

# Qualified Default Investment Alternative (QDIA) Notice

Plan Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Plan ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Plan Year Beginning: \_\_\_\_\_

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Your Employer is providing this notice to satisfy its fiduciary duty to inform you how it will invest your accounts **if you do not make an investment election**. If you have previously made an investment election, you can disregard this notice.

**Right to direct investment.** This notice advises you that as a Participant (including a Beneficiary of a deceased Participant or an alternate payee) in the Plan, you have the right to direct the investment of some or all of your Plan account assets. You can elect how the Plan should invest your directed account(s) by logging onto [www.BenefitsForYou.com](http://www.BenefitsForYou.com).

**Default investment.** If you **do not** elect how the Plan should invest your directed account(s), the Plan Fiduciary will invest your directed account(s), including future contributions, in the “default” investment(s) selected by the Plan Fiduciary.

## **Name of QDIA**

**Description of the default investment.** Please reference the fund fact sheet(s) following this notice for the investment objectives, fund allocation breakdown, and expenses of the fund(s). Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the QDIA will perform in the future.

Your year of birth and the assumed retirement age of 65 is used to determine your appropriate age-based default investment.

**Right to alternative investment.** Even if the Plan Fiduciary invests some or all of your directed account(s) in the default investment, you have the continuing right to direct the investment of your directed account(s) in one or more of the other investment choices available to you. You may change your investments daily by logging onto [www.BenefitsForYou.com](http://www.BenefitsForYou.com). You are entitled to invest in any of the other investment options without incurring a financial penalty.

**Where to go for further investment information.** You can obtain further information about all of your Plan’s investment options in your Enrollment Booklet (if enrolling by paper form), by logging onto [www.BenefitsForYou.com](http://www.BenefitsForYou.com), by contacting the Participant Service Center at 800-999-8786, or by contacting your Plan Administrator (Employer).

# BlackRock LifePath® Index Retire K LIRKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod Incm TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★★★

Out of 150 Target-Date Retirement funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

High

## Morningstar Risk

Above Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index Retirement Fund Custom Benchmark.

## Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

## Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual 06-30-23	0.06

## Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

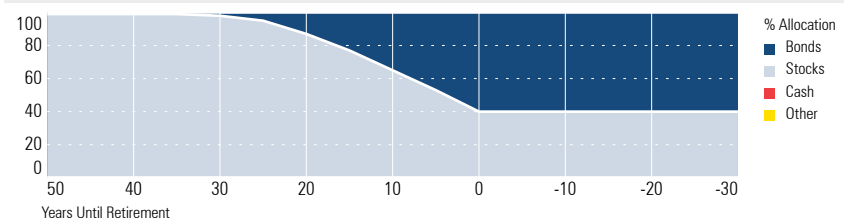
## Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod Incm TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target of moderate income. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

## Category Description: Target-Date Retirement

Retirement income portfolios provide a mix of stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors already in or entering retirement. These portfolios tend to be managed to more of a conservative asset-allocation strategy. These portfolios aim to provide investors with steady income throughout retirement.

## Allocation of Assets



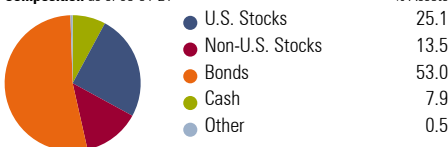
## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	4.15	11.16	8.84	7.47	7.14	6.34
Benchmark Return %	4.83	11.61	7.97	6.72	6.23	5.50
Category Average %	3.38	9.04	7.03	5.92	5.61	5.00
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	150	120	78	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	4.15	11.16	8.84	7.47	7.14	6.34
Standardized Return %	4.15	11.16	8.84	7.47	7.14	6.34

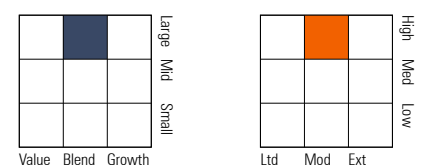
**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21

### Composition as of 08-31-21



### Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(EQ) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



### Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21

Holdings	% Assets
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index K	51.39
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx K	21.63
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	13.17
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	7.87
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	3.62
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	2.47
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.04
Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	20.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	8,973.50

### Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21

Sectors	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	39.14	30.94
Basic Materials	4.15	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.20	12.10
Financial Services	14.22	14.11
Real Estate	9.57	2.58
Sensitive	40.49	47.05
Communication Services	8.23	11.29
Energy	3.16	2.75
Industrials	10.24	8.38
Technology	18.86	24.63
Defensive	20.35	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.05	6.21
Healthcare	11.90	13.34
Utilities	2.40	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Inflation-Protected Securities, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, High-Yield Securities, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Preferred Stocks, Repurchase Agreements, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Fixed-Income Securities, Dollar Rolls, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Variable-Rate Securities, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

# Important Disclosures

The Investment Profile is supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

## Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

## Sales Fees

Also known as loads, sales fees list the maximum level of initial (front-end) and deferred (back-end) sales charges imposed by a fund. The scales of minimum and maximum charges are taken from a fund's prospectus. Because fees change frequently and are sometimes waived, it is wise to examine the fund's prospectus carefully for specific information before investing.

## 12b1 Expense %

A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

## Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

## Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar

may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

## Sector Weightings

Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

## Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact

# Important Disclosures

because it is included in all three rating periods.

For private funds, the Morningstar Rating presented is hypothetical, because Morningstar does not independently analyze private funds. Rather, the rating is assigned as a means to compare these funds with the universe of mutual funds that Morningstar rates. The evaluation of this investment does not affect the retail mutual fund data published by Morningstar.

## Morningstar Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2025 K LIBKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2025 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★

Out of 204 Target-Date 2025 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Average

## Morningstar Risk

Below Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2025 Fund Custom Benchmark.

### Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

### Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual 06-30-23	0.06

### Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

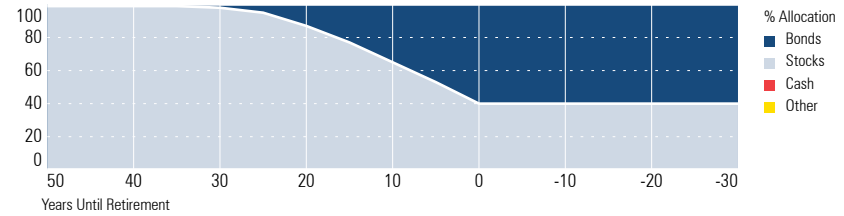
### Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2025 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2025. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Category Description: Target-Date 2025

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2021-2025) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets

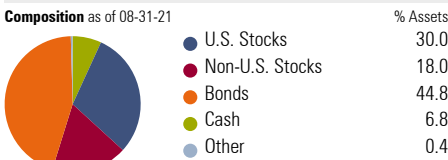


## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	5.48	14.24	9.48	8.89	9.04	7.48
Benchmark Return %	5.93	16.07	10.15	9.35	9.57	7.83
Category Average %	6.08	15.51	9.19	8.87	9.15	7.09
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★	★★★	★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	204	163	90	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	5.48	14.24	9.48	8.89	9.04	7.48
Standardized Return %	5.48	14.24	9.48	8.89	9.04	7.48

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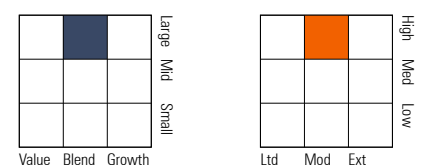
## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21



### Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21

Holdings	% Assets
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	42.32
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx Inv A	27.06
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	17.76
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	7.29
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	3.13
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	2.43
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.20
Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	16.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	6,747.39

### Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



### Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21

Sector	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.49	30.94
Basic Materials	4.33	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.36	12.10
Financial Services	14.51	14.11
Real Estate	8.29	2.58
Sensitive	41.06	47.05
Communication Services	8.41	11.29
Energy	3.20	2.75
Industrials	10.34	8.38
Technology	19.11	24.63
Defensive	20.44	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.25	6.21
Healthcare	11.74	13.34
Utilities	2.45	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Inflation-Protected Securities, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, High-Yield Securities, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Preferred Stocks, Repurchase Agreements, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Fixed-Income Securities, Dollar Rolls, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Variable-Rate Securities, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

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Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

## Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

## Sales Fees

Also known as loads, sales fees list the maximum level of initial (front-end) and deferred (back-end) sales charges imposed by a fund. The scales of minimum and maximum charges are taken from a fund's prospectus. Because fees change frequently and are sometimes waived, it is wise to examine the fund's prospectus carefully for specific information before investing.

