claims, damages or other legal remedies the Company or any of its affiliates may have against a Section 16 Officer arising out of or resulting from any actions or omissions by the Section 16 Officer.

13. Acknowledgement Consent and Agreement of Section 16 Officers

Each individual who is subject to the terms of this Policy shall execute an Acknowledgement, Consent and Agreement substantially in the form attached to this Policy as Exhibit A. Any failure by such person to execute such acknowledgment shall not affect the applicability or enforceability of this Policy against such person or the status of such person under this Policy. This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Section 16 Officers and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.

Exhibit A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, CONSENT AND AGREEMENT

I acknowledge that I have received and reviewed a copy of the Orion Properties Inc. Policy for Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (as may be amended from time to time, the "Policy") and agree to be bound by and subject to its terms and conditions, which I acknowledge include the forfeiture and/or reimbursement in certain circumstances of compensation that I have received or may receive in the future. In the event of any inconsistency between the Policy and the terms of any employment agreement to which I am a party, or the terms of any compensation plan, program or agreement under which any compensation has been granted, awarded, earned or paid, the terms of the Policy shall govern.

Signed: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

