IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In re:	)	
	)	Chapter 11
PITTSBURGH CORNING	)	
CORPORATION	)	Case No. 00-22876 TPA
	)	
Reorganized Debtor.	)	Doc. No. ____

NOTICE OF FILING ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT OF THE PITTSBURGH CORNING CORPORATION ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020

The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust") hereby files its Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020 and an Annual Report for the period covered by the Audited Financial Statements. The Annual Report and Financial Statements are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Asbestos PI Trust Agreement, the Trust is providing copies of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements to the Trust Advisory Committee, the Futures Claimants Representative, and Reorganized PCC as well as the United States Trustee.

Dated: April 29, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

CAMPBELL & LEVINE, LLC

s/Philip E. Milch

Douglas A. Campbell (PA I.D. No. 23143)
Stanley E. Levine (PA I.D. No. 19819)
Philip E. Milch (PA I.D. No. 53519)
310 Grant Street, Suite 1700
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Tel: 412-261-0310/ Fax: 412-261-5066
Email: pmilch@camlev.com

-and-

Mark T. Hurford (No. 3299)
Kathleen Campbell Davis (No. 4229)
222 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1620
Wilmington, DE 19801
Tel: 302-426-1900/ Fax: 302-426-9947
Counsel to the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

{C1159312.1 }

EXHIBIT 1

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In re:	)	Chapter 11
	)	
PITTSBURGH CORNING CORPORATION,	)	Case No. 00-22876 TPA
	)	
	)	Doc. No. _____
Reorganized Debtor.	)	

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT
OF THE PITTSBURGH CORNING CORPORATION
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020

Jack Marionneaux, Andrew MacQueen, and Philip Pahigian, the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust"), created pursuant to the Modified Third Amended Plan of Reorganization of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (the "Plan"), submit this Annual Report, Financial Statements, and Claims Summary for the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Annual Report is to fulfill the reporting requirements of the Asbestos PI Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement") and to report to the Court on the actions taken by the Trustees on behalf of the Trust during the period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (the "Reporting Period").

Section 2.2(c) of the Trust Agreement provides:

The Trustees shall timely account to the Bankruptcy Court as follows:

> (i) The Trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Bankruptcy Court, as soon as available, and in any event within one hundred and twenty (120) days following the end of each fiscal year, an annual report containing *inter alia* financial statements of the Asbestos PI Trust (including, without limitation, a balance sheet of the Asbestos PI Trust

as of the end of such fiscal year and a statement of operations for such fiscal year) audited by a firm of independent certified public accountants selected by the Trustees and accompanied by an opinion of such firm as to the fairness of the financial statements' presentation of the cash and investments available for the payment of claims and as to the conformity of the financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles. The Trustees shall provide a copy of such report to the TAC[1], the Future Claimants' Representative, and Reorganized PCC when such reports are filed with the Bankruptcy Court.

(ii) Simultaneously with delivery of each set of financial statements referred to in Article 2.2(c)(i) above, the Trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Bankruptcy Court a report containing a summary regarding the number and type of claims disposed of during the period covered by the financial statements. The Trustees shall provide a copy of such report to the TAC, the Future Claimants' Representatives, and Reorganized PCC when such report is filed.

(iii) All materials required to be filed with the Bankruptcy Court by this Section 2.2(c) shall be available for inspection by the public in accordance with procedures established by the Bankruptcy Court and shall be filed with the Office of the United States Trustee for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The Trust Agreement further provides for the inclusion of a description of the amounts paid to the Trustees, the TAC, and the FCR in the accounts filed with the Bankruptcy Court and a description of any modification or amendments to the Trust Agreement or Trust Distribution Procedures (the "TDP"). See Sections 4.5(c), 5.6, 6.5, and 7.3.

II. BACKGROUND

On April 16, 2000, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation (the "Debtor"), filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code. On May 24, 2013, the Court entered an Order in these cases confirming the Plan. On September 30, 2014, the United

[1] Trust Advisory Committee

States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania affirmed the Bankruptcy Court's Confirmation Order. Certain parties appealed the judgment of the District Court to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Those appeals were voluntarily withdrawn, and the District Court's affirmation of the Confirmation Order became final in January 2016. On April 27, 2016 (the "Effective Date"), the Plan became effective and the Trustees began to manage the affairs of the Trust.

On or after the Effective Date, the Trust was funded as provided for in Section 9.1.3 of the Plan. The purpose of the Trust is to assume the liabilities of the Debtor and the Asbestos Protected Parties for all Channeled Asbestos PI Trust Claims, as defined in the Plan, and to use the assets and income of the Trust to pay both present and future asbestos claimants in accordance with the Trust Agreement and the Trust Distribution Procedures in such a way that holders of Channeled Asbestos PI Trust Claims are treated fairly, equitably, and reasonably in light of the finite assets available to satisfy such claims. See Trust Agreement, Section 1.2.

III. TRUST ADMINISTRATION

A. Trustees

Jack Marionneaux, Andrew MacQueen, and Philip Pahigian served as the Trustees of the Trust during the Reporting Period. Jack Marionneaux served as the Managing Trustee during the Reporting Period.

During the Reporting Period, the Trustees held formal meetings (in-person and virtually) in accordance with the requirements of the Trust Agreement. These meetings were designated as "regular meetings" under the Trust's By-laws. The meetings were attended by representatives of the TAC and the FCR. In addition to these formal meetings, the Trustees held regularly scheduled weekly teleconferences, met individually with Trust advisors virtually, held virtual executive

session and special purpose meetings, and devoted considerable time to Trust matters outside of scheduled meetings. Activities included monitoring and exercising oversight over the investment of Trust assets, processing of claims pursuant to the TDP and communicating with claimants regarding operations of the Trust.

B. Trust Officers

John Brophy served as the Trust's Executive Director during the Reporting Period.

C. Trust Advisory Committee

Steven Baron, Bryan Blevins, John D. Cooney, Bruce Mattock, Joseph F. Rice, Perry Weitz, and Steven Kazan served as Members of the Trust Advisory Committee (the "TAC Members") during the Reporting Period.

D. Futures Claimants' Representative

Lawrence Fitzpatrick served as the Futures Claimants' Representative (the "FCR") during the Reporting Period.

E. Claims Processing

During the Reporting Period, the Delaware Claims Processing Facility was engaged to process the Trust's claims. The terms of the Trust's ownership interest in the Delaware Claims Processing Facility are detailed in the Audited Financial Statements[2].

F. Investment Management

Cambridge Associates, LLC of Boston, Massachusetts served as the Trust's investment advisor. Cambridge Associates represents other asbestos settlement trusts and has experience advising such trusts regarding investment management. Cambridge Associates advises the Trustees on asset allocation, meeting liquidity needs, and the selection and oversight of individual

[2] Audited Financial Statements at Note 3.