## 12b1 Expense %

A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

## Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

## Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar

may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

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## Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact

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The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

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## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2030 K LINKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2030 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★

Out of 203 Target-Date 2030 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Average

## Morningstar Risk

Below Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2030 Fund Custom Benchmark.

## Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

## Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual 06-30-23	0.06

## Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

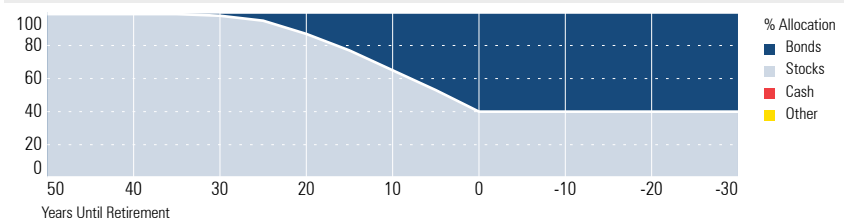
## Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2030 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2030. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

## Category Description: Target-Date 2030

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2026-2030) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets

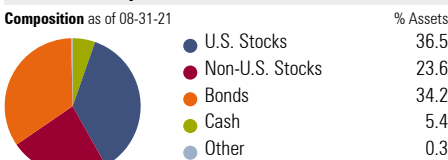


## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	7.09	17.72	10.38	9.99	9.93	8.15
Benchmark Return %	7.09	18.97	10.57	10.26	10.49	8.45
Category Average %	7.25	18.33	10.02	9.99	9.99	7.70
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★	★★★	★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	203	163	86	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	7.09	17.72	10.38	9.99	9.93	8.15
Standardized Return %	7.09	17.72	10.38	9.99	9.93	8.15

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

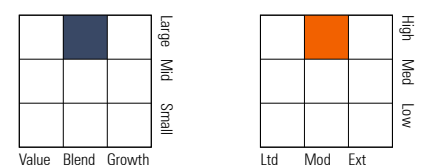
## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21



Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx Inv A	33.78
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	31.19
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	23.06
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	6.33
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	3.10
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	2.57
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.21

Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	14.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	10,852.80

## Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.65	30.94
Basic Materials	4.40	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.36	12.10
Financial Services	14.56	14.11
Real Estate	8.33	2.58
Sensitive	41.06	47.05
Communication Services	8.47	11.29
Energy	3.19	2.75
Industrials	10.28	8.38
Technology	19.12	24.63
Defensive	20.29	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.33	6.21
Healthcare	11.50	13.34
Utilities	2.46	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Inflation-Protected Securities, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, High-Yield Securities, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Preferred Stocks, Repurchase Agreements, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Fixed-Income Securities, Dollar Rolls, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Variable-Rate Securities, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading



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The Investment Profile is supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

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For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2035 K LIJKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2035 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★

Out of 201 Target-Date 2035 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Average

## Morningstar Risk

Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2035 Fund Custom Benchmark.

## Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

## Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%	
ExpenseRatio	Contractual	06-30-23	0.06

## Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

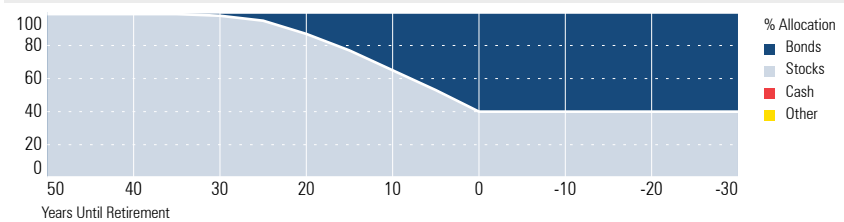
## Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2035 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2035. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

## Category Description: Target-Date 2035

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2031-2035) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets

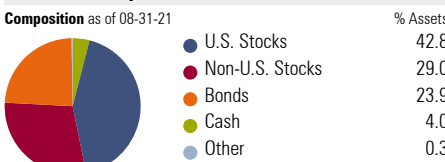


## Performance

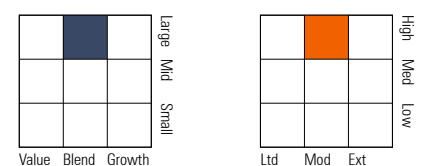
Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	8.54	21.08	11.22	11.01	10.76	8.76
Benchmark Return %	8.58	22.53	10.90	11.10	11.20	8.96
Category Average %	8.58	21.49	10.83	10.98	10.89	8.47
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★	★★★	★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	201	160	87	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	8.54	21.08	11.22	11.01	10.76	8.76
Standardized Return %	8.54	21.08	11.22	11.01	10.76	8.76

