The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.

Third Quarter 2015

Earnings Conference Call

October 14, 2015

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information and Adjusted Information

Our earnings conference call presentation is not intended as a full business or financial review and should be viewed in the context of all of the information made available by PNC in its SEC filings and on its corporate website.

The presentation contains forward-looking statements regarding our outlook for earnings, revenues, expenses, capital and liquidity levels and ratios, asset levels, asset quality, financial position, and other matters regarding or affecting PNC and its future business and operations. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are qualified by the factors affecting forward-looking statements identified in the more detailed Cautionary Statement included in the Appendix, which is included in the version of the presentation materials posted on our corporate website, and in our SEC filings. We provide greater detail regarding these as well as other factors in our 2014 Form 10-K and our 2015 Form 10-Qs, and in our subsequent SEC filings. Our forward-looking statements may also be subject to other risks and uncertainties, including those we may discuss in this presentation or in our SEC filings. Future events or circumstances may change our outlook and may also affect the nature of the assumptions, risks and uncertainties to which our forward-looking statements are subject. Forward-looking statements in this presentation speak only as of the date of this presentation. We do not assume any duty and do not undertake to update those statements. Actual results or future events could differ, possibly materially, from those anticipated in forward-looking statements, as well as from historical performance.

In this presentation, we may sometimes include non-GAAP financial information. Non-GAAP financial information includes metrics such as pre-tax provision earnings, tangible book value, and taxable equivalent net interest income, as well as adjusted results and certain information used to review components of reported information. When we do so, we provide GAAP reconciliations for such information. Such reconciliations may be found in our presentation, in these slides, including the Appendix, in other materials on our corporate website, and in our SEC filings. This information supplements our results as reported in accordance with GAAP and should not be viewed in isolation from, or as a substitute for, our GAAP results. We believe that this information and the related reconciliations may be useful to investors, analysts, regulators and others to help understand and evaluate our financial results. We may also use annualized, pro forma, estimated or third party numbers for illustrative or comparative purposes only. These may not reflect actual results.

References to our corporate website are to www.pnc.com under “About Us–Investor Relations.” Our SEC filings are available both on our corporate website and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. We include web addresses here as inactive textual references only. Information on these websites is not part of this presentation.

3Q15 Highlights

- Solid third quarter
  - Grew deposits and securities
  - Revenue impacted by noninterest income decline
  - Well-controlled expenses
  - Lower effective tax rate of 20%
  - Overall credit quality relatively stable
  - Strong capital and liquidity maintained
- Progress on strategic priorities
  - Fee income grew 3% YTD15 compared with YTD14[(1)]

3Q15 financial summary	Net income	Diluted EPS	Return on average assets
	$1.1 billion	$1.90	1.19%

(1) Fee income refers to noninterest income in the following categories: asset management, consumer services, corporate services, residential mortgage, and service charges on deposits. See reconcilement section in the Appendix.

Stable Loan Balances and Strong Capital Position

Category (billions) Average Balances	3Q15	% change from: 2Q15	3Q14
Investment securities	**$62.1**	4%	14%
Total commercial lending	**$130.8**	0%	6%
Total consumer lending	**74.0**	(1%)	(4%)
Total loans	**$204.8**	0%	3%
Interest-earning deposits with banks	**$37.3**	15%	69%
Total assets	**$358.6**	2%	9%
Total deposits	**$243.4**	2%	9%
Total equity	**$45.7**	0%	0%
Ratios:	**Sept. 30, 2015**	**Jun. 30, 2015**	**Sept. 30, 2014**
Capital: (1)			
Pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1	**10.1%**	10.0%	10.1%
TBV: (2)			
Tangible book value per common share	**$63.37**	$61.75	$59.24

Highlights (Avg. Balances)

Linked quarter:

- Investment securities increased $2.6 billion largely funded by deposit growth
- Total loans decreased $0.6 billion
- Total deposits grew $5.6 billion due to higher money market and demand deposits
- Common shares outstanding down 6 million
- The estimated Liquidity Coverage Ratio at September 30, 2015 exceeded 100 percent for both PNC and PNC Bank, N.A.