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investment managers for the investable portions of the Trust's portfolio. The Trust Agreement sets forth certain general investment guidelines, primarily addressing credit quality and asset diversification. In accordance with the recommendation of Cambridge Associates, the currently anticipated liquidity needs, and the Trust's status as a "Qualified Settlement Fund" under Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code, the Trust's investable assets are generally allocated among investment categories in the following approximate percentages at year-end 2020: 44.0% of the Trust's invested assets are allocated to intermediate-term municipal bonds, 30.9% are allocated to short-term municipal bonds, 6.3% to U.S. equities, 7.1% to non-U.S. equities, 4.4% to global equity, and 7.4% to hedge funds. The Trust also had assets in cash or equivalents (short-term U.S. Treasuries or U.S. money market fund).

The Trust is invested in its hedge fund managers through commingled Limited Partnership vehicles. Limited Partnerships utilize independent third-party administrators and a separate custodian. Broadly speaking, the hedge fund program is intended to generate, over a full market cycle, close to equity-like returns with lower volatility and lower correlation to the rest of the Trust's portfolio. The other expected benefits of the hedge fund program are diversification (e.g., access to specialized strategies not otherwise available in the other equity or fixed income investments), superior performance (versus long-only equities) in down equity markets, and access to some of the most talented investment managers.

During the reporting period, the Trustees regularly met virtually and by telephone conference with Cambridge Associates to review investment performance and strategy, as well as to receive an update on the current market environment.

G. Counsel

Campbell & Levine, LLC of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Wilmington, Delaware continues to serve as general counsel to the Trust.

IV. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTING

A. Summary of Claims

1. Since Inception of Trust

The Trust began accepting and processing Unliquidated claims on March 21, 2017. As of December 31, 2020, the Trust had paid a total of 8,883 Pre-Petition Liquidated PI Trust Claims. Of the claims paid, there were 1,355 malignancy claims and 7,528 non-malignancy claims. After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $272.12 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Pre-Petition Liquidated PI Trust Claims. The malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Pre-Petition Liquidated PI Trust Claims paid in number was 1/6 and the malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Pre-Petition Liquidated Trust Claims in dollars paid was 5/9.

As of December 31, 2020, the Trust had received 655,043 Unliquidated PI Trust Claims and paid a total of 227,560 claims since the date of inception of the Trust. Of the claims paid, there were 46,191 malignancy claims and 181,369 non-malignancy claims. After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $2,172.65 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Unliquidated PI Trust Claims since the date of inception of the Trust. The malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Unliquidated PI Trust Claims paid in number was 1/4 and the malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Unliquidated Trust Claims in dollars paid was 2.83/1.

2. During the Reporting Period

During the Reporting Period, the Trust paid a total of 870 Pre-Petition Liquidated PI Trust Claims. Of the claims paid, there were 198 malignancy claims and 672 non-malignancy claims. After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $7.76 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Pre-Petition Liquidated PI Trust Claims. The malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Pre-Petition Liquidated PI Trust Claims paid in number was 2/7 and the malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Pre-Petition Liquidated Trust Claims in dollars paid was 1.38/1.

During the Reporting Period, the Trust received 126,653 Unliquidated PI Trust Claims. Out of the Trust's pending claims filed since inception, the Trust paid a total of 46,895 claims during the reporting period. Of the claims paid, there were 12,146 malignancy claims and 34,749 non-malignancy claims. After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $573.40 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Unliquidated PI Trust Claims. The malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Unliquidated PI Trust Claims paid in number was 1/3 and the malignant to non-malignant ratio of the Unliquidated Trust Claims in dollars paid was 3/1.

A summary of the claims processing procedures and policies may be found at the Trust website at www.pccasbestostrust.com.

B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Trust's audited financial statements for the Reporting Period are attached hereto as Exhibit "A." The financial statements were audited by BDO USA, LLP.

Date: April 29, 2021

CAMPBELL & LEVINE, LLC

s/Philip E. Milch
Douglas A. Campbell (PA I.D. No. 23143)
Stanley E. Levine (PA I.D. No. 19819)
Philip E. Milch (PA I.D. No. 53519)
310 Grant Street, Suite 1700
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Telephone: 412-261-0310
Facsimile: 412-261-5066
Email: dcampbell@camlev.com
Email: slevine@camlev.com
Email: pmilch@camlev.com

-and-

Mark T. Hurford (No. 3299)
Kathleen Campbell Davis (No. 4229)
222 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1620
Wilmington, DE 19801
Telephone: 302-426-1900
Facsimile 302-426-9947

Counsel to the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

EXHIBIT A

The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Financial Statements with Supplementary Information
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

The report accompanying these financial statements was issued by BDO USA, LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee.

The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Financial Statements
with Supplementary Information
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

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Tel: 703-893-0600
Fax: 703-893-2766
www.bdo.com

8401 Greensboro Drive
Suite 800
McLean, VA 22102

Independent Auditor's Report

Trustees
The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Opinion

We have audited the special-purpose financial statements of The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the Trust) (a common law Trust originally created under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania), which comprise the special-purpose statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets available for the payment of claims as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims and the special-purpose statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying special-purpose financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the Trust as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the special-purpose financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special-Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trust and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the special-purpose financial statements which describes the basis of accounting. As described in Note 2, the accompanying special-purpose financial statements were prepared by the Trust on a special-purpose basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As a result, the special-purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter. The special-purpose basis of accounting has been used in order to communicate the amount of net assets presently available to fund current and future claims.

BDO USA, LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership, is the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

BDO is the brand name for the BDO network and for each of the BDO Member Firms.

Responsibilities of Management for the Special-Purpose Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the special-purpose financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in Note 2 to the special-purpose financial statements. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of special-purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special-purpose financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the special-purpose financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special-Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special-purpose financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the special-purpose financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special-purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the special-purpose financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the special-purpose financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Matter - Restriction of Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Trust and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified party. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of this report which, upon filing with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is a matter of public record.