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21



## Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx K	40.18
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	28.22
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	20.94
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	5.03
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	3.71
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	2.03
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.24

Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	10.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	6,812.49

Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.72	30.94
Basic Materials	4.45	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.36	12.10
Financial Services	14.60	14.11
Real Estate	8.31	2.58
Sensitive	41.08	47.05
Communication Services	8.51	11.29
Energy	3.19	2.75
Industrials	10.25	8.38
Technology	19.13	24.63
Defensive	20.20	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.38	6.21
Healthcare	11.35	13.34
Utilities	2.47	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Inflation-Protected Securities, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, High-Yield Securities, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Preferred Stocks, Repurchase Agreements, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Fixed-Income Securities, Dollar Rolls, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Variable-Rate Securities, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

# Important Disclosures

The Investment Profile is supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

## Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

## Sales Fees

Also known as loads, sales fees list the maximum level of initial (front-end) and deferred (back-end) sales charges imposed by a fund. The scales of minimum and maximum charges are taken from a fund's prospectus. Because fees change frequently and are sometimes waived, it is wise to examine the fund's prospectus carefully for specific information before investing.

## 12b1 Expense %

A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

## Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

## Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar

may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

## Sector Weightings

Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

## Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact

# Important Disclosures

because it is included in all three rating periods.

For private funds, the Morningstar Rating presented is hypothetical, because Morningstar does not independently analyze private funds. Rather, the rating is assigned as a means to compare these funds with the universe of mutual funds that Morningstar rates. The evaluation of this investment does not affect the retail mutual fund data published by Morningstar.

## Morningstar Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2040 K LIKKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2040 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★

Out of 203 Target-Date 2040 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Average

## Morningstar Risk

Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2040 Fund Custom Benchmark.

### Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

### Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%	
ExpenseRatio	Contractual	06-30-23	0.06

### Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

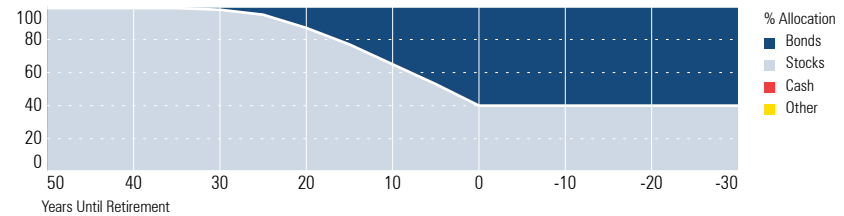
### Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2040 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2040. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Category Description: Target-Date 2040

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2036-2040) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets

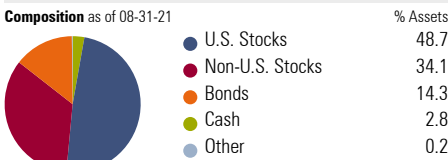


## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	9.94	24.23	11.93	11.89	11.52	9.32
Benchmark Return %	9.89	25.72	11.17	11.69	11.58	9.24
Category Average %	9.69	24.09	11.37	11.65	11.42	8.73
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★	★★★	★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	203	163	86	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	9.94	24.23	11.93	11.89	11.52	9.32
Standardized Return %	9.94	24.23	11.93	11.89	11.52	9.32

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

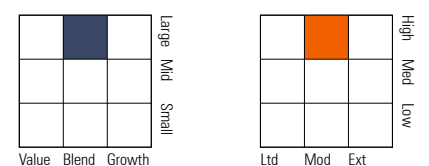
## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21



### Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21

Asset	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx Inv A	46.07
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	32.96
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	11.91
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	4.19
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	3.44
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	1.60
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.27
Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	9.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	9,191.59

### Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



### Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21

Sector	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.72	30.94
Basic Materials	4.49	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.38	12.10
Financial Services	14.64	14.11
Real Estate	8.21	2.58
Sensitive	41.12	47.05
Communication Services	8.54	11.29
Energy	3.19	2.75
Industrials	10.24	8.38
Technology	19.15	24.63
Defensive	20.16	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.42	6.21
Healthcare	11.26	13.34
Utilities	2.48	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Inflation-Protected Securities, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, High-Yield Securities, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Preferred Stocks, Repurchase Agreements, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Fixed-Income Securities, Dollar Rolls, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Variable-Rate Securities, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

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## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

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Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

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## Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.



# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2045 K LIHKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2045 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★★

Out of 201 Target-Date 2045 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Above Average

## Morningstar Risk

Above Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2045 Fund Custom Benchmark.

### Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

### Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%	
ExpenseRatio	Contractual	06-30-23	0.06

### Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

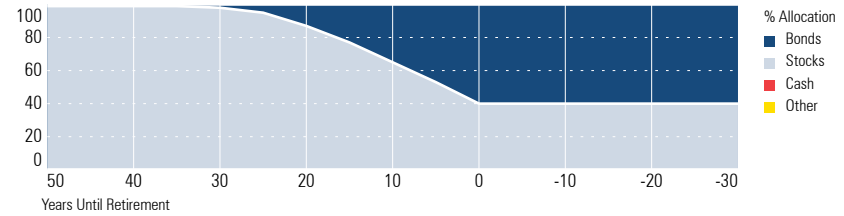
### Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2045 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2045. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Category Description: Target-Date 2045

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2041-2045) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets

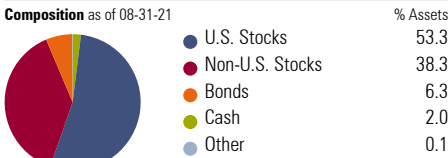


## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	11.01	26.69	12.53	12.57	12.12	9.73
Benchmark Return %	10.65	27.69	11.32	11.96	11.68	9.31
Category Average %	10.42	25.84	11.81	12.13	11.74	9.18
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★★	★★★	★★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	201	160	86	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	11.01	26.69	12.53	12.57	12.12	9.73
Standardized Return %	11.01	26.69	12.53	12.57	12.12	9.73

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

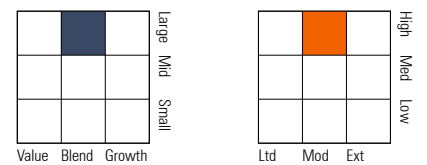
## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21



Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx Inv A	50.75
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	36.98
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	4.86
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	4.58
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	1.82
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	1.19
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.46

Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	7.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	5,327.19

## Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.73	30.94
Basic Materials	4.53	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.38	12.10
Financial Services	14.67	14.11
Real Estate	8.15	2.58
Sensitive	41.14	47.05
Communication Services	8.56	11.29
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Consumer Defensive	6.45	6.21
Healthcare	11.19	13.34
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## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, Preferred Stocks, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

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The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2050 K LIPKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2050 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★★

Out of 203 Target-Date 2050 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Above Average

## Morningstar Risk

Above Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2050 Fund Custom Benchmark.

### Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

### Waiver Data

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual	06-30-23	0.06

### Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

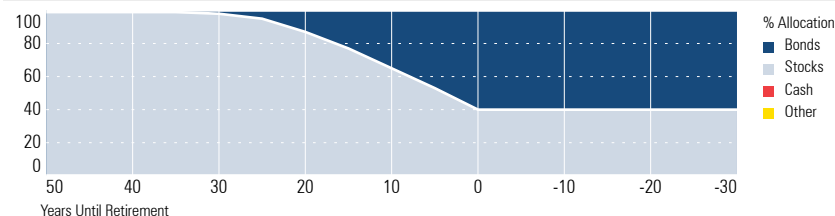
### Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2050 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2050. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Category Description: Target-Date 2050

Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2046-2050) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets



## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	11.57	27.99	12.85	12.84	12.54	9.97
Benchmark Return %	10.87	28.42	11.36	11.99	11.64	9.25
Category Average %	10.71	26.57	11.92	12.27	11.89	9.15
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★★	★★★	★★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	203	163	78	—

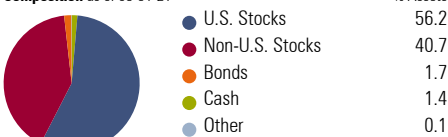
  

Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	11.57	27.99	12.85	12.84	12.54	9.97
Standardized Return %	11.57	27.99	12.85	12.84	12.54	9.97

