



Thank you for choosing Continental American Insurance Company

1.800.433.3036

www.aflacgroupinsurance.com

Your Group Policy Number is:

0000013215

Product:

Critical Illness

Your Policy is Effective :

01/01/2013

Your State of Issue is:

Georgia



DEKALB COUNTY (GA)
1300 COMMERCE DR
DECATUR GA 30030-3222



July 10, 2026

DEKALB COUNTY (GA)
1300 COMMERCE DR
DECATUR GA 30030-3222

**Re: Dekalb County (Ga) Group Critical Illness Coverage
Policy No.: 0000013215**

Welcome to the Aflac Family!

Thank you so much for continuing to include Aflac coverage in your employee benefits offering. We take commitments to our accounts very seriously and pledge to be here when you and your employees need us.

Enclosed, you'll find The Aflac group **Critical Illness** Master Policy packet that reflects recent changes made to the existing policy. Your packet includes:

- An updated Master Policy, which indicates your group's coverage effective date and other coverage details,
- A copy of the master application, **and**
- A copy of your employees' updated coverage certificate. **(We'll let employees know they can request copies of their certificates from you, so please be sure to make the coverage documents available. Of course, employees are also welcome to call us directly to request copies of their certificates.)**

If you have any questions about your group plan or your employees' coverage, please reach out to your account manager, or give us a call at 1.866.319.8089 Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Eastern time.

Again, welcome to the Aflac family!

MPCOVLETA

Continental American Insurance Company • Columbia, South Carolina • 1.800.433.3036 toll-free

Continental American Insurance Company (CAIC), a proud member of the Aflac family of insurers, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aflac Incorporated and underwrites group coverage. CAIC is not licensed to solicit business in New York, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. For groups situated in New York, group coverage is underwritten by American Family Life Assurance Company of New York (22 Corporate Woods Boulevard, Suite 2, Albany, New York 12211), and customer service is administered by CAIC.

Table of Contents

Section I	-	Eligibility, Effective Date, and Termination
Section II	-	Premium Provisions
Section III	-	Definitions
Section IV	-	Benefit Provisions
Section V	-	Exclusions
Section VI	-	Claim Provisions
Section VII	-	General Provisions
Section VIII	-	Incorporation of Rider Provisions
		Schedule of Premiums

PRIMARY INSURED

Eligibility: An Employee is eligible to be covered under this Plan if they are Actively at Work for their employer and included in the class that is eligible for coverage, as shown on the Master Application.

- **Employee Coverage** – We insure the Employee and any Dependent Children. The Employee is the ***Primary Insured*** under this Plan.
- **Employee and Spouse Coverage** – We insure the Employee, Spouse, and any Dependent Children.

Details for adding Insureds to Plan coverage are outlined in the Dependent Coverage – Effective Date provision.

The Plan's Effective Date is shown on the Policy Schedule. This Plan becomes effective on the Policy Effective Date at 12:01 a.m., as determined by the Policyholder's address.

We may require evidence of insurability satisfactory to us if the amount of coverage applied for exceeds the guaranteed-issue amount, if any, or if we do not receive the Application within 31 days after the Employee was first eligible for coverage. Evidence of insurability may also be required based on an agreement between the Policyholder and us.

- The date shown on the Certificate Schedule if the Employee is Actively at Work on that date, or
- The date the Employee returns to an Actively-at-Work status if they were not Actively at Work on the date shown on the Certificate Schedule.

- The date the Company terminates the Plan.
- The 60th day after the premium due date (the last day of the Grace Period), if the premium has not been paid.
- The date the Employee no longer belongs to an eligible class.

B00000000600000132160000600367

DEPENDENT COVERAGE

Eligibility

Dependents may be eligible for coverage under this Plan. **Employees should refer to the Type of Coverage on their Certificate Schedule to determine Dependent eligibility.** A **Dependent** is the Spouse of an Employee or the Dependent Child of an Employee (details included in the **Definitions** section). An eligible Spouse must not currently be disabled or unable to work and be at least 18 years of age.