BDO USA, LLP

McLean, Virginia
April 26, 2021

Special-Purpose Financial Statements

The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets Available for the Payment of Claims

December 31,	2020	2019
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 151,638,799	$ 236,237,105
Investments		
Bonds	1,357,038,443	1,617,449,308
Equity securities	193,613,131	211,528,764
Alternative investments	269,666,206	238,353,013
Interest and dividends receivable	15,150,768	18,327,702
Tax refund receivable	36,573	-
Total assets	1,987,143,920	2,321,895,892
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses and accounts payable	636,322	1,921,233
Settled but unpaid claims	4,089,101	3,582,122
Total liabilities	4,725,423	5,503,355
Net assets available for the payment of claims	$ 1,982,418,497	$ 2,316,392,537

See accompanying notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

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The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for the Payment of Claims

Years Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Additions		
Initial funding	$ 129,994,718	$ 50,000,000
Insurance recoveries	14,282,574	52,806,111
Interest and dividend income, net	3,656,980	42,373,588
Net appreciation in fair value of investment securities	83,856,694	99,718,252
Net appreciation in fair value of alternative investments	31,254,041	32,219,196
Other income	6,102	150,998
Income tax refund	36,573	-
Total additions	263,087,682	277,268,145
Deductions		
Personal injury claims expenses	573,313,597	553,032,118
Prepetition personal injury claims expenses	8,019,472	5,048,003
Cimino settlement expenses	393,380	1,470,040
Operating expenses	8,611,546	9,123,990
Claims processing expenses	6,723,727	6,616,730
Total deductions	597,061,722	575,290,881
Decrease in net assets available for the payment of claims	(333,974,040)	(298,022,736)
Net assets available for the payment of claims		
Beginning of the year	2,316,392,537	2,614,415,273
End of the year	$ 1,982,418,497	$ 2,316,392,537

See accompanying notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Special-Purpose Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Decrease in net assets available for the payment of claims	$ (333,974,040)	$ (298,022,736)
Adjustments to reconcile decrease in net assets available for the payment of claims to net cash used in operating activities:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investment securities	(83,856,694)	(99,718,252)
Net appreciation in fair value of alternative investments	(31,254,041)	(32,219,196)
Amortization of premiums on bonds, net	55,973,239	35,714,975
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	3,176,934	5,277,501
Tax refund receivable	(36,573)	-
Funds held in escrow	-	5,000,000
Accrued expenses and accounts payable	(1,284,911)	(1,539,638)
Settled but unpaid claims	506,979	(159,991,893)
Total adjustments	(56,775,067)	(247,476,503)
Net cash used in operating activities	(390,749,107)	(545,499,239)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sales and maturities of bonds	882,991,147	1,182,662,196
Purchases of bonds	(612,380,160)	(605,228,306)
Sales of equity securities	118,352,449	68,874,693
Purchases of equity securities	(82,753,483)	(74,473,008)
Distributions/withdrawals from alternative investments	1,665,848	5,550,572
Purchases of alternative investments	(1,725,000)	(5,500,000)
Net cash provided by investing activities	306,150,801	571,886,147
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(84,598,306)	26,386,908
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	236,237,105	209,850,197
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$ 151,638,799	236,237,105

See accompanying notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

1. Description of the Trust

On April 16, 2000, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation ("PCC" or the "Debtor") filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code ("Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (the "Bankruptcy Court"). As of the filing date, PPG Industries, Inc. ("PPG") and Corning Incorporated ("Corning") each owned 50% of the common stock of PCC.

On January 29, 2009, following the filing of two previously unconfirmed plans, the Debtor filed its Modified Third Amended Plan of Reorganization jointly proposed by the Debtor, the Official Committee of Asbestos Creditors and the Future Claimants' Representative (the "Joint Plan"). On May 24, 2013, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order confirming the Joint Plan (the "Confirmation Order"). On September 30, 2014, the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania adopted, issued and affirmed the Confirmation Order (which Confirmation Order is now final and unappealable). On April 27, 2016, the Joint Plan became effective (the "Effective Date").

The essential elements of the Confirmed Plan included the creation of The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust") to assume all liabilities for and with respect to all Channeled Asbestos PI Trust Claims (hereafter, "Asbestos PI Trust Claims"), and to use (a) the assets contributed to the Trust pursuant to the Joint Plan by PCC, PPG, the PPG Participating Insurers, the PCC Settled Insurers and Corning, (b) any other assets that may be contributed or acquired by the Trust from time to time, and (c) the proceeds and income from such assets (collectively, the "Asbestos Trust Assets") to resolve all Asbestos PI Trust Claims in accordance with the Trust Agreement and the Trust Distribution Procedures in such a way that holders of such claims are treated fairly, equitably and reasonably in light of the limited assets available to satisfy such claims, and to otherwise comply in all respects with the requirements of a trust set forth in Section 524(g)(2)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Asbestos Trust Assets, as they relate to contributions from PPG, the PPG Participating Insurers and Corning, are limited to the contributions set forth in the PPG Trust Funding Agreement and the Corning Trust Funding Agreement, respectively.

The Trustees of the Trust are responsible for supervising and administering the Trust and utilizing the Trust's assets and income to pay the holders of all Asbestos PI Trust Claims in accordance with the terms of and the purposes set forth in the Trust Agreement and the Trust Distribution Procedures (TDP).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

The Trust's financial statements are prepared using special-purpose accounting methods adopted by the Trust, which differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The special-purpose accounting methods were adopted in order to communicate to the beneficiaries of the Trust the net assets available for the payment of claims and the related operating expenses of the Trust. Since the accompanying special-purpose financial statements are not based upon GAAP, the accounting treatment by other parties for these same transactions may differ as to timing and amount. The special-purpose accounting methods include the following:

- Assets are generally recorded when they are received by the Trust and are available for the payment of asbestos claims.

- Future fixed liabilities under contractual obligations and other agreements entered into by the Trust are recorded as deductions from net assets available for the payment of claims in the same period that such contractual obligations or agreements are signed. Under GAAP, liabilities and contractual obligations are recorded over the period that is benefited by the underlying contract or agreement.

- The full amounts of claims will be expensed in the period in which the confirmed claims are settled. A settled claim is a claim that has been allowed by the Trust and accepted by the claimant, with an approved release. Under GAAP, a liability would be recorded for an estimate of the amount to be paid for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported, and for those claims that have been submitted but not yet approved for payment by the Trust. There were settled but unpaid claims of $4,089,101 and $3,582,122 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total claims paid during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, aggregated $581,219,470 and $719,542,054, respectively.

- Payments for services to be received over an extended period in the future are expensed as paid because these amounts are no longer available for the payment of claims. Under GAAP, an asset would be recorded and amortized over the period in which the related benefits are received.

- Payments for property and equipment are expensed as incurred. Under GAAP, payments for property and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over the useful lives of the assets. To date, the Trust has incurred no expenses related to purchases of property and equipment.

- Income tax expense is estimated and recorded as incurred in the period in which certain income and expense items affect current federal income taxes payable. Under GAAP, the provision for income taxes is recorded based upon income reported for financial statement purposes, and federal and state income taxes both currently payable and changes in deferred taxes due to differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Under GAAP, deferred taxes include a provision for taxes attributable to changes in unrealized gains and losses on investments.

- Insurance recoveries are not recorded until the funds are received from the insurance carriers. These recoveries come from various insurance settlements, which were obtained by the Trust and related entities including Debtors and other affiliates and assigned to the Trust. The insurance policies cover, among other things, products and general liability claims. Future recoveries under such settlements have been assigned to the Trust pursuant to the Confirmed Plan. Under GAAP, insurance recoveries are recorded upon settlement and assurance of collectability.