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21

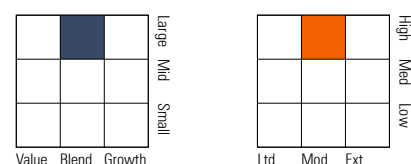
### Composition as of 08-31-21



### Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21

Top 10 Holdings	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx Inv A	53.45
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	39.10
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	4.80
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	1.26
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	0.99
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	0.53
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.36
Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	6.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	5,402.39

### Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



### Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21

Morningstar Sectors	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.73	30.94
Basic Materials	4.54	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.39	12.10
Financial Services	14.68	14.11
Real Estate	8.12	2.58
Sensitive	41.16	47.05
Communication Services	8.57	11.29
Energy	3.19	2.75
Industrials	10.24	8.38
Technology	19.16	24.63
Defensive	20.11	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.46	6.21
Healthcare	11.16	13.34
Utilities	2.49	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, Preferred Stocks, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

# Important Disclosures

The Investment Profile is supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

## Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

## Sales Fees

Also known as loads, sales fees list the maximum level of initial (front-end) and deferred (back-end) sales charges imposed by a fund. The scales of minimum and maximum charges are taken from a fund's prospectus. Because fees change frequently and are sometimes waived, it is wise to examine the fund's prospectus carefully for specific information before investing.

## 12b1 Expense %

A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

## Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

## Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar

may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

## Sector Weightings

Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

## Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact

# Important Disclosures

because it is included in all three rating periods.

For private funds, the Morningstar Rating presented is hypothetical, because Morningstar does not independently analyze private funds. Rather, the rating is assigned as a means to compare these funds with the universe of mutual funds that Morningstar rates. The evaluation of this investment does not affect the retail mutual fund data published by Morningstar.

## Morningstar Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2055 K LIVKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2055 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★★

Out of 201 Target-Date 2055 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Above Average

## Morningstar Risk

Above Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2055 Fund Custom Benchmark.

### Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.15%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

### Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual 06-30-23	0.06

### Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	05-31-11
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

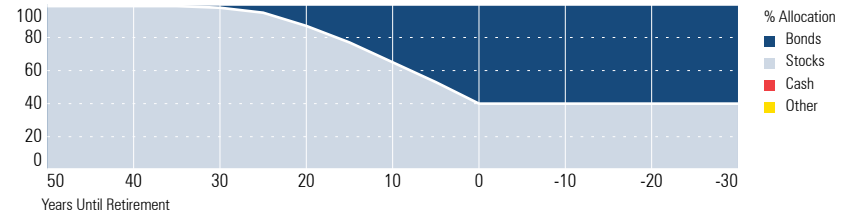
### Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2055 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2055. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Category Description: Target-Date 2055

Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2051-2055) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets



## Performance

Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	11.62	28.10	12.89	12.89	12.78	10.10
Benchmark Return %	10.83	28.59	11.32	11.96	11.55	9.15
Category Average %	10.84	26.96	12.04	12.41	12.05	9.49
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★★	★★★	★★★★	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	201	157	65	—
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	11.62	28.10	12.89	12.89	12.78	10.10
Standardized Return %	11.62	28.10	12.89	12.89	12.78	10.10

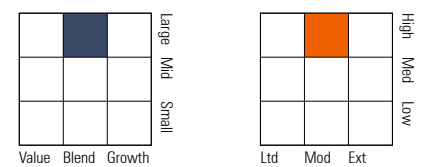
**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21

### Composition as of 08-31-21



### Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(E0) ; 07-31-21(F-I)



### Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21

Asset	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx Inv A	53.72
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	39.62
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	4.83
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	0.92
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Inv A	0.80
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	0.50
iShares TIPS Bond ETF	0.19
Total Number of Holdings	7
Annual Turnover Ratio %	6.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	3,020.92

### Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21

Sector	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.73	30.94
Basic Materials	4.55	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.39	12.10
Financial Services	14.69	14.11
Real Estate	8.10	2.58
Sensitive	41.16	47.05
Communication Services	8.57	11.29
Energy	3.19	2.75
Industrials	10.25	8.38
Technology	19.15	24.63
Defensive	20.11	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.47	6.21
Healthcare	11.15	13.34
Utilities	2.49	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, Preferred Stocks, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

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## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

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## 12b1 Expense %

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Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

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## Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact



# Important Disclosures

because it is included in all three rating periods.

For private funds, the Morningstar Rating presented is hypothetical, because Morningstar does not independently analyze private funds. Rather, the rating is assigned as a means to compare these funds with the universe of mutual funds that Morningstar rates. The evaluation of this investment does not affect the retail mutual fund data published by Morningstar.