Effective Date

The Effective Date for a Spouse is:

- The date shown on the Certificate Schedule if that Spouse is not confined to a hospital and is eligible for coverage on that date, or
- The first day of the month following the date the Spouse is no longer confined to a hospital (if that Spouse was confined to a hospital on the Certificate Schedule date) and is eligible for coverage on that date.

A Spouse may be added to the Plan after the Employee's Effective Date within 31 days after a Life Event or during an approved enrollment period. To be added, the Employee must complete an Application to add their Spouse to the Plan. The Company will assign the Effective Date for a Spouse's coverage after approving the application. For Spouse coverage to become effective, the Spouse must be included in the premium payment.

The Effective Date for a Dependent Child is:

- The Employee Effective Date, or
- The moment of birth for a newborn child, the date the petition is filed for adoption for adopted children, or the date of the Employee's marriage for step-children.

Termination of Dependent Insurance

Dependent Coverage will terminate on the earliest of the following:

- When the Certificate terminates,
- On the premium due date following the date we receive the Employee's written request to terminate Dependent coverage,
- When premiums are no longer paid for Dependent coverage (subject to the Grace Period),
- For Spouse coverage, when the Insured no longer meets the definition of Spouse because of annulment, divorce, or other reason, or
- For Dependent Child coverage, when the Child no longer qualifies as a Dependent because they reach age 26 or other reason. (Dependent Children who reach age 26 will have coverage continued until the last day of the month in which they turn age 26.)

Plan Termination

The **Company** has the right to cancel the Plan on any premium due date for the following reasons:

- The premium is not paid before the end of the Grace Period,
- The number of participating Employees is less than the number mutually agreed upon by the Company and the Policyholder in the signed Master Application,
- The Policyholder fails to perform any of the obligations that relate to this Policy or that are required by applicable law,
- The Policyholder no longer offers coverage to a particular class of Employees,
- The Policyholder no longer serves a class of Employees who reside in a particular geographical area, or
- The Policyholder does not provide timely information that is reasonably required.

To cancel the Plan, the Company must give the Policyholder 60 days' written notice. The written notice requirement does not apply to cancellations for nonpayment of premiums.

The **Policyholder** has the right to cancel the Plan on any premium due date.

- To do this, the Policyholder must give the Company at least 60 days' written notice.
- The Plan will end on the date in the written notice or the date the Company receives the notice, whichever is later.

All outstanding premiums are due upon Plan termination. If the Company receives premium payments after the Plan terminates, this will not reinstate the Plan.

The Policyholder has the sole responsibility of notifying Certificateholders in writing of the Plan's termination as soon as reasonably possible. If the Plan terminates, it—and all Certificates and Riders issued under the Plan—will terminate on the specified termination date. The termination occurs as of 12:01 a.m. at the Policyholder's address.

Portability Privilege

When an Employee is no longer a member of an eligible class and their coverage would otherwise end, they may elect to continue their coverage under this Plan. The Employee may continue the coverage they had on the date their Certificate would otherwise terminate, including any in-force Spouse or Dependent Child coverage, without any additional underwriting requirements.

To keep their coverage in force, the Employee must:

- Notify the Company in writing within 31 days after the date their coverage would otherwise terminate. They may notify us by sending written notice to P.O. Box 84079, Columbus, GA 31993-9101 or by calling the Customer Service number at 800.433.3036, and
- Pay the required premium directly to the Company no later than 31 days after the date their coverage would otherwise terminate and on each premium due date thereafter.

Ported coverage will end on the earliest of the following dates:

- 31 days after the premium due date (the last day of the Grace Period), if the premium has not been paid, or
- The date the Group Plan is terminated.

If the Employee qualifies for this Portability Privilege, then the Company will apply the same Benefits and Plan Provisions as shown in their previously-issued Certificate. Notification of any changes in the Plan will be provided directly by the Company.