- Under GAAP, for financial statement disclosure purposes all investments would be categorized based on the priority of inputs used to measure fair value. Under GAAP, inputs used in measuring fair value are categorized into three levels. Level 1 includes inputs that are based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets. Level 2 includes inputs that are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar investments in markets that are not active, or models based on valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the investment. Level 3 includes inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore

determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques. The accompanying special-purpose financial statements do not categorize investments into these levels.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the special-purpose accounting methods described above requires the Trust to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the special-purpose financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of additions and deductions to the net assets available for the payment of claims during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could have a material effect on the net assets available for the payment of claims.

Cash equivalents

The Trust considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Investment securities are stated at fair value. Fair value for investment securities, other than alternative investments, are based on quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments traded in active markets as of the date of the special-purpose financial statements. The fair value for alternative investments is based on the Trust's proportionate share of each fund's net assets, as reported as of the date of the special-purpose financial statements. The net appreciation or depreciation in fair value of investments in the accompanying special-purpose statement of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims consists of realized gains or losses on sales of investments and the changes in unrealized gains or losses on investments held. Investment income is recognized when earned. Interest and dividend income, net of investment expenses and amortization and accretion of bond premiums or discounts, are included in interest and dividend income, net in the accompanying special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims. Gains and losses on sales of investment securities are determined using the average cost method.

Accrued expenses and accounts payable

Accrued expenses and accounts payable consist of accruals and outstanding invoices associated with managing and operating the Trust.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses of the Trust are paid from the net assets available for the payment of claims when invoices are received.

Claims processing expenses

Claims processing expenses are paid from net assets available for the payment of claims when invoices are received.

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Income taxes

The Trust is classified as a Qualified Settlement Fund pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations thereunder (the Code). As a result, the Trust is subject to federal income taxes based on modified gross income, as defined by the Code. In the opinion of the Trustees and advisors, the Trust is not subject to state income taxes and, therefore, the special-purpose financial statements do not include any provision or liability for state income taxes. The Trust is generally no longer subject to income tax examinations by the Internal Revenue Service for the years ended December 31, 2016, and prior.

Income tax expense is estimated and includes amounts payable or receivable under current federal income taxes.

The Trust records income tax expense (or benefit) associated with amounts payable (or receivable) under current federal income taxes, and does not record a provision for (or benefit from) deferred taxes. Accordingly, there is no provision for deferred taxes associated with changes in cumulative unrealized gains and losses on investments (see Note 5). The income taxes associated with gains on investments will be recorded in the Trust's special-purpose financial statements when the net gains are realized (i.e. the securities are sold) and the taxes become currently payable.

Risks and uncertainties

The Trust's assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and investments in equity securities, bonds, and alternative investments. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained at financial institutions and, at times, balances may exceed federally insured limits. The Trust has never experienced any losses related to these balances. Amounts on deposit in excess of federally insured limits at December 31, 2020, approximate $1.8 million.

The Trust invests in a professionally managed portfolio that contains common shares of publicly traded companies in the United States of America and internationally, U.S. government obligations, money market funds, and alternative investments. Such investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the Trust's account balance and the amounts reported in the special-purpose statements of assets, liabilities and net assets available for the payment of claims.

3. Related Parties

On July 19, 2016, pursuant to an agreement with several other Qualified Settlement Trusts, the Trust became a member of the Delaware Claims Processing Facility (DCPF), a Delaware limited liability company whose purpose is to operate a claims processing facility for the processing of asbestos and other mass tort claims. In accordance with a Master Claims Processing Agreement, the Trust has engaged DCPF as the Trust's claims processor, and on March 20, 2017, DCPF began processing the Trust's Asbestos Claims. As a Member Trust, the Trust pays DCPF for claims processing services under a cost-sharing arrangement. Expenses charged to the Trust under this arrangement include start-up fees, direct labor expense, other direct expenses, and an allocation of common costs.

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During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Trust recorded expenses related to the operation of DCPF of $6,723,727 and $6,616,730, respectively. There were no amounts payable to DCPF at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

4. Funding Under Joint Plan of Reorganization

In accordance with the Joint Plan and the Confirmation Order, the Trust was funded with the Asbestos Trust Assets as follows:

(a) On December 19, 2000, the Bankruptcy Court authorized the establishment of the Interim Qualified Settlement Fund pursuant to Treasury Regulations issued under 26 U.S.C. 468B into which insurance proceeds would be deposited and maintained pending confirmation of a plan of reorganization. On the Effective Date, in accordance with Section 9.1.1 of the Joint Plan, the Debtor transferred all amounts in the Interim Qualified Settlement Fund to the Trust, which totaled $157,036,622.

(b) The Debtor and PPG received an insurance-related settlement with the KWELM Management Services Limited, as appointed run-off agent for Kingscroft Insurance Company Limited, Walbrook Insurance Company Limited, El Paso Insurance Company Limited, Lime Street Insurance Company Limited, Mutual Reinsurance Company Limited and Bermuda Fire & Marine Insurance Company Limited (collectively, the "KWELM Companies"). By order dated December 10, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court, in accordance with Treasury Regulations issued under 26 U.S.C. 468B, authorized the establishment of a qualified settlement fund (the "KWELM QSF") into which insurance proceeds were deposited and maintained until confirmation of a plan of reorganization. On May 2, 2016, in accordance with Section 9.1.3 of the Joint Plan, the Debtor transferred all amounts in the KWELM QSF to the Trust, which totaled $28,824,595.

(c) In accordance with Section 8.2.6 of the Joint Plan, the Debtor executed all instruments necessary and provided the Trust with 10,000 shares of common stock of PCC (PCC Shares), representing all of the outstanding equity interests of PCC. The Treasury Regulations issued pursuant to 486B require the Debtor to obtain a qualified appraisal with respect to the transfer of certain property, including the PCC Shares. The appraisal was used to determine the basis in the PCC Shares for Pittsburgh Corning Corporation as well as the contributed value of the PCC Shares for the Trust. The initial contributed value of the PCC Shares to the Trust was $444,000,000. On May 10, 2017, the Board of Directors of PCC declared a dividend payable in the amount of $47,885,850, which was received by the Trust the same day. In 2017, the Trust sold its ownership interest in PCC as described in Note 4(f) below.

