



PNC Capital Advisors, LLC
Form ADV Part 2A
Firm Brochure

March 26, 2024

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of PNC Capital Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (216) 222-3921. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority. Investment adviser registration does not imply any certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about PNC Capital Advisors, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure dated March 26, 2024 (“Brochure”) contains no material changes from the Firm’s Brochure dated November 17, 2023. PCA routinely makes updates throughout the Brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies and procedures and to respond to evolving industry best practices, including, in this case various revisions to Item 8 relating to disclosures of potential risks posed by changes to the settlement cycle for trades in certain fixed income securities from T+2 to T+1.

Item 3.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

The Company

PNC Capital Advisors, LLC (“PCA” or the “Firm”) is a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of PNC Bank, N.A. (“PNC Bank”). PNC Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (“PNCFSG”), a publicly traded financial services firm. PCA was established from a predecessor firm in 2007 and has been offering investment advice for institutional accounts, including serving as sub-adviser to certain clients of PNC Bank.

Investment Services

PCA provides taxable fixed income discretionary investment advisory services to institutional clients through separately managed accounts. PCA may also serve as sub-adviser to affiliates or third parties.

Investment Strategies

PCA offers the following strategies:

- Enhanced Cash
- Short Term Income
- Ultra Short
- Short Duration 1-3 Year
- Short Duration 1-5 Year
- Intermediate Aggregate
- Intermediate Government/Credit
- Core
- Core Plus
- High Yield
- Insurance
- Liability Hedging

Additional information about these strategies can be found in Item 8, below.

PCA also provides custom fixed income management capabilities, based upon client specific investment policies, permissible investments, and other portfolio management parameters. Since they are often customized to address specific client needs, investment policies can vary among institutional accounts within the same strategy or with the same investment objective.

Non-Discretionary Advisory Services

While the primary business of PCA is providing continuous, discretionary advisory services to non-retail clients, PCA may also provide non-discretionary advisory services to clients, including affiliates. In such cases PCA provides services which may include investment research and recommendations regarding the purchase and sale of individual securities or overall portfolio construction.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, PCA had approximately \$37.7 billion in regulatory assets under management, all of which is discretionary.

Item 5. Fees & Compensation

The fees that PCA charges for investment advisory services are specified in the agreements between the Firm and each of its advisory clients. Generally, fees are based on a standard fee schedule according to the investment discipline selected (descriptions of the investment strategies available are set out in Item 8 below). Account fees may be negotiated on a case-by-case basis based on various factors, including, but not limited to, potential growth, account size, and services rendered. The Firm typically charges fees after services have been rendered, at the end of each calendar quarter. Clients are responsible for payment of advisory fees regardless of whether the investments in their account experience gains or losses.

Taxable Fixed Income Strategies		
Strategy	Breakpoints	Fee
Enhanced Cash Short Term Income	All Assets	0.15%
Ultra Short	Initial \$15 million	0.20%
	Balance	0.15%
Short Duration 1-3 Year	Initial \$15 million	0.25%
Short Duration 1-5 Year	Next \$35 million	0.20%
	Balance	0.15%
Core Fixed Income	Initial \$15 million	0.35%
Intermediate Aggregate Fixed Income	Next \$35 million	0.30%
Intermediate Government/Credit Fixed Income	Next \$50 million	0.25%
	Next \$100 million	0.20%
	Balance	0.15%
Insurance	Initial \$15 million	0.35%
Liability Hedging	Next \$35 million	0.30%
	Next \$50 million	0.25%
	Next \$100 million	0.20%
	Balance	0.15%
Core Plus Fixed Income	Initial \$50 million	0.35%
	Next \$50 million	0.25%
	Next \$100 million	0.20%
	Balance	0.15%
High Yield Fixed Income	Initial \$50 million	0.50%
	Next \$50 million	0.40%
	Balance	0.35%

In addition to the investment styles listed above, PCA provides custom management services. Pricing is based upon the nature of such services as determined by each client's specific investment policies, permissible investments, and other portfolio management parameters.

As a result of mergers or acquisitions, PCA also manages certain accounts on pre-existing legacy fee schedules that are different from those described above.

When the Firm serves as a sub-adviser, the primary adviser compensates PCA directly for advisory services in an amount determined according to the agreement between the primary adviser and PCA. Generally, fees paid to the primary adviser by its clients are governed by an agreement between such clients and the primary adviser. See Item 10 for additional information on Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations.

Fee Payment Options

Clients of PCA are able to select from various methods of payment, including:

- **Direct debiting:** If a client chooses this option, for each billing period, the client's custodian will be notified of the amount of the management fee due and payable to PCA based on the fee schedule and contract. The custodian will deduct the fee from the account(s) or, if the client has more than one account, from the account designated to pay the Firm's advisory fees. The custodian does not validate or check PCA's calculation on which the fee is based.

If clients choose this method, generally they must provide written authorization to the custodian permitting PCA's management fee to be paid directly from the account(s). Clients should ensure that they are receiving a periodic statement directly from their custodian that shows all transactions, positions and credits/debits into or from their account(s), including the advisory fee paid by the client to PCA.

- **Client Invoicing:** For each billing period, PCA will send the client an invoice for our services. The invoice will show the amount of the fee, the value of the assets on which the fee was based, and the specific manner in which the fee was calculated. Clients may pay by check or wire transfer upon receipt of the invoice.