## Morningstar Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

## Principal Risks

The specific risks associated with investing in this fund. Please see the Risk Definitions document for more information on each type of risk.

## Investment Risk

*Foreign Securities Funds/Emerging Markets Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in foreign securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

*Specialty/Sector Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

*Non-Diversified Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest more of their assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

*Small Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies.

Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

*High-Yield Bond Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

*Tax-Free Municipal Bond Funds:* The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2060 K LIZKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD

## Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★

Out of 187 Target-Date 2060 funds. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure for details.

## Morningstar Return

Average

## Morningstar Risk

Above Average

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2060 Fund Custom Benchmark.

## Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.16%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

## Waiver Data

Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual 06-30-23	0.07

## Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	02-29-16
Portfolio Manager(s)	Alan Mason Amy Whitelaw
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-537-4942
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

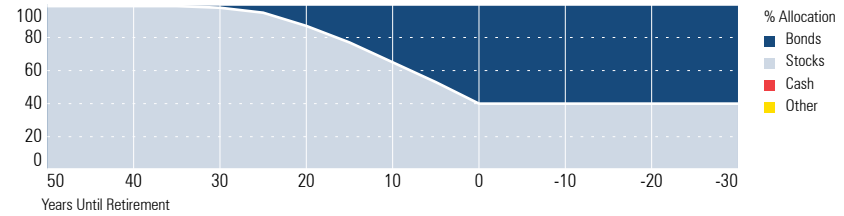
## Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2060. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

## Category Description: Target-Date 2060

Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2056-2060) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets



## Performance

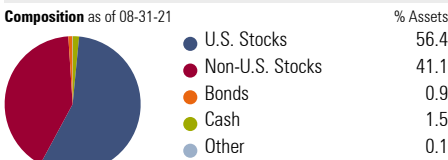
Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	11.59	28.11	12.91	12.89	—	14.29
Benchmark Return %	10.73	28.62	11.27	11.89	—	13.50
Category Average %	10.94	27.26	12.08	12.50	—	13.67
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	★★★	★★★	—	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	187	124	—	—

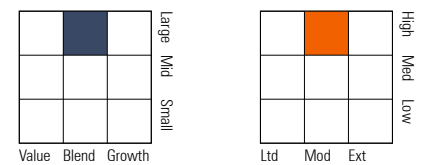
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	11.59	28.11	12.91	12.89	—	14.29
Standardized Return %	11.59	28.11	12.91	12.89	—	14.29

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## Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact

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## Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth).

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar instructs fund companies to only use ratings that have been assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). If two NRSROs have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lowest rating; if three or more NRSROs have rated the same security differently, fund companies are to report the rating that is in the middle. For example, if NRSRO X rates a security AA-, NRSRO Y rates the same security an A and NRSRO Z rates it a BBB+, the fund company should use the credit rating of 'A' in its reporting to Morningstar. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO rating on a fixed-income security can change from time-to-time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI), which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

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Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

*Mid Cap Funds:* The investor should note that funds that invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

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# BlackRock LifePath® Index 2065 K LIWKX

## Benchmark

Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD

Overall Morningstar Rating™

Morningstar Return

Morningstar Risk

## Investment Objective & Strategy

From investment's prospectus

The investment seeks to provide for retirement outcomes based on quantitatively measured risk.

The fund allocates and reallocates its assets among a combination of equity and bond index funds and money market funds (the "underlying funds") in proportions based on its own comprehensive investment strategy. It will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities or other financial instruments that are components of or have economic characteristics similar to the securities included in its custom benchmark index, the LifePath Index 2065 Fund Custom Benchmark.