(d) In accordance with Section 9.1.3 of the Joint Plan, the Trust was to receive the "PPG Trust Contribution" which is further defined as the contributions to the Trust made by and/or on behalf of the PPG Entities, the PPG Affiliates, the PPG-Affiliated Parties, the PPG Participating Insurer Entities and the PPG Non-Participating Insurer Entities, as set forth in the PPG Trust Funding Agreement. The PPG Trust Contribution fully resolves and satisfies the alleged and disputed liabilities of PPG Entities, the PPG Affiliates, and the PPG-Affiliated Parties for the Asbestos PI Trust Claims. However, it is not binding and does not have a collateral estoppel effect on the PPG Non-Participating Insurers in any insurance coverage litigation regarding the insurance coverage obligations of the PPG Non-Participating Insurers. The PPG Trust Funding Agreement contained certain conditions precedent that were

satisfied or waived that ultimately required PPG to make the following contributions to the Trust:

i. PPG was required to make cash contributions to the Trust in accordance with the PPG Note Agreement between PPG and the Trust. The PPG Note Agreement was executed on April 27, 2016 and required annual payments through June 30, 2023 totaling $824,850,360. The PPG Note Agreement also allowed for prepayment of the Note at any time by paying to the Trust an amount equal to the net present value (determined using a discount rate of 5.5% per annum) of the then remaining unpaid payments. On June 9, 2016, the Trust received $763,882,391 representing payment in full for the PPG Note Agreement, after factoring in the allowed 5.5% discount rate.

ii. PPG was required to issue or transfer to the Trust either 1,388,889 restricted shares of PPG's common stock or the cash equal to the value of 1,388,889 shares of PPG common stock, calculated on the basis of the average daily closing price of such stock on the New York Stock Exchange for a 20-day trading period ending on the third business day prior to the Funding Effective Date. On June 9, 2016, the Trust received a contribution of 2,777,778 shares of PPG common stock (as a result of a stock split that occurred on June 12, 2015, at PPG Industries, Inc.). On the date of transfer to the Trust, the 2,777,778 shares of PPG common stock were valued at $308,194,469. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust received additional cash dividends on its investment in PPG common stock totaling $2,222,222. On various dates in June 2017 and July 2017, the Trust sold all of its shares of its investment in PPG stock such that as of December 31, 2017, the Trust's investment in PPG common stock was $0. The Trust recorded a realized gain on the sale of the PPG shares in the amount of $1,012,214 in 2017.

iii. On the Funding Effective Date (June 9, 2016) in accordance with the PPG Trust Funding Agreement, PPG transferred to the Trust its 50% ownership interest in PCE. The initial contributed value of PPG's interest in PCE was $223,100,000 based on the value reported on PPG's §1.468B-3 Statement as is required to be filed under the Treasury Regulations. In 2017, the Trust sold its ownership interest in PCE as described in Note 4(f) below.

(e) In accordance with Section 9.1.3 of the Joint Plan, the Trust was to receive the "Corning Trust Contribution", which is further defined as the contributions to the Trust made by and/or on behalf of the Corning Entities, the Corning Affiliates, the Corning-Affiliated Parties and/or the Corning Insurers, as set forth in the Corning Trust Funding Agreement. The Corning Trust Contribution fully resolves and satisfies the alleged and disputed liabilities of the Corning Entities, the Corning Affiliates, and the Corning-Affiliated Parties for the Asbestos PI Trust Claims; however, it is not binding and does not have a collateral estoppel effect on the Corning Insurers in any insurance coverage litigation regarding the insurance coverage obligations of the Corning Insurers. The Corning Trust Funding Agreement contained certain conditions precedent that were satisfied or waived that ultimately required Corning to make the following contributions to the Trust.

i. Corning is required to make contributions to the Trust in installments as outlined in the Corning Trust Funding Agreement. The installments may be made by Corning in cash or, at its sole and exclusive election, by transfer or issuance of the cash

equivalent of such installment in restricted shares of Corning's common stock, the issuance and resale of which shall be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Corning Registration Rights Agreement. The number of shares to be issued to the Trust for any installment made in shares will be equal to the installment amount due on each date divided by the closing price of Corning common stock on the New York Stock Exchange two days prior to the relevant installment date. The Corning Trust Funding Agreement outlines the required installment payments as follows: $70,000,000 on June 9, 2017; $35,000,000 on June 9, 2018; $50,000,000 on June 9, 2019; $35,000,000 on June 9, 2020; $50,000,000 on June 9, 2021; and on June 9, 2022, $50,000,000 less any Direct Claim Costs and any Future Direct Claims Costs, which will be deposited into an escrow account. Prior to the six year anniversary of the Funding Effective Date (June 9, 2022), Corning is required to deposit an amount equal to the lesser of the Future Direct Claim Costs or $50,000,000 in an escrow account pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement, and Corning and/or the Trust will be entitled to payment of the escrowed funds pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement. With regard to the installment payments, the Corning Trust Funding Agreement allows for Corning to accelerate the payment of any installment in whole or in part at a per annum discount rate of 5.5% as of the accelerated payment date. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Trust received $50,000,000 in required payments. On June 8, 2020, the Trust received $35,000,000 in required payments, and on December 21, 2020, accelerated installment payments were received from Corning totaling $94,994,718, representing payment in full for the Corning Note Agreement, after factoring in the allowed 5.5% discount rate. These receipts are recorded as initial funding in the special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims.

ii. On the Funding Effective Date in accordance with the Corning Trust Funding Agreement, Corning transferred to the Trust its 50% ownership interest in PCE. The initial contributed value of Corning's interest in PCE was $223,100,000 based on the value reported on Corning's §1.468B-3 Statement as is required to be filed under the Treasury Regulations. In 2017, the Trust sold its ownership interest in PCE as described in Note 4(f) below.

(f) On May 12, 2017, the Trust entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement for the sale of PCC (see Note 4(c) above) and PCE (see Notes 4(d)(iii) and 4(e)(ii) above) to Owens Corning. The Stock Purchase Agreement contained customary terms and conditions for preliminary and final purchase price calculations, representations and warranties, covenants, closing conditions and post-closing liabilities.

On June 27, 2017, the Trust consummated the sale of PCC and PCE to Owens Corning. Upon closing, the Trust received $558,569,625 of which $322,401,691 was allocated to the sale of the shares of PCC and $236,167,934 was allocated to sale of the shares of PCE in accordance with the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement.

In addition to payment of the Purchase Price to the Trust, Owens Corning also funded (a) an escrow account in the amount of $15,000,000 to secure payment by the Trust of any financial obligations, if any, due to post-closing adjustments of the Purchase Price and unpaid taxes of PCC and PCE that are attributable to pre-closing periods (the "Adjustment Escrow") and a separate escrow in the amount of $2,900,000 to secure liabilities incurred by the Trust

with respect to breaches of the representations and warranties made by the Trust in the Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Indemnity Escrow").

On October 3, 2017, upon completion of the calculation of various balances as of the closing date in accordance with the Stock Purchase Agreement, the Trust and Owens Corning agreed to a final closing statement, pursuant to which the Purchase Price was adjusted upwards. The Trust subsequently received an additional payment in the amount of $3,946,345 from Owens Corning and $10,000,000 was released from the Adjustment Escrow to the Trust. Upon receipt of the funds in the aggregate amount of $12,746,284, after giving effect of related expenses, the Trust recorded a gain on the sale of $32,246,883. Of that gain, $2,088,237 was attributed to the sale of PCC and $30,158,646 was attributed to the sale of PCE.

