

## Volatile Market Disclosure

- **Delays** - High volumes of trading at the market opening or intra-day may cause delays in execution as well as executions at prices significantly different than the market price quoted or displayed at the time the order was entered. Truist Investment Services, Inc. ("TIS"), routes orders to third party market centers and broker-dealers (collectively "market centers") either directly or through its clearing firm, National Financial Services, LLC, for execution. These market centers may adjust their order handling procedures in ways that impact order execution during volatile markets.
- **Types of orders** - The types of orders placed during volatile or fast markets may have their own benefits and risks, as noted below:
  - **Market orders** are fully and promptly executed without regard to price. Execution price(s) may significantly differ from the current quoted price.
  - **Limit orders** will be executed only at a specified price or better. They offer price protection, but there exists a possibility that the order will not be executed if the price does not reach the price limit.
  - **Stop prices** are not guaranteed execution prices. A "stop order" becomes a "market order" when the "stop price" is reached and TIS is required to execute a market order fully and promptly at the current market price. Therefore, the price at which a stop order ultimately is executed may be very different from the investor's "stop price." Accordingly, while a customer may receive a prompt execution of a stop order that becomes a market order, during volatile market conditions the execution may be at a significantly different price from the stop price if the market is moving rapidly.
  - **Stop orders** may be triggered by a short-lived, dramatic price change. During periods of volatile market conditions, the price of a stock can move significantly in a short period of time and trigger an execution of a stop order (and the stock may later resume trading at a prior or significantly different price level). Investors should understand that if their stop order is triggered under these circumstances, they may sell at an undesirable price even though the price of the stock may stabilize during the same trading day.
  - **Sell stop orders** may exacerbate price declines during times of extreme volatility. The activation of sell stop orders may add downward price pressure on a security. If triggered during a precipitous price decline, a sell stop order also is more likely to result in an execution well below the stop price.
  - Placing a "**limit price**" on a stop order may help manage some of these risks. A stop order with a "limit price" (a "**stop limit**" order) becomes a "limit order" when the stock reaches the "stop price." A "limit order" is an order to buy or sell a security for an amount no worse than a specific price (i.e., the "limit price"). By using a stop limit order instead of a regular stop order, a customer will receive certainty with respect to the price the customer receives for the stock. However, investors also should be aware that, because broker-dealers cannot sell for a price that is lower (or buy for a price that is higher) than the limit price selected, there is the possibility that the order will not be executed at all. Customers should use limit orders in cases where they prioritize achieving a desired target price more than getting an immediate execution irrespective of price.
  - **Initial public offering (IPO) securities that begin trading in the secondary market** may experience rapid and volatile price quote changes that subsequently do not keep up with the trading price of the stock itself. Therefore, execution prices may significantly vary from the quoted or displayed bid and offer price.

### Investment and Insurance Products:

- **Are not FDIC or any other Government Agency Insured** • **Are not Bank Guaranteed** • **May Lose Value**

Services provided by the following affiliates of Truist Financial Corporation: Securities, brokerage accounts and insurance (including annuities) are offered by Truist Investment Services, Inc., a SEC registered broker-dealer, member FINRA, SIPC, and a licensed insurance agency. Investment advisory services are offered by Truist Advisory Services, Inc., a SEC registered investment adviser.

- **Market Wide Circuit Breaker Trading Halts** – Securities exchanges have procedures for coordinated cross-market trading halts if a severe market price decline reaches levels that may exhaust market liquidity. These procedures, known as market-wide circuit breakers, may halt trading temporarily or, under extreme circumstances, close the markets before the normal close of the trading session.

Market-wide circuit breakers provide for cross-market trading halts during a severe market decline as measured by a single-day decrease in the S&P 500 Index.

- A cross-market trading halt can be triggered at three circuit breaker thresholds - 7% (Level 1), 13% (Level 2), and 20% (Level 3). These triggers are set by the markets at point levels that are calculated daily based on the prior day's closing price of the S&P 500 Index.
- A market decline that triggers a Level 1 or Level 2 circuit breaker before 3:25 p.m. will halt market-wide trading for 15 minutes, while a similar market decline "at or after" 3:25 p.m. will not halt market-wide trading. A market decline that triggers a Level 3 circuit breaker, at any time during the trading day, will halt market-wide trading for the remainder of the trading day.

Stock and Option orders will not be executed during trading halts. Orders entered during a trading halt will generally be handled on a best efforts basis in the re-opening process once the trading halt is lifted, although customers should be aware that the security may resume trading at a significantly higher or lower price. The use of limit orders is suggested during a trading halt because a market order could be executed at a price very different from what the price was before the halt. Unexecuted day orders pending at the time of the halt will expire at the end of the day while orders received after the market close are held for execution at the reopening of the next open trading session.

- **Limit Up/Limit Down** – Pursuant to SEC regulations referred to as the Limit Up/Limit Down Rule, certain equities and options may experience a pause in trading if orders to buy or sell are outside of a determined price band, which is established at a percentage level above and below the average price of a security over the immediately preceding 5-minute period. Specific terms for handling orders outside the price band are established by the market center in which an order is routed.
- **Access** - Customers may suffer market losses during periods of volatility in the price and volume of a particular security when systems problems result in the inability to place buy or sell orders. Customers trading on-line may have difficulty accessing their accounts due to high Internet traffic or because of systems capacity limitations. Customers may have difficulty reaching account representatives on the telephone during periods of high volume. While every effort is made to ensure the availability of electronic systems and representatives, no guarantee of access can be made during periods of exceptionally heavy activity. In addition, system response and account access times may vary, or service may be interrupted due to other conditions, including system performance, Internet traffic levels and other factors.
- **Margin** (*applicable to only those using margin/borrowing against securities in their accounts*) – Margin requirements (required equity percentage) may increase for those stocks considered volatile. A margin requirement percentage increase helps to assure accounts have sufficient funds (equity) to cover large changes in the price of a stock(s). An increase in margin requirement may trigger a margin call and require either the account holder to deposit additional funds (equity), or liquidate current positions within a short period of time.

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