Prior Year Quarter:

- Total commercial grew $7.7 billion
- TBV(2) grew 7%

(1) September 30, 2015 ratio estimated. See Estimated Transitional Basel III and Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios slides and related information in the Appendix for further details. Calculated on a pro forma basis without the benefit of the Basel III phase-in provisions. For 3Q15, 2Q15 and 3Q14, the pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1 ratios were calculated based on standardized approach RWAs and rules. (2) See Appendix for additional information related to tangible book value per common share.

Linked Quarter Results Largely as Expected

(millions)	3Q15	% change from: 2Q15	3Q14
Net interest income	**$2,062**	0%	(2%)
Fee income[1]	**1,398**	(3%)	(2%)
Total other income[2]	**315**	(16%)	1%
Total noninterest income	**1,713**	(6%)	(1%)
Total revenue	**3,775**	(2%)	(2%)
Noninterest expense	**2,352**	(1%)	0%
Pretax, pre-provision earnings[1,3]	**1,423**	(5%)	(4%)
Provision	**81**	76%	47%
Pretax earnings[4]	**$1,342**	(8%)	(6%)
Income taxes	**269**	(34%)	(31%)
Net income	**$1,073**	3%	3%
Net income attributable to diluted common shares	**$987**	0%	3%

	3Q15	2Q15	3Q14
Returns			
ROAA[5]	**1.19%**	1.19%	1.25%
ROACE[5]	**9.61%**	9.75%	9.52%

Highlights

Linked Quarter:

- Revenue declined
  - NII stable
  - Core NII grew[6]
  - Fee income declined
  - Noninterest income decreased largely due to higher second quarter gains on asset sales
- Noninterest expense declined
- Provision for credit losses increased
- Effective tax rate of 20% reflects reserve releases and builds
- ROAA[5] stable

Prior Year Quarter:

- Fee income declined
  - Consumer services grew 7%
  - Corporate services up 3%

(1) See Reconcilement section of the Appendix. (2) Total other noninterest income includes net gains (losses) on sales of securities and other income (including gains on asset dispositions). (3),(4),(5) See Notes A, B and C, respectively, in the Appendix for additional details (6) Core net interest income (Core NII) is total net interest income (NII), as reported, less related purchase accounting accretion (scheduled and excess cash recoveries) (PAA). See Note D and reconciliation in the Appendix.

Credit Quality Relatively Stable

(millions)	3Q15	2Q15	3Q14	% change from: 2Q15	% change from: 3Q14
Nonperforming loans (NPLs)[1,2]	$2,177	$2,252	$2,612	(3%)	(17%)
Total Past Due[1,3]	$1,663	$1,641	$2,006	1%	(17%)
Commercial Lending	$14	($27)	($4)	NM	NM
Consumer Lending	$82	$94	$86	(13%)	(5%)
Total Net Charge-offs	$96	$67	$82	43%	17%
Provision	$81	$46	$55	76%	47%

	3Q15	2Q15	3Q14
Loan loss reserves to total loans[4]	**1.58%**	1.59%	1.70%

Highlights

Linked Quarter:

- Overall credit quality remained relatively stable
  - NPAs and NPLs decreased
  - Overall delinquencies increased
  - Net charge-offs increased and were .19% of average loans[5]
  - Provision for credit losses increased
- Maintained appropriate reserves

Purchased Impaired Loans

- We estimate the expected change to derecognition policies for purchased impaired pooled consumer loans will reduce 4Q15 total loan balances and associated allowance for loan losses each by approximately $475 million

NPAs refer to nonperforming assets. As of quarter end except net charge-offs and provision, which are for the quarter. (1) Does not include purchased impaired loans or loans held for sale. (2) Does not include foreclosed and other assets. Excludes certain government insured or guaranteed loans and loans accounted for under the fair value option. (3) Includes loans that are government guaranteed/insured, primarily residential mortgages. Past due loans in this category totaled $1.1 billion in 3Q15. (4) This ratio will be impacted by the expected change in derecognition policies for purchased impaired loans that are pooled and accounted for as a single asset. (5) Net charge-offs to average loans for 3Q15 (annualized).

Outlook[1] – 4Q15 vs. 3Q15

Balance sheet	Loans	Modest Growth
Income statement	Net interest income	Stable
	Fee income	Stable
	Noninterest expense	Stable
	Loan loss provision	$50-$100 million

(1) Refer to Cautionary Statement in the Appendix, including economic and other assumptions. Does not take into account impact of potential legal and regulatory contingencies.