### Fees and Expenses as of 04-30-21

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.09%
Total Annual Operating Expense	0.39%
Maximum Sales Charge	—
12b-1 Fee	—
Redemption Fee/Term	—

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
ExpenseRatio	Contractual	06-30-23	0.30

### Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date	10-30-19
Portfolio Manager(s)	Greg Savage, CFA Alan Mason
Name of Issuer	BlackRock
Telephone	800-441-7762
Web Site	www.blackrock.com

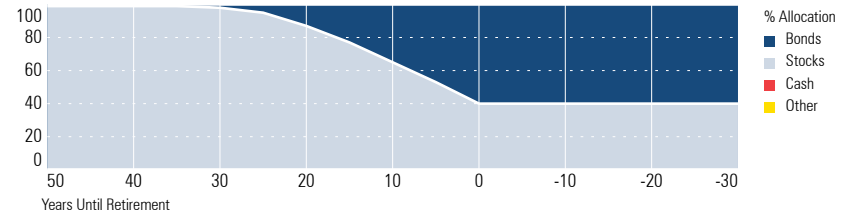
### Benchmark Description: Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD

The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who has a target maturity date of 2060. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Category Description: Target-Date 2065+

Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2061-2065 and beyond) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

## Allocation of Assets



## Performance

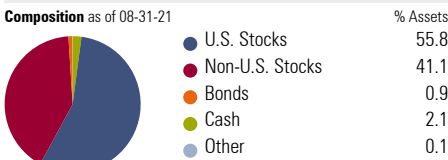
Trailing Returns	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Investment Return %	11.38	27.73	—	—	—	17.36
Benchmark Return %	10.73	28.62	—	—	—	15.30
Category Average %	11.10	27.57	—	—	—	17.14
Morningstar Rating™	—	—	—	—	—	—
# of Funds in Category	—	—	—	—	—	—

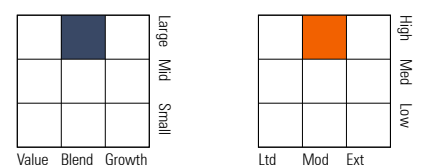
Quarter End Returns as of 09-30-21	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	11.38	27.73	—	—	—	17.36
Standardized Return %	11.38	27.73	—	—	—	17.36

**Performance Disclosure: The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit the website listed under Operations and Management on this page.**

## Portfolio Analysis as of 08-31-21



### Morningstar Style Box™ as of 08-31-21(EQ) ; 06-30-21(F-I)



Top 10 Holdings as of 08-31-21	% Assets
iShares Russell 1000 Large-Cap Idx K	52.90
iShares Core MSCI Total Intl Stk ETF	39.32
iShares Developed Real Estate Idx K	4.75
BlackRock Cash Funds Treasury SL Agency	1.12
iShares US Aggregate Bond Index Instl	0.99
BlackRock Small Cap Index Fund	0.94
Total Number of Holdings	6
Annual Turnover Ratio %	48.00
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	89.53

Morningstar Sectors as of 08-31-21	% Fund	S&P 500 %
Cyclical	38.74	30.94
Basic Materials	4.56	2.15
Consumer Cyclical	11.39	12.10
Financial Services	14.70	14.11
Real Estate	8.09	2.58
Sensitive	41.15	47.05
Communication Services	8.56	11.29
Energy	3.20	2.75
Industrials	10.26	8.38
Technology	19.13	24.63
Defensive	20.12	22.01
Consumer Defensive	6.48	6.21
Healthcare	11.15	13.34
Utilities	2.49	2.46

## Principal Risks as of 08-31-21

Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, High Portfolio Turnover, Index Correlation/Tracking Error, Issuer, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, Preferred Stocks, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, Derivatives, Leverage, Shareholder Activity, Conflict of Interest, Management, Passive Management, Portfolio Diversification, Target Date, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading

# Important Disclosures

The Investment Profile is supplemental sales literature and must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

## Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges.

NAV Return is based on net asset value for a fund. Net asset value is calculated by dividing the total net assets of the fund by the total number of shares. NAVs come directly from the fund company. ETF investors purchase shares on an exchange at the market price, which may be different than the NAV.

Market Return is the price at which an exchange-traded fund (ETF) may be bought or sold. The price listed may or may not be the same as the fund's NAV.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. The index cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

## 7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds. To the extent total returns differ from the 7-day yield, the 7-day yield more accurately reflects the current earnings of the fund.

## Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

## Total Annual Operating Expense

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Also known as the Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio, Morningstar pulls the prospectus gross expense ratio from the fund's most recent prospectus.

## Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

## Sales Fees

Also known as loads, sales fees list the maximum level of initial (front-end) and deferred (back-end) sales charges imposed by a fund. The scales of minimum and maximum charges are taken from a fund's prospectus. Because fees change frequently and are sometimes waived, it is wise to examine the fund's prospectus carefully for specific information before investing.

## 12b1 Expense %

A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

## Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

## Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar

may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

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