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MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER

In the opinions of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz and Davis Polk & Wardwell, the following are the anticipated material United States federal income tax consequences to “U.S. holders” (as defined below) of Mercantile common stock of the receipt of shares of PNC common stock and cash in exchange for Mercantile common stock pursuant to the merger. This summary is based upon the provisions of the Code, applicable current and proposed United States Treasury Regulations, judicial authorities and administrative rulings and practice, all as in effect as of the date of this registration statement and all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

For purposes of this discussion, the term “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of Mercantile common stock that is for United States federal income tax purposes: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) a trust if it (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury Regulations to be treated as a United States person; or (iv) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source.

Holders of Mercantile common stock who are not U.S. holders may have different tax consequences than those described below and are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment to them under United States and non-United States tax laws.

The United States federal income tax consequence to a partner in an entity treated as a partnership, for United States federal income tax purposes, that holds Mercantile common stock generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in a partnership holding Mercantile common stock should consult their own tax advisors.

This discussion assumes that a U.S. holder holds Mercantile common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to a U.S. holder in light of its personal circumstances or to U.S. holders subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws (for example, insurance companies, dealers or brokers in securities or currencies, traders in securities who elect mark-to-market accounting, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, mutual funds, partnerships or other pass-through entities (and persons holding Mercantile common stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity), United States expatriates and stockholders subject to alternative minimum tax, U.S. holders who hold Mercantile common stock as part of a hedging, “straddle,” conversion or other integrated transaction, a person whose functional currency for United States federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar or U.S. holders who acquired their Mercantile common stock through the exercise of employee stock options or other compensation arrangements). In addition, the discussion does not address any aspect of foreign, state, local, estate or gift taxation that may be applicable to a U.S. holder.

Holders of Mercantile common stock are strongly urged to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the merger on their particular circumstances, including the applicability and effect of the alternative minimum tax and any state, local or foreign and other tax laws and of changes in those laws.

Tax Consequences of the Merger Generally

In the opinions of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz and Davis Polk & Wardwell, the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. It is a condition to PNC’s obligation to complete the merger that PNC receive an opinion of its counsel, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, dated the closing date of the merger, substantially to the effect that the merger will be treated as a reorganization within the

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meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. It is a condition to Mercantile's obligation to complete the merger that Mercantile receive a further opinion of its counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell, dated the closing date of the merger, substantially to the effect that the merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. These opinions are and will be based on facts, representations and assumptions set forth in the opinion and representations set forth in certificates to be received from PNC and Mercantile. None of the tax opinions given in connection with the merger or the opinions described below will be binding on the Internal Revenue Service, and neither PNC nor Mercantile intends to request any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger.

Consequently, no assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service will not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of those set forth below. In addition, if any of the facts, representations or assumptions upon which those opinions are based is inconsistent with the actual facts, the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger could be adversely affected. It is assumed for purposes of the remainder of the discussion that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of the Code. Based on this assumption, upon the exchange of Mercantile common stock for a combination of PNC common stock and cash, a U.S. holder will generally recognize gain (but not loss) in an amount equal to the lesser of:

- the amount of gain realized (i.e., the excess, if any, of the sum of the cash and the fair market value of the PNC common stock a U.S. holder received over its tax basis in the Mercantile common stock surrendered in the merger); and
- the amount of cash received in the merger (other than cash received instead of a fractional share of PNC common stock).

For this purpose, gain or loss must be calculated separately for each identifiable block of shares surrendered in the exchange, and a loss realized on one block of shares may not be used to offset a gain realized on another block of shares. If a U.S. holder has different bases or holding periods in respect of shares of Mercantile common stock, a U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor prior to the exchange with regard to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of PNC common stock received in the merger.

Any recognized gain will generally be long-term capital gain if the U.S. holder's holding period with respect to the Mercantile common stock surrendered is more than one year at the effective time of the merger. In some cases, where a U.S. holder actually or constructively owned PNC common stock immediately before the merger, such cash received in the merger could be treated as having the effect of the distribution of a dividend, under the tests set forth in Section 302 of the Code, in which case such gain would be treated as ordinary dividend income. These rules are complex and dependent upon the specific factual circumstances particular to each U.S. holder. Consequently, each U.S. holder that may be subject to those rules should consult its tax advisor as to the application of these rules to the particular facts relevant to such U.S. holder.

Tax Basis and Holding Period

A U.S. holder's aggregate tax basis in the shares of PNC common stock received in the merger, including any fractional share interests deemed received by the U.S. holder under the treatment described below, will equal its aggregate adjusted tax basis in the Mercantile common stock surrendered in the merger, increased by the amount of taxable gain, if any, recognized in the merger (including any portion of the gain that is treated as a dividend but excluding any gain or loss resulting from the deemed receipt and redemption of a fractional share interest described below) and decreased by the amount of any cash received in the merger (excluding any cash received instead of a fractional share interest). The holding period for the shares of PNC common stock received in the merger (including a fractional share interest deemed received and redeemed as described below) will include the holding period for the shares of Mercantile common stock surrendered in the merger.

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Cash Instead of a Fractional Share

A U.S. holder who receives cash instead of a fractional share of PNC common stock will be treated as having received the fractional share of PNC common stock pursuant to the merger and then as having exchanged the fractional share of PNC common stock for cash in a redemption by PNC. In general, this deemed redemption will be treated as a sale or exchange, provided the redemption is not essentially equivalent to a dividend. The determination of whether a redemption is essentially equivalent to a dividend depends upon whether and to what extent the redemption reduces the U.S. holder's deemed percentage stock ownership of PNC. While this determination is based on each U.S. holder's particular facts and circumstances, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled that a redemption is not essentially equivalent to a dividend and will therefore result in sale or exchange treatment in the case of a shareholder of a publicly held company whose relative stock interest is minimal and who exercises no control over corporate affairs if the redemption results in even a minor reduction in the stock interest of the shareholder. As a result, the redemption of a fractional share of PNC common stock is generally treated as a sale or exchange and not as a dividend, and a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in its fractional share of PNC common stock as set forth above. This capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the effective date of the merger, the holding period for the shares is greater than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Cash payments received in the merger by a U.S. holder may, under certain circumstances, be subject to information reporting and backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) of the cash payable to the holder, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or furnishes its taxpayer identification number, and otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld from payments to a U.S. holder under the backup withholding rules are not additional tax and will be allowed as a refund or credit against the U.S. holder's United States federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Reporting Requirements

A U.S. holder who receives shares of PNC common stock as a result of the merger will be required to retain records pertaining to the merger and will be required to file with its United States federal income tax return for the year in which the merger takes place a statement setting forth certain facts relating to the merger.