Other Fees or Expenses

Client accounts incur expenses in addition to the fees paid to PCA, such as: transaction fees; custodial fees (including any applicable sub-custodian or depository fees); exchange or similar fees; dealer spreads, mark-ups or other charges by executing broker-dealers; transfer taxes; wire transfer or other transfer fees; and other fees and taxes assessed to brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Clients will bear all such transaction and transfer-related fees, taxes, or expenses, which are typically charged directly to the account or reflected in the price paid or received for a particular security.

Mutual funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and other pooled investment vehicles charge internal management fees and other fees, which are disclosed in a fund's or other

pooled vehicle's prospectus, offering documents and/or financial filings. Such fees are borne by all investors in the funds or vehicles.

See Item 12 for additional information on Brokerage Practices.

Termination of Advisory Services

Generally, a client may terminate an investment management agreement upon 30 days written notice unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. If an agreement is terminated, fees are prorated based on the date of termination.

Additional Compensation

Neither PCA nor its employees accept compensation from third parties, including asset-based sales charges or service fees, for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

PCA does not charge performance-based advisory fees or engage in side-by-side management.

Item 7. Types of Clients

PCA provides investment management services to institutional investors, private investment funds, charitable institutions, foundations, municipalities, endowment funds, corporations, public pension funds, corporate pension and profit-sharing plans and Taft-Hartley plans. PCA does not provide investment management services to retail investors.

Account Minimums

PCA generally requires a minimum account size of at least \$10 million in assets. Short Term Income and Cash Management portfolios generally require a minimum of \$20 million in assets.

PCA may, on a case-by-case basis, negotiate minimum account sizes based on various factors, including but not limited to potential growth and services rendered. Minimum account sizes vary, depending primarily on the investment style and other factors.

Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

PCA believes its disciplined, risk-focused approach helps enable consistent client outcomes while allowing for flexibility across mandates to address client-specific objectives. The three key components of PCA's approach to asset management are: (1) client-centered orientation, (2) risk focus, and an (3) integrated team approach.

Strategies Offered

- **The Enhanced Cash strategy** seeks liquidity, capital preservation, and current income. The strategy typically invests in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, cash equivalents, and/or short-term corporate obligations.

- **The Short Term Income strategy** seeks capital preservation, liquidity, and income in excess of money market funds. The strategy typically invests in commercial paper, floating-rate and fixed-rate short-term corporate bonds, as well as AAA-rated asset-backed securities.
- **The Ultra Short Bond strategy** seeks income stability, capital preservation, and liquidity, with a goal of delivering superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, commercial paper, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Short Duration 1-3 Year strategy** seeks income stability, capital preservation, and liquidity, with a goal of delivering superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Short Duration 1-5 Year strategy** seeks income stability, capital preservation, and liquidity, with a goal of delivering superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Core Bond strategy** seeks to provide stable income and deliver superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Intermediate Aggregate strategy** seeks to provide stable income and deliver superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Intermediate Government/Credit strategy** seeks to provide stable income and deliver superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Insurance strategy** seeks to provide stable income and deliver superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds.
- **The Liability Hedging strategy** seeks to minimize the variability between the duration profile of the hedged portfolio and a pension plan's liability. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury bonds.

- **The Core Plus strategy** seeks to provide stable income and deliver superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, AAA-rated asset-backed securities, and U.S. Treasury bonds. For additional yield and total return potential, the strategy may invest up to 20% of the portfolio in high-yield securities.
- **The High Yield strategy** seeks to provide higher income and deliver superior risk-adjusted returns versus the benchmark. The strategy typically invests in below investment-grade corporate bonds.

PCA also provides custom fixed income management capabilities, based upon a client's specific investment policies, permissible investments, and other portfolio management parameters.

Cash Management Capabilities

PCA will work with clients with cash management needs to customize a separately managed portfolio based specifically on the client's tax structure, liquidity needs and cash flows, investment policy, business strategy and risk tolerance.

Risk Management

Risk is an inevitable component of investments. At the same time, so-called "riskless" investments typically do not garner attractive returns over longer investment horizons, so controlling risks is a significant responsibility of any investment manager.

Risk management is a cornerstone of our investment process and is integrated throughout the portfolio management process. Risk profiles are monitored routinely by our portfolio management team, aided by quantitative portfolio metrics linked to the respective benchmark.

Risks Relating to Investments in Taxable Fixed Income Securities

While risk is an inevitable component of investments, in particular, with regard to fixed income investing, risk is asymmetric. Bond prices normally will not have the potential to double or triple in price, as do stocks, but they can certainly fall in price dramatically. This results in limited upside potential and significant downside risk. Therefore, an integral component of the Firm's fixed income investment philosophy lies in risk management and risk analysis.

The primary risks in taxable fixed income investment strategies are:

Interest Rate Risk - Fixed income securities increase or decrease in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of fixed income securities generally declines. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the fixed income securities generally increases.

Investment Selection Risk - Judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular sector or security may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that individual securities will perform as anticipated.

Credit Risk - There is a possibility that the issuer of a security, or counterparty, will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. The value of an investment may decline if its issuer or the associated counterparty defaults or if its credit quality deteriorates.

Government Securities Risk - Some strategies invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and Federal Home Loan Banks (“FHLBs”)). Unlike GNMA securities, securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations such as FNMA, Freddie Mac and FHLBs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and have no assurance that the U.S. government would provide ongoing or future financial support.

Prepayment/Extension Risk - The individual mortgages underlying mortgage-backed securities may be paid off earlier or later than anticipated, which makes it difficult to determine their actual maturity and therefore calculate how they will respond to changes in interest rates. Portfolios may have to reinvest prepaid amounts at lower interest rates. Alternatively, mortgage-backed securities may not pay as quickly as anticipated and therefore may have a longer maturity profile than originally expected. This risk of principal prepayment is an additional risk of mortgage-backed securities.