PNC

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This presentation includes “snapshot” information about PNC used by way of illustration and is not intended as a full business or financial review. It should not be viewed in isolation but rather in the context of all of the information made available by PNC in its SEC filings.

We also make statements in this presentation, and we may from time to time make other statements, regarding our outlook for earnings, revenues, expenses, capital and liquidity levels and ratios, asset levels, asset quality, financial position, and other matters regarding or affecting PNC and its future business and operations that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “believe,” “plan,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “see,” “look,” “intend,” “outlook,” “project,” “forecast,” “estimate,” “goal,” “will,” “should” and other similar words and expressions.

Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. We do not assume any duty and do not undertake to update forward-looking statements. Actual results or future events could differ, possibly materially, from those anticipated in forward-looking statements, as well as from historical performance.

Our forward-looking statements are subject to the following principal risks and uncertainties.

- Our businesses, financial results and balance sheet values are affected by business and economic conditions, including the following:
  - Changes in interest rates and valuations in debt, equity and other financial markets.
  - Disruptions in the U.S. and global financial markets.
  - The impact on financial markets and the economy of any changes in the credit ratings of U.S. Treasury obligations and other U.S. government-backed debt, as well as issues surrounding the levels of U.S. and European government debt and concerns regarding the creditworthiness of certain sovereign governments, supranationals and financial institutions in Europe.
  - Actions by the Federal Reserve, U.S. Treasury and other government agencies, including those that impact money supply and market interest rates.
  - Changes in customers’, suppliers’ and other counterparties’ performance and creditworthiness.
  - Slowing or reversal of the current U.S. economic expansion.
  - Continued residual effects of recessionary conditions and uneven spread of positive impacts of recovery on the economy and our counterparties, including adverse impacts on levels of unemployment, loan utilization rates, delinquencies, defaults and counterparty ability to meet credit and other obligations.
  - Changes in customer preferences and behavior, whether due to changing business and economic conditions, legislative and regulatory initiatives, or other factors.
- Our forward-looking financial statements are subject to the risk that economic and financial market conditions will be substantially different than we are currently expecting. These statements are based on our current view that the U.S. economic expansion will speed up to an above trend growth rate near 2.5 percent in the second half of 2015, boosted by lower oil/energy prices and solid job gains, and that short-term interest rates and bond yields will rise slowly during the remainder of 2015. These forward-looking statements also do not, unless otherwise indicated, take into account the impact of potential legal and regulatory contingencies.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information (continued)

Appendix

- PNC's ability to take certain capital actions, including paying dividends and any plans to increase common stock dividends, repurchase common stock under current or future programs, or issue or redeem preferred stock or other regulatory capital instruments, is subject to the review of such proposed actions by the Federal Reserve as part of PNC's comprehensive capital plan for the applicable period in connection with the regulators' Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) process and to the acceptance of such capital plan and non-objection to such capital actions by the Federal Reserve.

- PNC's regulatory capital ratios in the future will depend on, among other things, the company's financial performance, the scope and terms of final capital regulations then in effect (particularly those implementing the Basel Capital Accords), and management actions affecting the composition of PNC's balance sheet. In addition, PNC's ability to determine, evaluate and forecast regulatory capital ratios, and to take actions (such as capital distributions) based on actual or forecasted capital ratios, will be dependent at least in part on the development, validation and regulatory approval of related models.

- Legal and regulatory developments could have an impact on our ability to operate our businesses, financial condition, results of operations, competitive position, reputation, or pursuit of attractive acquisition opportunities. Reputational impacts could affect matters such as business generation and retention, liquidity, funding, and ability to attract and retain management. These developments could include:
  - Changes resulting from legislative and regulatory reforms, including major reform of the regulatory oversight structure of the financial services industry and changes to laws and regulations involving tax, pension, bankruptcy, consumer protection, and other industry aspects, and changes in accounting policies and principles. We will be impacted by extensive reforms provided for in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and otherwise growing out of the most recent financial crisis, the precise nature, extent and timing of which, and their impact on us, remains uncertain.
  - Changes to regulations governing bank capital and liquidity standards, including due to the Dodd-Frank Act and to Basel-related initiatives.
  - Unfavorable resolution of legal proceedings or other claims and regulatory and other governmental investigations or other inquiries. In addition to matters relating to PNC's current and historical business and activities, such matters may include proceedings, claims, investigations, or inquiries relating to pre-acquisition business and activities of acquired companies, such as National City. These matters may result in monetary judgments or settlements or other remedies, including fines, penalties, restitution or alterations in our business practices, and in additional expenses and collateral costs, and may cause reputational harm to PNC.
  - Results of the regulatory examination and supervision process, including our failure to satisfy requirements of agreements with governmental agencies.
  - Impact on business and operating results of any costs associated with obtaining rights in intellectual property claimed by others and of adequacy of our intellectual property protection in general.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information (continued)