On December 27, 2018, the $2,900,000 held in the Indemnity Escrow was released to the Trust, and on January 2, 2019, the $5,000,000 held in the Adjustment Escrow was released to the Trust.

5. Investment Securities

Investments in bonds and equity securities consist of the following at December 31:

	2020			
Description	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds	$ 1,295,888,713	$ 61,149,730	$ -	$ 1,357,038,443
Equity securities	109,004,874	84,608,257		193,613,131
	$ 1,404,893,587	$ 145,757,987	$ -	$ 1,550,651,574

	2019			
Description	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds	$ 1,628,781,860	$ 9,063,357	$ (20,395,909)	$ 1,617,449,308
Equity securities	152,564,386	58,964,378	-	211,528,764
	$ 1,781,346,246	$ 68,027,735	$ (20,395,909)	$ 1,828,978,072

Net appreciation in the fair value of investment securities of $83,856,694 and $99,718,252 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, consists of the net change in unrealized gains (losses) and net realized losses from investment sales.

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Net unrealized gains and losses

The net change in unrealized gains and (losses) from market appreciation (depreciation) is comprised of the following investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Bonds	$ 72,482,282	$ 47,656,782
Equity securities	25,643,879	46,212,149
	$ 98,126,161	$ 93,868,931

Net realized gains and losses

Net realized gains and (losses) from investment sales consist of the following for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Bonds	$ (6,308,921)	$ 13,046,351
Equity securities	(7,960,546)	(7,197,030)
	$ (14,269,467)	$ 5,849,321

Summary of changes in alternative investments

The table below sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Trust's alternative investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	$ 238,353,013	$ 206,184,389
Purchases	1,725,000	5,500,000
Distributions/withdrawals	(1,665,848)	(5,550,572)
Net change in fair value	31,254,041	32,219,196
Balance at the end of the year	$ 269,666,206	$ 238,353,013

Alternative investment categories

The major categories of the Trust's alternative investments, including general information related to each category, are as follows:

	Fair Value 2020	Fair Value 2019	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	First/Next Redemption	Notice Period (days)	Gate
(a) Risk arbitrage fund	$ 20,285,273	$ 19,472,405	Monthly	February 28, 2021	45	0%
(b) Multi-strategy fund	18,908,403	17,613,201	Semi-annually	June 30, 2021	65	10%
(b) Multi-strategy fund	21,436,529	18,246,665	25% Quarterly	March 31, 2021	90	0%
(c) Energy, commodities, special opportunities fund	61,354	1,642,943	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	None
(d) Periodic payment receivables fund	49,871,569	44,545,957	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	None
(e) Appraisal rights fund	-	94,219	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	None
(f) Total return mutual fund	18,794,569	17,945,501	Daily	January 4, 2021	1	None
(g) Special opportunities fund	6,107,701	6,149,572	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	None
(g)Special opportunities fund	1,434,456	-	Not eligible	Not eligible	N/A	None
(h) International equity fund	51,963,240	47,594,026	Twice monthly	January 14, 2021	5	None
(h) International equity fund	48,091,082	36,927,814	Monthly	January 31, 2021	5	25%
(h) International equity fund	32,712,030	28,120,710	Monthly	January 7, 2021	0	None
	$269,666,206	$238,353,013				

(a) The alternative investment in this category seeks to generate rates of return with a relatively low correlation to most major market indices. The investment strategy for this fund involves investing in the securities of companies involved in significant transactions, including mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, exchange offers, divestitures, spin-offs, and other corporate events. Using these strategies, the fund typically seeks to profit from the successful completion of a transaction by purchasing securities at a discount to the value that is expected to be realized if the transaction is completed.

(b) Alternative investments within this category use a variety of strategies to diversify risks and reduce volatility. These strategies include seeking capital appreciation through event-driven investments that seek to exploit situations in which announced or anticipated events create opportunities to invest in securities and other financial instruments at a discount to their exit values. Other strategies of funds in this category include investing in mergers and acquisitions, initial public offerings, opportunistic refinancings, credit investing, real estate, direct investments, long/short investing, spinoffs, bankruptcies, and restructurings.

(c) The alternative investment in this category seeks to provide investors with risk-adjusted returns comprised of current income and appreciation by investing in fixed income securities, equities, derivatives and other public and private securities related to the distressed energy and commodity sector. Fund investments may also include various hedging strategies to mitigate commodity risk for the fund including indexes, individual positions, outright commodity prices and capital arbitrage trades.

(d) The alternative investment in this category seeks to generate risk-adjusted intermediate and long-dated cash flow producing returns by investing in period payment receivables. The assets permitted by the fund include: (1) period-certain and life-contingent structured settlement payment rights; (2) life insurance policies and/or other instruments that hedge the mortality risk of the lives of claimants related to life-contingent structured settlement payment rights; and (3) state lottery prize payments in certain states.

(e) This alternative investment's objective is to generate high risk-adjusted returns. The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by constructing a portfolio of investments in companies involved in publicly announced mergers, acquisitions, or other corporate transactions where statutory "appraisal" or "dissent" rights will be triggered and where the investment manager determines that the proposed transaction consideration undervalues the target security.

(f) This alternative investment's objective is total return. The fund invests in a core portfolio generally comprised on an approximately equal mix of equity securities and cash equivalents. The Fund's equity investments will generally consist of a diversified portfolio of common stocks that seeks to approximate the pretax total return performance of the S&P500® Index. The fund's cash equivalent investments consist primarily of U.S. Treasury securities with a maximum remaining maturity of one year. The fund will write (sell) call options on the S&P 500® Index on substantially the full value of the fund's equity securities and write (sell) put options on the S&P 500® Index on substantially the full value of the Fund's cash equivalent holdings.

(g) The alternative investments' objective are to invest in private and public securities and other financial instruments of companies that: (i) are (or are perceived to be) experiencing financial distress or are overleveraged; (ii) are attempting to complete an out-of-court restructuring; (iii) are involved in a bankruptcy, liquidation or similar proceeding; and/or (iv) are involved in substantial litigation.

(h) The international equity funds within this category invest primarily in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants, participation notes, depository receipts, convertible bonds, and other securities which are convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities. The objective of these funds is to achieve growth of capital through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of international securities comprising both equity securities traded in financial markets located in Europe, Australasia, and the Far East. The securities within the funds invest in securities listed or traded on a regulated market; however, up to ten percent of the net asset value of the funds may be invested in transferrable securities which are not listed or traded on a regulated market. Certain alternative investments are made through limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and subscriptions. Under the terms of these arrangements, the Trust is obligated to remit additional funding periodically as capital calls are exercised by the manager. These funds have a limited existence, and such arrangements may provide for annual extensions for the purposes of disposing of portfolio positions and returning capital to investors. However, depending on market conditions,

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the inability to execute the fund's strategy, and other factors, a manager may extend the term of a fund beyond its original anticipated existence or may wind the fund down prematurely. As a result, the timing and amount of future capital liquidity calls expected to be exercised in any particular future year is uncertain. Unfunded commitments will be funded either by cash available in the investment portfolio or by liquidating other investments based on the Trust's assessment. The aggregate amount of unfunded commitments as of December 31, 2020, was $19,675,000 across three different investments.