Market Risk - Debt security prices fluctuate with market conditions and prices may fall.

High Yield Bond Risk - Debt securities that are rated below investment grade involve a greater risk of default or price declines than investment grade securities. The market for high-yield, lower rated securities may be thinner and less active, causing market price volatility and limited liquidity in the secondary market. This may limit the ability to sell these securities at their fair market values either to meet redemption requests, or in response to changes in the economy or financial markets.

LIBOR Discontinuation Risk - The London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) has historically been used to provide a reference rate for loans and other instruments, which means it is the base on which relevant interest rates are determined. In 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) announced its intention to cease compelling banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. ICE Benchmark Administration (“IBA”), the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021. Beginning after June 30, 2023, IBA discontinued publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis and, to support transition of legacy contracts, has published 1-month, 3-month, and 6-month

settings of U.S. dollar LIBOR on a non-representative “synthetic” basis, which is expected to continue through September 30, 2024. This creates the risk that the methodology for creating LIBOR synthetically will result in different and possibly unexpected outcomes compared to the former process. More broadly, the discontinuation of LIBOR and/or other reference rates (including any synthetic versions of those rates) could have other adverse or unforeseen effects. The effect of discontinuation of LIBOR on a client account will vary depending on (1) to what extent a client holds investments that reference LIBOR, (2) the terms for how these existing investments transition to an alternate reference rate, (3) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and widely adopt a new reference rate (whether the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) or another) for both legacy and new securities, and (4) the composition, characteristics, and behavior of a newly adopted reference rate.

Inflation-protected Debt Securities Risk. Inflation-protected debt securities are structured to provide protection against the negative effects of inflation. Inflation is a general rise in the prices of goods and services which can erode an investor’s purchasing power. Unlike traditional debt securities whose return is based on the payment of interest on a fixed principal amount, the principal value of inflation-protected debt securities is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation and as a result, interest payments will vary. For example, if there is deflation, the amount of interest payable on such security will consequently be reduced. Conversely, if the index measuring the rate of inflation rises, the principal value on such securities will rise and the amount of interest payable will also increase. The value of inflation-protected debt securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Generally, the value of an inflation-protected debt security will fall when real interest rates rise and inversely, rise when real interest rates fall.

Liquidity Risk. This risk generally relates to the degree to which an investment can be easily sold or converted into cash. There is a risk that a security cannot be sold at the time desired or cannot be sold without adversely affecting the price. Certain securities may attract less interest and/or fewer buyers and sellers (that is, be less liquid) and their prices may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, the differing securities market structures and various potential administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends, may reduce liquidity and adversely affect the value of some securities.

Yield Curve Risk. Yield curve risk refers to the exposure that a security or portfolio may have in the event of changes in the yield differences required by investors between short and long term debt instruments, (i.e. the yield curve) that will affect the return of an investment either positively or negatively.

Other Risks

Cybersecurity

With the increased use of and reliance on technologies and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Firm and its service providers are subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyberattacks. In general, cyberattacks result from deliberate attacks, but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyberattacks. Cyberattacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and otherwise causing operational disruption. Successful cyberattacks against or security breakdowns of the Firm and/or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Firm and its clients. For instance, cyberattacks may interfere with the processing of transactions, cause the release of confidential client information, cause reputational damage and subject the Firm to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. While the Firm and its affiliates and service providers may have established business continuity plans and systems designed to guard against adverse effects of such cyberattacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, in large part because different unknown threats may emerge in the future, including as a result of developments such as artificial intelligence. Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for entities in which the Firm invests, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and could cause portfolio investments to lose value.

Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies and other decision science technologies (collectively, “AI Technologies”, including, for example, the ChatGPT application), create opportunities and risks. The Firm may evaluate ways to utilize AI Technologies in connection with its business, operating and investment activities, and counterparties or service providers may use such technologies. Actual usage of such AI Technologies will vary among different parties, and while the Firm expects from time to time to adopt and adjust usage policies and procedures governing the use of AI Technologies by its personnel, there is a risk of misuse of such AI Technologies, and a risk that competitors may use AI Technologies more effectively than the Firm.

Further, AI Technologies are highly reliant on the collection and analysis of data and complex algorithms, but it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into models that AI Technologies utilize to operate, nor does the Firm generally expect to be involved in the collection of such data or development of such algorithms in the ordinary course. Therefore, it is expected that data in models that could be used by the Firm will contain a degree of inaccuracy and error, and potentially materially so, and that such data as well as algorithms could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of AI Technologies and could adversely impact the Firm to the extent it relies on the work product of such AI Technologies. Moreover, use of AI Technologies could include the input of confidential information of the Firm (including material non-public information) and could result in such confidential information becoming part of a dataset that is accessible by AI Technologies applications and users.

The volume and reliance on data and algorithms also make AI Technologies, and in turn the Firm, more susceptible to cybersecurity threats.

In addition, third-party service providers could be exposed to risks to the extent they use AI Technologies in their business activities. The Firm will not be in a position to control the manner in which third-party products are developed or maintained or the manner in which third-party services utilizing AI Technologies are provided.

AI Technologies and their current and potential future applications in the private investment sector, as well as the legal and regulatory frameworks within which they operate, continue to rapidly evolve, and it is impossible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto.