Appendix

- Business and operating results are affected by our ability to identify and effectively manage risks inherent in our businesses, including, where appropriate, through effective use of third-party insurance, derivatives, and capital management techniques, and to meet evolving regulatory capital and liquidity standards. In particular, our results currently depend on our ability to manage elevated levels of impaired assets.

- Business and operating results also include impacts relating to our equity interest in BlackRock, Inc. and rely to a significant extent on information provided to us by BlackRock. Risks and uncertainties that could affect BlackRock are discussed in more detail by BlackRock in its SEC filings.

- We grow our business in part by acquiring from time to time other financial services companies, financial services assets and related deposits and other liabilities. Acquisition risks and uncertainties include those presented by the nature of the business acquired, including in some cases those associated with our entry into new businesses or new geographic or other markets and risks resulting from our inexperience in those new areas, as well as risks and uncertainties related to the acquisition transactions themselves, regulatory issues, and the integration of the acquired businesses into PNC after closing.

- Competition can have an impact on customer acquisition, growth and retention and on credit spreads and product pricing, which can affect market share, deposits and revenues. Industry restructuring in the current environment could also impact our business and financial performance through changes in counterparty creditworthiness and performance and in the competitive and regulatory landscape. Our ability to anticipate and respond to technological changes can also impact our ability to respond to customer needs and meet competitive demands.

- Business and operating results can also be affected by widespread natural and other disasters, pandemics, dislocations, terrorist activities, cyberattacks or international hostilities through impacts on the economy and financial markets generally or on us or our counterparties specifically.

We provide greater detail regarding these as well as other factors in our 2014 Form 10-K and our 2015 Form 10-Qs, including in the Risk Factors and Risk Management sections and the Legal Proceedings and Commitments and Guarantees Notes of the Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements in those reports, and in our subsequent SEC filings. Our forward-looking statements may also be subject to other risks and uncertainties, including those we may discuss elsewhere in this presentation or in our SEC filings, accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on our corporate website at www.pnc.com/secfilings. We have included these web addresses as inactive textual references only. Information on these websites is not part of this document.

Any annualized, pro forma, estimated, third party or consensus numbers in this presentation are used for illustrative or comparative purposes only and may not reflect actual results. Any consensus earnings estimates are calculated based on the earnings projections made by analysts who cover that company. The analysts' opinions, estimates or forecasts (and therefore the consensus earnings estimates) are theirs alone, are not those of PNC or its management, and may not reflect PNC's or other company's actual or anticipated results.

Notes

Explanatory Notes

(A) Pretax, pre-provision earnings is defined as total revenue less noninterest expense. We believe that pretax pre-provision earnings, a non-GAAP financial measure, is useful as a tool to help evaluate the ability to provide for credit costs through operations.

(B) Pretax earnings is income before income taxes and noncontrolling interests.

(C) ROAA is Return on Average Assets and ROACE is Return on Average Common Shareholders' Equity.

(D) PNC believes that core net interest income, a non-GAAP financial measure, is useful in evaluating the performance of our interest-based activities.

Estimated Transitional Basel III and Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios

As a result of the staggered effective dates of the final U.S. Basel III regulatory capital rules (Basel III rules), as well as the fact that PNC remains in the parallel run qualification phase for the advanced approaches, PNC's regulatory risk-based capital ratios in 2015 are calculated using the standardized approach effective January 1, 2015, for determining risk-weighted assets, and the definitions of, and deductions from, regulatory capital under the Basel III rules (as such definitions and deductions are phased-in for 2015). We refer to the capital ratios calculated using the phased-in Basel III provisions in effect for 2015 and, for the risk-based ratios, standardized approach risk-weighted assets as the 2015 Transitional Basel III ratios. Under the standardized approach for determining credit risk-weighted assets, exposures are generally assigned a predefined risk weight. Exposures to high volatility commercial real estate, past due exposures, equity exposures and securitization exposures are generally subject to higher risk weights than other types of exposures.