6. Cimino Settlement

After the closing of the case, several law firms representing more than 2,200 former members of the Cimino Class (the "Cimino Claimants") informed the Trust that they intended to file over 2,200 Claims with the Trust arising out of the matter of Cimino et. al. v. Raymark Industries, Inc. et. al., No. 1:86 CV 0456, a case filed in 1986 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas (the "Cimino Claims"), asserting that the Cimino Claims are Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims under § 5.2 of the TDP. PCC was a defendant in that case. As a result, on March 17, 2017, the Trust filed a Motion to Reopen Chapter 11 Case Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 350 for the Limited Purpose of Clarifying and Interpreting Certain Provisions of the Trust Distribution Procedures Relating to Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims (the "Motion to Reopen") simultaneously with a Motion for Clarification Regarding "Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims". The FCR supported the Trust's motion. On May 17, 2017, the Court entered a Mediation Referral Order referring the dispute to mediation. The parties reached a Settlement Agreement and on October 10, 2017, the Trust withdrew its original Motion to Reopen in favor of the Parties' Joint Motion to Re-Open Chapter 11 Case for the Limited Purpose of Approval of Settlement Agreement. The Order approving the Settlement Agreement between the Parties was entered on November 9, 2017. The Settlement Agreement provided that the parties were to resolve the issue of whether the Cimino Claims are Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims or Unliquidated Claims with the payment of a "Low Amount" upon the effective date of the Settlement Agreement and an additional "High Amount," depending on the outcome of an arbitration proceeding. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, on the effective date of the Settlement Agreement the Trust paid the Cimino Claimants $37,900,000, less the amount allocated for those who opted out or did not return a Release and Indemnity Agreement. The arbitration hearing was held October 29, 2018, in Washington, D.C. before three retired Federal District Court Judges. The arbitrators concluded that the Cimino Claimants do have Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims under § 5.2(a) of the Trust Distribution Procedures. After the decision of the arbitration panel and pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Trust paid the Cimino Claimants an additional $140,600,000, less the amount allocated for those who opted out or did not return a Release and Indemnity Agreement. The total paid to Cimino Claimants during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is included in the "Cimino settlement expenses" in the special-purpose statement of net assets available for the payment of claims.

7. Income Taxes

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Trust did not make any estimated tax payments and recorded no income tax expense.

On December 22, 2017, Congress passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the 2017 Tax Act) which reduced the income tax rate from 39.6% to 37% and modified the rules regarding the usability of certain net operating losses for the Trust beginning on January 1, 2018. As of December 31, 2017, the Trust had not generated any operating losses to offset future taxable income. As of December 31, 2020, the Trust had utilized its available net operating loss carryforwards that were generated after January

1, 2018. Net operating loss carryforwards generated after January 1, 2018, do not expire but can only be used to offset up to 80% of taxable income in future years as part of the 2017 Tax Act. In addition, there are no net operating loss carryback provisions under the 2017 Tax Act. As of December 31, 2020, the Trust has approximately $33,000,000 of net capital loss carryforwards available to offset future capital gains. These net capital loss carryforwards will expire, if not utilized, on various dates through 2025. Capital loss carryforwards created after January 1, 2018, may be carried back for three years and carried forward for five years. Capital loss carrybacks and carryforwards cannot create a net operating loss.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the estimated deferred tax liability associated with unrealized gains on investments was approximately $53,900,000 and $17,600,000,respectively.

As disclosed in Note 2 to the special-purpose financial statements, the Trust does not record a provision for (or benefit from) deferred taxes. Accordingly, there is no provision for deferred taxes associated with net operating loss carryforwards, net capital loss carryforwards, or cumulative unrealized gains and losses on investments.

8. Insurance Recoveries

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Trust received insurance recoveries from insurers in the amount of $14,282,574 and $52,806,111, respectively. Under the terms of settlement agreements with certain insurance companies, the Trust may be entitled to future insurances recoveries. In accordance with the Trust's accounting policies, such insurance recoveries are recorded as additions to net assets available for the payment of claims when the funds are received from the insurance companies.

9. Contingent Liabilities

The Plan Documents (as defined in the Confirmed Plan) subject the Trust to certain reimbursement and indemnification obligations that may result in future claims against the Trust. The probability of such claims cannot be reasonably determined. Accordingly, no associated liability has been recorded in the accompanying special-purpose financial statements. Such claims, if any, are not expected to be material. The Trust has obtained insurance for purposes of supporting its obligation to indemnify the Trustees.

10. Liability for Asbestos Claims

The settled but unpaid claims liability at December 31, 2020 and 2019 consists of personal injury claims that were settled and approved for payment by the Trust, but unpaid as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. These amounts were included in settled but unpaid claims in the accompanying special-purpose statements of asset, liabilities, and net assets available for the payment of claims, and in personal injury claim expenses in the accompanying special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The ultimate number of Asbestos PI Trust Claims to be filed and the liability for all such claims is uncertain at this time. The net assets available for the payment of claims at December 31, 2020 and 2019, represents funding available for all Asbestos PI Trust Claims for which no fixed liability has yet been established. The net assets available for the payment of claims at December 31, 2020 and 2019, may or may not be sufficient to meet all future obligations of the trust.

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11. Trust Liability Insurance

The Trust purchased liability insurance requiring premiums of $501,440 and $27,000 during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The current policy term is from April 26, 2020 through April 26, 2022. The Trust's accounting policy is to expense in the current period any amounts that will not be available to pay future Asbestos PI Trust Claims or expenses of the Trust. Accordingly, $501,440 and $27,000 was recorded as a deduction in net assets available for the payment of claims during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

12. Trustees, Trust Advisory Committee, Future Claimants' Representative and Delaware Claims Processing Facility Board of Managers

Fees and expenses of the Trustees, Trust Advisory Committee, Future Claimants' Representative, and related counsels, and the Delaware Claims Processing Facility (DCPF) Board of Managers for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were:

	2020			
	Fees	Retainer	Expenses	Total
Trustees	$ 637,285	$ 194,928	$ 4,875	$ 837,088
Future Claimants' Representative	15,540	-	-	15,540
Future Claimants' Representative Counsel	30,512	-	300	30,812
Trust Advisory Committee	1,700	-	145	1,845
Trust Advisory Committee Counsel	43,692	-	110	43,802
DCPF Board of Managers	52,277	-	-	52,277
	$ 781,006	$ 194,928	$ 5,430	$ 981,364

	2019			
	Fees	Retainer	Expenses	Total
Trustees	$ 763,896	$ 198,120	$ 34,151	$ 996,167
Future Claimants' Representative	16,740	-	-	16,740
Future Claimants' Representative Counsel	66,971	-	3,286	70,257
Trust Advisory Committee	3,005	-	491	3,496
Trust Advisory Committee Counsel	74,529	-	1,578	76,107
DCPF Board of Managers	58,967	-	-	58,967
	$ 984,108	$ 198,120	$ 39,506	$ 1,221,734

The above amounts are included in operating expenses in the special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

13. COVID-19 and the CARES Act

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the COVID-19 outbreak) and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The Trust faces various risks related to the global outbreak of COVID-19, and the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve as of the date of this report. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected global economic activity and greatly contributed to significant volatility in financial markets through the date of issuance of these special-purpose financial statements. The Trustees, Trust advisors, and management of the Trust are actively monitoring the impact of this global situation on the Trust's financial condition and operations. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global responses to curb its spread, the Trust is not able to estimate the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on its financial condition and operations.