Market Disruptions Resulting From Pandemics and Geopolitical Events

While the U.S. economy has generally improved since the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic uncertainties following the onset of the pandemic led to supply chain disruptions, changes in the labor markets, increased inflation and other adverse macroeconomic conditions. Geopolitical tensions, including those resulting from conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as heightened volatility regarding the status of Taiwan and the Chinese military presence in the South China Sea, have similarly contributed to volatile energy prices and uncertainties in transnational commerce. Neither the knock-on effects from the pandemic nor the geopolitical stress-points may abate in the near term, and their continuation could materially adversely affect the Firm's operations and financial performance. Such economic conditions also have led and may continue to lead to turmoil and volatility in financial markets, often with at least some financial asset categories losing value. Any of these effects would potentially have an adverse impact on the Firm's operations and financial performance, with the significance of the impact generally depending on the nature and severity of the adverse economic conditions.

As the potential impacts on global markets from future epidemics or geopolitical crises are impossible to predict, the extent to which any such crisis may negatively affect the Firm's operations and financial performance is uncertain, and will depend to a large extent on future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the duration and severity of the event and the actions taken by the U.S. government and other state actors and international authorities, all of which are beyond the Firm's control.

Bank Volatility

The failures of Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") and Signature Bank in March 2023 led to distress in other financial services institutions and the financial services industry generally as a result of increased lack of confidence in the financial sector. More specifically, the closing of SVB and Signature Bank has led to increased uncertainty whether certain institutions will be able to satisfy contractual obligations, such as commitments under letters of credit. In addition, there can be no assurance that uninsured cash or cash equivalents held at a distressed financial or banking institution would be accessible to depositors in a timely manner or at all. Any inability to access, or delay in accessing, these

funds could adversely affect the business and financial position of parties doing business with a distressed banking institution.

Any additional closures that may occur within the banking system, domestically and internationally, as well as the placement into receivership by the FDIC or other regulators, including foreign regulators, or bankruptcy, of any banks or other financial institutions, or a crisis of confidence in the industry by investors and consumers generally, in each case, may negatively impact the availability of certain financial services to market participants. Such events may significantly increase costs, negatively impact pending transactions, including with respect to the ability to draw down amounts under credit facilities. Furthermore, such events may also increase counterparty risk, including raising the likelihood of defaults or bankruptcies by counterparties and businesses that rely on such bank relationships. Depending on ongoing developments, regulatory guidance, and timing, such events may significantly exacerbate the normal investment risks associated with investment in the financial services sector and other sectors and result in adverse changes to, among other things: (i) general economic and market conditions; (ii) interest rates, currency exchange rates, and expenses associated with currency management transactions; (iii) demand for investments; (iv) availability of credit in certain markets; and (v) laws, regulations and governmental policies. In addition, such events may lead to financial system and participant regulatory reform, and such increased regulatory oversight may impose additional administrative burdens and costs on financial institutions such as the Firm and the Firm's affiliates. It is currently unclear what the ultimate effect of the situation will be on the financial sector and global financial markets as a whole.

Settlement Risk

Under new SEC requirements, in May 2024, the current two-day trade settlement cycle for certain types of securities (T+2) will be shortened to a one-day trade settlement cycle (T+1). With the shorter settlement cycle, post-trade processing such as post-trade allocations and affirmations will need to occur on trade date. Since trades will settle the day after trade date, funds will need to be released more quickly, potentially increasing operational risk. Both broker dealer and investment adviser operations will have one less day to complete necessary post-trade actions which could increase the risk of trade fails throughout the settlement cycle. Operational risk will also increase if counterparties, custodians or other firms operate with manual procedures.

Item 9. Disciplinary History

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of the Firm or the integrity of the Firm's management. PCA has no legal or disciplinary events to report.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

Broker-Dealer Registrations

PCA is not registered nor does it have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer. Certain PCA personnel are registered representatives of PNC Capital Markets, LLC ("PNC Capital Markets"), an affiliated broker-dealer.

Arrangements with Affiliates

PCA is part of a financial services organization and is therefore affiliated with other entities engaged in a variety of financial services businesses that may be independently retained by PCA's clients for various services. In some cases, PCA may have certain directors/trustees, officers and supervised persons in common with its affiliates. In some cases, the Firm has business arrangements with its affiliates that are material to its advisory business or to its clients. In certain circumstances, PCA may have an incentive to operate in a manner that will benefit the organization as a whole, even potentially, to the detriment of our clients; however, PCA has adopted procedures that the Firm believes are reasonably designed to mitigate these conflicts.

The entities are affiliated with PCA through its ultimate parent, PNCFSG:

PNC Investments, LLC

PNC Investments, LLC ("PNC Investments"), a wholly owned subsidiary of PNC Bank, is a registered broker-dealer and investment adviser which provides full service brokerage and wrap fee programs to its clients. PCA does not execute client transactions through PNC Investments or participate as an investment manager in PNC Investments-sponsored wrap fee programs.

PNC Capital Markets, LLC

PNC Capital Markets, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of PNCFSG, offers loan syndication, public finance underwriting and advisory services, securities underwriting and trading, private placements, asset securitizations and merger and acquisition advisory services. PNC Capital Markets and PCA share certain sales personnel and certain PCA personnel maintain their broker-dealer registration with PNC Capital Markets.

If permitted by a client's investment objectives, and subject to compliance with applicable law, regulations and exemptions, PCA may purchase securities for client accounts during an underwriting or other offering of such securities in which PNC Capital Markets acts as a manager, co-manager, underwriter, placement agent, or in another similar capacity. PNC Capital Markets may receive a benefit in the form of management, underwriting or other fees. PNC Capital Markets may also act in other capacities in such offerings and may receive a fee, compensation, or other benefit for such services.