PNC's regulatory risk-based capital ratios in 2014 were based on the definitions of, and deductions from, regulatory capital under the Basel III rules (as such definitions and deductions were phased-in for 2014) and Basel I risk-weighted assets (but subject to certain adjustments as defined by the Basel III rules). We refer to the 2014 capital ratios calculated using these phased-in Basel III provisions and Basel I risk-weighted assets as the 2014 Transitional Basel III ratios.

We provide information on the next slide regarding PNC's estimated 2015 and 2014 Transitional Basel III common equity Tier 1 ratios and PNC's estimated pro forma fully phased-in Basel III common equity Tier 1 ratio. Under the Basel III rules adopted by the U.S. banking agencies, significant common stock investments in unconsolidated financial institutions, mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets must be deducted from capital (subject to a phase-in schedule) to the extent they individually exceed 10%, or in the aggregate exceed 15%, of the institution's adjusted common equity Tier 1 capital. Also, Basel III regulatory capital includes (subject to a phase-in schedule) accumulated other comprehensive income related to securities currently and previously held as available for sale, as well as pension and other postretirement plans.

Estimated Transitional Basel III and Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratios

Dollars in millions	2015 Transitional Basel III		2014 Transitional Basel III	Pro forma Fully Phased-In Basel III		
	Sept. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2014	**Sept. 30, 2015**	Jun. 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2014
Common stock, related surplus, and retained earnings, net of treasury stock	**$40,883**	$40,688	$39,808	**$40,883**	$40,688	$39,808
Less regulatory capital adjustments:						
Goodwill and disallowed intangibles, net of deferred tax liabilities	**(8,986)**	(8,999)	(8,914)	**(9,197)**	(9,223)	(9,234)
Basel III total threshold deductions	**(448)**	(430)	(214)	**(1,145)**	(1,159)	(1,067)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (a)	**63**	22	100	**158**	53	501
All other adjustments	**(120)**	(101)	(28)	**(171)**	(148)	(93)
Estimated Basel III Common equity Tier 1 capital	**$ 31,392**	$ 31,180	$ 30,752	**$ 30,528**	$ 30,211	$ 29,915
Estimated Basel I risk-weighted assets calculated in accordance with transition rules (b)	**N/A**	N/A	$ 277,348	**N/A**	N/A	N/A
Estimated Basel III standardized approach risk-weighted assets (c)	**$ 295,656**	$ 293,862	N/A	**$ 303,753**	$ 301,688	$ 295,665
Estimated Basel III advanced approaches risk-weighted assets (d)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**$ 285,482**	$ 286,277	$ 289,405
Estimated Basel III Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**10.6%**	10.6%	11.1%	**10.1%**	10.0%	10.1%
Risk-weight and associated rules utilized	**Standardized (with 2015 transition adjustments)**		Basel I (with 2014 transition adjustments)	**Standardized**		

(a) Represents net adjustments related to accumulated other comprehensive income for securities currently and previously held as available for sale, as well as pension and other postretirement plans.

(b) Includes credit and market risk-weighted assets.

(c) Basel III standardized approach risk-weighted assets were estimated based on the Basel III standardized approach rules and include credit and market risk-weighted assets.

(d) Basel III advanced approaches risk-weighted assets were estimated based on the Basel III advanced approaches rules, and include credit, market and operational risk-weighted assets.

PNC utilizes the pro forma fully phased-in Basel III capital ratios to assess its capital position (without the benefit of phase-ins), including comparison to similar estimates made by other financial institutions. Our Basel III capital ratios and estimates may be impacted by additional regulatory guidance or analysis, and, in the case of those ratios calculated using the advanced approaches, the ongoing evolution, validation and regulatory approval of PNC's models integral to the calculation of advanced approaches risk-weighted assets.

Tangible Book Value per Common Share

Tangible book value per common share is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated based on tangible common shareholders' equity divided by period-end common shares outstanding. We believe this non-GAAP measure serves as a useful tool to help evaluate the strength and discipline of a company's capital management strategies and as an additional, conservative measure of total company value.