In addition, on March 27, 2020, the President of the United States signed into law the "Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act". The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions for an elective five-year carryback of net operating losses (NOLs) generated in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021. Taxpayers may elect to relinquish the entire five-year carryback period with respect to a particular year's NOL, with the election being irrevocable once made. In addition, the 80% limitation on NOL deductions arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 has temporarily been pushed to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020. The CARES Act also appropriated funds for the SBA Paycheck Protection Program loans that are forgivable in certain situations to promote continued employment, as well as Economic Injury Disaster Loans to provide liquidity to small businesses harmed by COVID-19.

The Trustees, Trust advisors, and management of the Trust continue to examine the impact that the CARES Act may have on the Trust's long term financial condition and operations.

14. Subsequent Events

The Trust has evaluated its December 31, 2020 special-purpose financial statements for subsequent events through April 26, 2021, the date the special-purpose financial statements were available to be issued. The Trust is not aware of any subsequent events which would require recognition or disclosure in the special-purpose financial statements.

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Supplementary Information

Tel: 703-893-0600
Fax: 703-893-2766
www.bdo.com

8401 Greensboro Drive
Suite 800
McLean, VA 22102

Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

Trustees
The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Our audits of the special-purpose financial statements included in the preceding section of this report were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on those special-purpose statements as a whole. The supplementary information presented in the following section of this report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the special-purpose financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the special-purpose financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the special-purpose financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the special-purpose financial statements or to the special-purpose financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the special-purpose financial statements as a whole.

BDO USA, LLP

McLean, Virginia
April 26, 2021

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The Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Supplementary Schedules of Operating Expenses

Years Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Investment advisory and management fees	$ 3,464,010	$ 3,768,493
Consulting services	2,369,825	2,586,210
Trustee fees, retainer, and expenses	837,088	996,167
General legal fees	777,858	1,003,303
Trust liability insurance	501,440	27,000
Accounting, finance and tax fees	368,590	377,674
Trust meeting fees and expenses	78,068	85,612
Future Claimants' Representative consulting services	70,391	53,964
DCPF Board of Managers	52,277	58,967
Trust Advisory Committee Counsel fees and expenses	43,802	76,107
Future Claimants' Representative Counsel fees and expenses	30,812	70,257
Future Claimants' Representative fees and expenses	15,540	16,740
Trust Advisory Committee fees and expenses	1,845	3,496
Total operating expenses	$ 8,611,546	$ 9,123,990

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IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In re:	)	
	)	Chapter 11
PITTSBURGH CORNING	)	
CORPORATION	)	Case No. 00-22876 TPA
	)	
Reorganized Debtor.	)	Doc. No. ____

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify under penalty of perjury that on April 29, 2021, the *Notice of Filing of Annual Report and Account filed by the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Asbestos Personal Injury Settlement Trust for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2020* was served on the parties below by electronic mail, unless otherwise indicated, as shown:

Steven T. Baron, Esquire
Baron & Budd, PC
3102 Oak Lawn Avenue, Suite 1100
Dallas, TX 75219-4281
Email: sbaron@baronbudd.com

Bryan O. Blevins, Esquire
Provost & Umphrey Law Firm LLP
490 Park Street
Beaumont, TX 77701
Email: bblevins@provostumphrey.com

John D. Cooney, Esquire
Cooney & Conway
120 N. LaSalle St., 30th Fl.
Chicago, IL 60602
Email: jcooney@cooneyconway.com

Bruce E. Mattock, Esquire
Goldberg, Persky & White PC
11 Stanwix Street, Suite 1800
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Email: bmattock@gpwlaw.com

Joseph F. Rice, Esquire
Motley Rice LLC
28 Bridgeside Blvd.
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465
Email: jrice@motleyrice.com

Perry Weitz, Esquire
Weitz & Luxenberg, P.C.
700 Broadway
New York, NY 10003-9536
Email: pweitz@weitzlux.com

Steven Kazan, Esquire
Kazan McClain Satterley & Greenwood PLC
55 Harrison Street, Suite 400
Oakland, CA 94607
Email: skazan@kazanlaw.com

Lawrence Fitzpatrick
100 American Metro Blvd., Suite 108
Hamilton, NJ 08619
Email: lfitzpatrick@theccr.com

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Ann McMillan, Esquire
Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered
One Thomas Circle, NW, Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20005-5802
Email: amcmillan@capdale.com

James J. Patton, Esquire
Edwin J. Harron, Esquire
Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor LLP
Rodney Square
1000 North King Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
Email: jpatton@ycst.com
Email: eharron@ycst.com

Office of the United States Trustee
Attention: Norma L. Hildenbrand Esquire
970 Liberty Center
1001 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Email: norma.l.hildenbrand@usdoj.gov

Rosalie J. Bell Esquire
Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
800 Presque Isle Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15239-2799
Email: rose_bell@pghcorning.com

Andrew Muha, Esquire
Reed Smith LLP
Reed Smith Centre
225 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Email: amuha@reedsmith.com

Amy Brockman
Ankura Consulting Group LLC
1220 19th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
Email: amy.brockman@ankura.com

Hon. A. Andrew MacQueen (Ret.)
2025 Arundel Place
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
Email: aamacqueen@aol.com

Philip A. Pahigian
6 Stonehedge Court
Little Silver, NJ 07739-1804
Email: ppahigian@comcast.net

Hon. Jack Marionneaux (Ret.)
5088 Audobon Lane
St. Francisville, LA 70775
Email: jmarionneaux@bellsouth.net

Dated: April 29, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

CAMPBELL & LEVINE, LLC

s/Philip E. Milch
Douglas A. Campbell (PA I.D. No. 23143)
Stanley E. Levine (PA I.D. No. 19819)
Philip E. Milch (PA I.D. No. 53519)
310 Grant Street, Suite 1700
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Tel: 412-261-0310/ Fax: 412-261-5066
Email: pmilch@camlev.com

Counsel for the Trust

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