PNC Bank, National Association

PNC Bank, a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is a full service bank engaged in traditional lending, cash and/or treasury management and other services. PCA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PNC Bank. PCA and PNC Bank have certain directors/trustees, officers and supervised persons in common.

PNC Bank has retained PCA to provide investment advisory services pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement. Pursuant to such agreement, PCA receives a flat fee from PNC Bank for sub-advisory services provided to client accounts for which PNC Bank is the primary adviser in a trustee or other fiduciary capacity. When PCA serves as a sub-adviser to an account managed by PNC Bank, PNC Bank also typically serves as custodian. Such accounts are subject to the terms, including fees charged by PNC Bank, set forth in a

contract between the client and PNC Bank. PCA does not share in or receive any of the fees charged by PNC Bank.

PNC Bank may serve as a custodian for client assets when PCA is acting as sub-adviser to an account managed by PNC Bank (as described above) or when PCA is the primary adviser. As custodian, PNC Bank may value securities or assets in client accounts differently than PCA which values securities for purposes of determining the Firm's performance. Such differences may occur as a result of different valuation techniques or access to different information regarding the value of such assets. There is a conflict of interest in the valuation of securities by an investment adviser because increasing the value of the client accounts will improve the performance record and the fees payable to an adviser, such as PCA. PCA seeks to address this conflict through a policy to value securities fairly, which is supported by data from an independent pricing service and a PCA working group that is, among other things, responsible for overseeing the fair valuation of securities in client accounts.

PCA has entered into a separate agreement with PNC Bank to provide and receive certain investment research. PCA has also retained PNC Bank to provide various middle and back office administrative, support, and operations functions in support of PCA's advisory business.

Investment Decisions; Information Access

PCA is committed to acting in the best interests of our clients, however, in some situations there may be a conflict of interest between the Firm's interests and a client's interests or there may be conflicts in the interests of multiple clients. Many of these conflicts of interest are inherent in operating an investment advisory business. For example, PCA may have an incentive to resolve a matter in favor of clients that are affiliates of the Firm over clients that are not affiliates of the Firm. PCA has adopted policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to help mitigate these conflicts of interest.

Affiliates of PCA may provide advice to their clients with respect to investment strategies that are similar to or the same as strategies offered by PCA. These affiliates may purchase on behalf of their clients the same securities that PCA may purchase for our clients. As a result, the interests of PCA's clients may conflict with the interests of the clients of these affiliates. For example, if an affiliate implements a portfolio management decision for its client ahead of, or contemporaneously with, a decision PCA makes for its client(s), the market impact of the decision made by the affiliate could result in one or more of PCA's clients receiving less favorable trading results than they otherwise would. PCA's trade allocation and trade aggregation procedures do not apply to portfolio management decisions and trading executed by affiliates on behalf of such affiliates' clients.

Furthermore, certain bank and other regulatory requirements, applicable to PCA, PNC Bank and certain of its affiliates, may impact its investment process and parameters, potentially including restrictions on investment in certain securities.

As part of a financial services organization with affiliates engaged in a variety of financial services businesses, PCA's affiliates will have access to information that is confidential, sensitive, or otherwise may be useful to PCA in performing its investment management services, potentially including material, non-public information ("MNPI"), and which may

create conflicts of interest. PCA generally will not have access to any such information and will not manage client accounts with the benefit of information held by its affiliates. PCA has policies it believes are reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of MNPI that it may obtain, protect client information, and mitigate conflicts of interest that may arise.

Mutual Funds

Mutual funds, ETFs and other pooled investment vehicles charge internal management fees and other fees, which are disclosed in a fund's or other pooled vehicle's prospectus, offering documents and/or financial filings. Such fees are borne by all investors in the funds or vehicles. PCA may invest client assets in mutual funds, ETFs or other pooled investment vehicles.

Other Financial Industry Affiliations

PCA, its ultimate parent PNCFSG, and several of its affiliates may from time to time enter into significant financial and business relationships with unaffiliated financial institutions because these financial institutions purchase products and/or services from the Firm and/or its affiliates. When a financial institution is a client, it could be perceived as presenting a conflict of interest for the Firm. However, in reality, whether a financial institution is a client is not a factor considered in determining whether or not to recommend that financial institution's advisory service and/or investment products to clients, or to invest in securities issued, sponsored or underwritten by that financial institution. Note that PCA provides its discretionary investment advisory services consistent with applicable law, and the Firm follows procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to treat clients fairly.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics & Personal Trading

PCA has adopted a Code of Ethics ("Code") which consists of certain general principles, including: (i) advisory personnel must place client interests before their own, (ii) the personal securities transactions of personnel must avoid even the appearance of a conflict with client interests and (iii) personnel must avoid actions or activities that allow, or appear to allow, them to profit or benefit from their position with respect to clients, or that would otherwise bring into question their independence or judgment. In addition, the Code includes provisions relating to the reporting of personal securities holdings and trading activity. All personnel must acknowledge the terms of the Code annually. A copy of the Code will be provided to clients or prospective clients upon request.

PCA personnel are also subject to PNCFSG's Ethics and Conduct Policy and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which cover matters including conflicts of interest, insider trading, outside activities, and safeguarding confidential information.

Participation in Client Transactions

PCA will generally not purchase securities from, or sell securities to, its affiliates on behalf of client accounts. PCA may participate in transactions on behalf of clients where an affiliate is part of an underwriting syndicate.