Tangible Book Value per Common Share Ratio

Dollars in millions, except per share data	Sept. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2014	% Change 9/30/15 vs. 6/30/15	% Change 9/30/15 vs. 9/30/14
Book value per common share	$ 81.42	$ 79.64	$ 76.71	2%	6%
Tangible book value per common share					
Common shareholders' equity	$ 41,498	$ 41,066	$ 40,536		
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (a)	(9,510)	(9,538)	(9,559)		
Deferred tax liabilities on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets	313	315	325		
Tangible common shareholders' equity	$ 32,301	$ 31,843	$ 31,302		
Period-end common shares outstanding (in millions)	510	516	528		
Tangible book value per common share (Non-GAAP)	$ 63.37	$ 61.75	$ 59.24	3%	7%

(a) Excludes the impact from mortgage servicing rights of $1.5 billion at September 30, 2015, $1.6 billion at June 30, 2015, and $1.5 billion at September 30, 2014.

Non-GAAP to GAAP Reconcilement

Appendix

$ in millions	For the three months ended Sept. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015	% Change	Sept. 30, 2014	% Change
Net interest income	$2,062	$2,052	0%	$2,104	(2%)
Noninterest income	$1,713	$1,814	(6%)	$1,737	(1%)
Total revenue	$3,775	$3,866	(2%)	$3,841	(2%)
Noninterest expense	($2,352)	($2,366)	(1%)	($2,357)	(%)
Pretax pre-provision earnings (1)	$1,423	$1,500	(5%)	$1,484	(4%)
Net income	$1,073	$1,044	3%	$1,038	3%

(1) PNC believes that pretax, pre-provision earnings, a non-GAAP financial measure, is useful as a tool to help evaluate the ability to provide for credit costs through operations.

	For the three months ended					For the nine months ended		
$ in millions	Sept. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015	% Change	Sept. 30, 2014	% Change	Sept. 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2014	% Change
Asset management	$376	$416	(10%)	$411	(9%)	$1,168	$1,137	3%
Consumer services	$341	$334	2%	$320	7%	$986	$933	6%
Corporate services	$384	$369	4%	$374	3%	$1,097	$1,018	8%
Residential mortgage	$125	$164	(24%)	$140	(11%)	$453	$483	(6%)
Service charges on deposits	$172	$156	10%	$179	(4%)	$481	$482	(%)
Total fee income	$1,398	$1,439	(3%)	$1,424	(2%)	$4,185	$4,053	3%
Total other income(1)	$315	$375	(16%)	$313	1%	$1,001	$947	6%
Total noninterest income, as reported	$1,713	$1,814	(6%)	$1,737	(1%)	$5,186	$5,000	4%

(1) Total other noninterest income includes net gains (losses) on sales of securities and other income (including gains on asset dispositions).

PNC

Non-GAAP to GAAP Reconcilement

Appendix

$ in millions	For the three months ended Sept. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015	Mar. 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014
Net interest margin, as reported	2.67%	2.73%	2.82%	2.89%	2.98%
Purchase accounting accretion (1)	$90	$111	$128	$126	$147
Purchase accounting accretion, if annualized	$357	$445	$519	$500	$583
Avg. interest earning assets	$312,868	$306,719	$301,673	$293,905	$284,951
Annualized purchase accounting accretion/Avg. interest-earning assets	0.10%	0.14%	0.17%	0.17%	0.20%
Core net interest margin (2)	2.57%	2.59%	2.65%	2.72%	2.78%

(1) Purchase accounting accretion is scheduled purchase accounting accretion plus excess cash recoveries.

(2) PNC believes that core net interest margin, a non-GAAP financial measure, is useful as a tool to help evaluate the impact of purchase accounting accretion on net interest margin. The adjustment represents annualized purchase accounting accretion divided by average interest-earning assets.

$ in millions	For the three months ended Sept. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015	% Change	Sept. 30, 2014	% Change
Net Interest Income					
Core net interest income (a)	$1,972	$1,941	2%	$1,957	1%
Total purchase accounting accretion					
Scheduled accretion net of contractual interest	71	83	(14%)	116	(39%)
Excess cash recoveries	19	28	(32%)	31	(39%)
Total purchase accounting accretion	90	111	(19%)	147	(39%)
Total net interest income	$2,062	$2,052	0%	$2,104	(2%)

(a) We believe that core net interest income, a non-GAAP financial measure, is useful in evaluating the performance of our interest-based activities.

PNC