Generally, PCA does not act as principal or broker with respect to transactions effected on behalf of its clients. PCA may, however, engage in cross transactions for its clients' accounts. In such transactions, PCA (not acting as a broker) trades securities between client accounts as permitted by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Advisers Act").

PCA, its personnel and its affiliates may buy or sell securities that PCA recommends to its clients. PCA has adopted the Code and related procedures regarding personal securities trading for its personnel, each of which are reasonably designed to avoid conflicts that may arise in that context. Those personnel identified as "access persons" under the Code are required to receive approval before trading in certain securities. In order to prevent access persons from personally benefiting from investment recommendations that are under consideration for, or which have been made for PCA's clients, approval will generally not be granted to trade if the security is then being or has been recently traded by PCA, subject to certain exceptions as provided in the Code. To help enforce the preclearance requirement, personnel are generally required to hold securities accounts with approved broker-dealers that provide electronic transmission of securities transactions and holdings.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Broker Selection & Best Execution

In executing portfolio transactions and selecting brokers or dealers, PCA seeks the best overall terms available on behalf of a client's account. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, PCA considers the full range and quality of a broker's services including execution capability, trading expertise, accuracy of execution, research, reputation and integrity, fairness in resolving disputes, financial responsibility and responsiveness. As part of its internal governance structure, PCA has a working group responsible, in part, for overseeing and approving the selection of brokers and dealers and to assist with the monitoring of best execution.

Aggregated Trades & Directed Brokerage

In general, PCA seeks to aggregate orders of securities to be purchased or sold on behalf of multiple clients if PCA believes that such aggregation will facilitate the Firm's efforts to obtain best execution on behalf of clients or is otherwise in the best interests of clients. Each client participating in an aggregated order must receive the average price for all of the transactions relating to the order, and each client must share transaction costs pro rata based upon the account's level of participation in the aggregated order.

Generally, PCA seeks to allocate trades to client accounts prior to or at the time that an aggregated trade order is placed. Allocations may be made on a post-trade basis provided that care is taken to ensure that post-trade allocations are done in a consistent and timely manner and on a fair and equitable basis.

PCA's investment team seeks to purchase securities in quantities sufficient to fill target allocations for each account of a particular investment style based on each account's needs. If the quantity needed is unavailable to fill the target, the investment team allocates the amount received pro rata to each account and then may select other securities that have the same or substantially similar risk and return characteristics, such as rating, sector, credit quality, duration and maturity, to fulfill the target allocations. As a general matter, an initial

allocation among clients is not altered. However, under certain circumstances it may be necessary to revise an initial allocation in order to ensure that accounts are treated fairly over time. Such circumstances may include a lack of cash in one or more accounts; a security determined for sale is not held in a particular account; the security will violate an investment restriction applicable to one or more accounts included in the original allocation; or it is determined that the security is unsuitable for one or more of the accounts included in the original allocation. Reallocations, if any, occur as promptly as practicable and generally do not occur later than trade settlement. In no event shall a reallocation result in a purchase or sale of a security (including amount) that is not appropriate for an account remaining in the allocation.

PCA may from time to time choose to alter or choose not to engage in the above-described arrangements to varying degrees, without notice to clients, to the extent permitted by applicable law and the applicable client agreement.

PCA reserves the right to not accept accounts requiring directed brokerage arrangements. In the event that the Firm agrees to accommodate a request to direct brokerage for a percentage of trades in a client's account, our standard operating procedure would be to place the requested percentage of directed trades with an executing broker on our approved broker list with instructions to complete such trades through the client-directed broker.

When a client has given us full investment discretion, PCA generally has authority to select brokers for the client's accounts. Trades in discretionary accounts are aggregated together to the extent practical. Conversely, for directed brokerage accounts, because PCA would not have authority to freely direct trades, the Firm may not be able to aggregate orders, or may only be able to aggregate a portion of a particular order, for such accounts. In some circumstances, the non-aggregated portion of a trade for a directed brokerage account may take place after other accounts that do not require a trade to be directed to a particular broker. Directed brokerage clients may pay higher brokerage commissions to (or may otherwise receive less favorable execution from) their selected broker-dealer than clients with non-directed accounts.

Trade Errors

It is the policy of PCA that trade errors be identified and resolved promptly and resolved in a manner consistent with PCA's fiduciary duty to its clients. As such, the primary goal in trade error resolution is to seek to place the client in the same net position that the client would have been in had the error not occurred.

PCA considers trade errors to include: (i) purchasing securities in an account where such securities are not permitted by investment guidelines or otherwise; (ii) purchasing or selling the wrong securities for a client account; (iii) purchasing or selling securities for the wrong client account; (iv) allocating the wrong number of securities to a client account; (v) failing to purchase or sell securities as intended for a particular client account; or, (vi) unreasonably delaying the investment of client assets. The following types of errors shall not constitute a trade error: (i) a good faith error in judgment in making an investment decision on behalf of a client; (ii) an error that is caught and corrected before execution; or, (iii) a ticket rewrite or similar mistake that incorrectly describes a properly executed

trade. These examples are not an exhaustive list of what does, or does not, constitute a trade error.

There is no single method of calculating gains, losses or compensation due as a result of a trade error. The determination of which method is most appropriate is highly dependent on the facts and circumstances of an error. PCA will determine the most appropriate calculation methodology on a case-by-case basis in light of the specific facts and circumstances of each trade error. Compensation due may include: (i) payment for losses on positions; (ii) payment of interest for loss of use of funds; (iii) payment for transaction costs incurred as a result of a trade error; or (iv) any other amount that PCA believes puts the client in the same position that the client would have been had the trade error not occurred.

PCA will notify clients of trade errors only if PCA concludes that the error warrants client notification unless the client has requested PCA to notify the client of all trade errors.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The Firm reviews client accounts on an ongoing basis. The process generally includes a review of specific securities held, the asset mix of the portfolio, the availability of cash for investment, the performance of the portfolio, and major market and economic developments and their effect on the portfolio. Portfolios are reviewed for compliance with client-imposed restrictions and investment guidelines as well as strategy guidelines. Portfolio managers and their research teams meet regularly to discuss market developments and economic outlooks, and review individual securities and credit ratings, if applicable. PCA regularly reviews the performance of client portfolios to determine whether accounts are being managed consistently within each investment strategy.

Our Client Service team generally meets with our clients quarterly or at a frequency specified by the client and provides them with written reviews of their accounts.

As part of its internal governance structure, PCA has a working group responsible, in part, for overseeing the review of client accounts.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

While the Firm has no solicitation agreements in place, PCA may enter into written agreements with affiliated and third-party solicitors to refer potential clients to PCA as permitted by applicable laws. A potential client referred to PCA by a solicitor who becomes a client of PCA will not pay higher investment management fees as a result of the referral.

Item 15. Custody

PCA does not maintain physical custody of any client assets or provide custodial services to its clients. However, PCA may be deemed to have custody in certain circumstances pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 such as when PNC Bank has custody of client funds or securities or when PCA has the authority to instruct the custodian to deduct PCA's

advisory fees from the account. Client funds and securities are held with banks or registered broker-dealers that are “qualified custodians”. These may include PNC Bank, other affiliates of PCA, or unaffiliated third parties. PCA undergoes an annual surprise examination by an independent public accountant for any accounts where PCA or an affiliate has or is deemed to have custody of client assets.

Clients should receive, at least quarterly, statements sent directly to them by qualified custodians, and should carefully review those statements and compare them to the reports that PCA may provide. The information in the Firm’s reports may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, valuation methodologies of certain securities, or access to different information regarding the value of such assets.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

PCA usually receives full discretionary authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship. The Firm’s authority is set out in the investment advisory agreement. In all cases, PCA seeks to observe investment limitations and restrictions that are set out in the investment management agreement.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Proxy Voting

As a fixed income investment manager, PCA generally does not have the opportunity to vote proxies. In the limited circumstances where the Firm has such an opportunity, PCA will vote proxies for client accounts if authorized by written agreement. The general principle of the Firm is to vote securities prudently in the best economic interest of its clients considering all relevant factors and without undue influence from individuals or groups who may have an economic interest in the outcome of a proxy vote.

PCA has a working group that is responsible, in part, for overseeing the voting of proxies for which the Firm has authority to vote. PCA has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”), an independent third party, to assist with the voting, research and record-keeping associated with the Firm’s proxy voting responsibilities and has adopted general guidelines for voting proxies. Although these guidelines are to be followed as a general matter for routine proposals, in all cases each proxy will be considered based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Clients may direct PCA’s vote on a particular solicitation, or obtain information on specific proxies voted by PCA, by contacting their PCA relationship manager.

The working group also monitors for material conflicts of interest that may arise when voting a proxy between the interest of clients and the interests of PCA and its affiliates. If the working group believes a material conflict of interest exists, the working group may vote in accordance with the guidelines, defer to the recommendations of ISS, or take other action to protect the interests of the Firm’s clients.

A copy of the Proxy Voting Policy will be provided upon request.

Litigation, Class Actions and Bankruptcies

As an investment manager, PCA may be asked to decide whether to participate in litigation, including by filing claims in class actions, or bankruptcy proceedings for assets held in a client's account. It is the client's responsibility to monitor and analyze its portfolio and consult with its own advisers about whether it may have claims that it should consider pursuing. As a general matter, PCA cannot, without client written authorization, exercise any rights a client may have in participating in, commencing or defending suits or legal proceedings such as class actions for assets held or previously held in a client's account. In the case of separate accounts, upon express written agreement of PCA and the client as well as receipt of a Power of Attorney, the Firm may assist such clients or their custodian in assembling transaction information to file a litigation claim (such as a class action or bankruptcy claim). Generally, a client's custodian should receive all documents for these matters and the client should direct its custodian as to the manner in which such matters should be handled.

Item 18. Financial Information

In certain circumstances, registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide you with financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. PCA has no financial condition that impairs, or is reasonably likely to impair, its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients and has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Privacy Policy



FACTS	WHAT DOES PNC DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security number and income ▪ Account balances and account transactions ▪ Credit scores and payment history
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information, the reasons PNC chooses to share, and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does PNC share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), conduct portfolio analysis, respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes — to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

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To limit our sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Call 1-800-762-2118 — our menu will prompt you through your choice(s) ▪ Visit us online: www.pnc.com/privacy(Online Banking customers only) <p>Please note: If you are a <i>new</i> customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.</p>
Questions?	Call 1-800-762-2118

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	PNC Bank, National Association; PNC Investments, LLC; PNC Capital Advisors, LLC; PNC Capital Markets, LLC; Harris Williams, LLC; PNC Delaware Trust Company; PNC Ohio Trust Company
What we do	
How does PNC protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. Additionally, PNC requires and trains its employees to comply with its privacy standards and policies, which are designed to protect customer information.
How does PNC collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ open an account or deposit money ▪ pay your bills or apply for a loan ▪ use your credit or debit card We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness ▪ affiliates from using your information to market to you ▪ sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	Your choices will apply to everyone on your account.
Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Our affiliates include companies with the PNC name, and financial companies such as Harris Williams, LLC.</i>
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>PNC does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. <i>Our joint marketing partners include mortgage and lending companies, insurance companies, and other companies that provide financial products and services.</i>
Other important information	

All statements to Federal Law mentioned above reference U.S. Federal Law. California and Vermont: If your account has a California or Vermont billing address, we will automatically limit sharing your information with affiliates and non-affiliates or for joint marketing with other financial companies. **Nevada Residents Only:** This notice is provided to you pursuant to state law. To stop marketing calls from us follow the directions in the section "To limit our sharing" to be placed on the PNC do not call list. Nevada law requires that we also provide you with the following contact information: Office of the Nevada Attorney General, 100 North Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701; telephone: 1-775-684-1100; email: aginquiries@ag.nv.gov. PNC Information Sharing Options, P.O. Box 96066, Pittsburgh, PA 15226; telephone: 1-888-762-2265; email: service1@pnc.com. **Important information about phone calls, texts, prerecorded and email messages:** If, at any time, you provide to PNC Bank, its affiliates or designees (PNC) contact numbers that are wireless telephone number(s) including, but not limited to, cell or VoIP numbers, you are consenting to PNC using an automated dialing system to call or text you, or to send prerecorded messages to you, in order to service, and collect on, any PNC personal account(s) and business account(s) (for which you are an authorized signer, guarantor or designated contact person) but not to market to you. For any type of phone calls with PNC, you consent that the call may be monitored or recorded for quality control and training purposes. By providing your email address, you consent to receive electronic mail from PNC.

California Consumer Privacy Policy

PRIVACY NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS

Last Updated: February 2, 2024

Effective Date: January 1, 2024

Changes to Our California Privacy Notice

PNC will update this notice in response to changing legal, technology, or business developments. We will post the most up-to-date notice on pnc.com/privacy. You can see when the notice was last updated by checking the “last updated” date displayed at the top. For questions, please contact PNC as noted below.

The California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and the regulations promulgated thereto, each as amended, including pursuant to the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA) requires us to notify California residents (unless an exemption applies) of the categories of personal information we collect about them, with reference to the categories set forth under the CCPA, and the purposes for which we will use such categories of personal information.

Categories of Personal Information Collected: The relevant categories of personal information PNC may collect about California residents includes:

- **Identifiers:** such as real name, alias, postal address, unique personal identifier, online identifier, Internet Protocol (IP) address, email address, account name, Social Security Number, driver’s license number, passport number, or other similar identifiers.
- **Customer records:** such as paper and electronic customer records containing personal information, such as name, signature, Social Security Number, physical characteristics or description, etc.
- **Protected classifications under California or federal law:** such as age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, religion or creed, marital status, sex (including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation), medical condition, veteran or military status, physical or mental disability, etc.
- **Commercial information:** such as records of personal property, products or services purchased, obtained, or considered, or other purchasing or consuming histories or tendencies.
- **Biometric information:** such as genetic, biological characteristics, etc. such as, fingerprints.
- **Internet or other electronic network activity information:** such as browsing history, search history, website interaction, etc.
- **Geolocation data:** such as precise physical location or movements within 1850 feet.
- **Sensory data:** such as audio, electronic, visual, thermal, olfactory, or similar information.
- **Employment information:** such as current or past job history or performance evaluations.
- **Education Information:** Information, such as education history for job applicants or student loans.
- **Profiles or inferences:** such as profiles reflecting a person’s preferences, characteristics, psychological trends, predispositions, behavior, attitudes, intelligence, abilities, and aptitudes.
- **Sensitive Personal Information:** Personal information that reveals a consumer’s social security, driver’s license, state identification card, or passport number; account

log-in, financial account, debit card, or credit card number in combination with any required security or access code, password, or credentials allowing access to an account; precise geolocation; racial or ethnic origin, religious or philosophical beliefs, or union membership; contents of a consumer's mail, email, and text messages unless the business is the intended recipient of the communication; or genetic data.

Purposes of Collection, Use, and Disclosure: We may collect, use, and disclose the above categories of personal information as follows:

- To provide the services for which the information was provided, including to maintain and administer any accounts you open with us and to process transactions and payments.
- For authentication, identity verification, and fraud prevention and detection.
- To process and respond to or address your questions and investigate and resolve any issues.
- To personalize your experience using our websites and services.
- To communicate with you, including transactional and account-related information as well as news, updates, and marketing communications.
- To improve and develop products and services and for other research and analytics purposes.
- To respond to authorized regulatory, compliance, and legal process.
- To evaluate or conduct a merger or to sell or transfer some or all of PNC's assets.
- To protect and defend our rights and interests and those of third parties, including in defense of litigation and other claims against us.

Not covered by this Notice: This Notice does not address or apply to any of the nonpublic information we collect about consumers, pursuant to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) or otherwise subject to an exemption under CPRA Section 1798.145. For information, please review our Privacy Notice.

For more details and information about the personal information we collect and how we collect, use and disclose such personal information (as defined by the CPRA) and your rights regarding such personal information, please call 1-888-PNC-BANK (1-888-762-2265) or visit us at pnc.com/privacy.

A Spanish version of this document is available at pnc.com/privacy as a courtesy to our clients who use Spanish as their primary language. Although PNC has taken every precaution possible to translate the original document correctly, the Spanish translation is only a courtesy to our clients. Please take note that all official documents from PNC will be in English only.