SECTION II – PREMIUM PROVISIONS

Premium Payments

Premiums should be paid to the Company at P.O. Box 84069, Columbus, Georgia, 31908-4069.

The first premiums are due on this Plan's Effective Date. After that, premiums are due on the first day of each month that the Plan remains in effect.

Payment of any premium will not keep the Plan in force beyond the due date of the next premium, except as set forth in the Grace Period provision.

Premium Changes

Unless we have agreed in writing not to increase premiums, the premium may change:

- On the Group Policy Anniversary Date based on renewal underwriting. (The Group Policy Anniversary Date is shown on the Policy Schedule and falls on the same date each year thereafter.)
- Whenever the terms or conditions of the Plan are modified. The new premium rates will apply only to premiums due on or after the rate change takes effect.

We will provide the Policyholder a 31-day advance written notice of any change to a premium.

Premiums on the Group Policy Anniversary Date are determined by the Attained Age of each Employee. The Attained Age rates are shown in the Schedule of Premiums.

Grace Period

This Plan has a 31-day Grace Period. If a premium is not paid on or before its due date, the premium may be paid during the next 31 days. During the Grace Period, the Plan will stay in force, unless the Policyholder has given the Company written notice of its intention to discontinue the Plan. If the Plan is discontinued, the Plan's termination date will be the latest date for which premium has been paid.

SECTION III - DEFINITIONS

When the terms below are used in this Plan, the following definitions apply:

Accident means an event that results in accidental bodily injury to an Insured, independent of disease or bodily infirmity. A **Covered Accident** is an Accident that occurs while coverage is in force.

Actively at Work (Active Work) refers to an Employee's ability to perform their regular employment duties for a full normal workday. The Employee may perform these activities either at their employer's regular place of business or at a location where they are required to travel to perform the regular duties of their employment.

Acute Coronary Syndrome is an obstruction of the coronary arteries that occurs as a result of Myocardial Infarction with or without ST elevation. This is determined by an electrocardiogram (ECG). Acute Coronary Syndrome includes unstable angina but does not include stable angina.

Arteriosclerosis means a disease of the arteries characterized by plaque deposits on the arteries' inner walls, resulting in their abnormal thickening and loss of elasticity.

Arteriovenous Malformation means a congenital disease of the blood vessels in the brain, brain stem, or spinal cord that is characterized by a complex, tangled web of abnormal arteries and veins and may be connected by one or more fistulas.

Atherosclerosis means a disease in which plaque builds up inside a person's arteries.

Attained Age means the Employee's age on their Certificate Effective Date and on each Group Policy Anniversary Date thereafter.

Benign Brain Tumor is a mass or growth of abnormal, noncancerous cells in the brain. The tumor is composed of similar cells that do not follow normal cell division and growth patterns and develop into a mass of cells that microscopically do not have the characteristic appearance of a Cancer. Benign Brain Tumor must be caused by Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Neurofibromatosis, or Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome.

Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia is a genetic disease in which one or more of the endocrine glands are overactive or form a tumor.

Neurofibromatosis is a genetic disease in which the nerve tissue grows tumors that may be benign and may cause serious damage by compressing nerves and other tissue.

Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome is a genetic disease that predisposes a person to have benign or malignant tumors.

Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) means a procedure to replace damaged or destroyed bone marrow with healthy bone marrow stem cells. For a benefit to be payable, a Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) must be caused by at least one of the following diseases:

- Aplastic anemia
- Congenital neutropenia
- Severe immunodeficiency syndromes
- Sickle cell anemia
- Thalassemia
- Fanconi anemia
- Leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Multiple myeloma

The Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) benefit is not payable if the Transplant results from a covered Critical Illness for which a benefit has been paid under this Plan.

Brain Aneurysm is a weak area in the wall of a blood vessel of the brain that causes the blood vessel to bulge, balloon out, or rupture.

Cancer (internal or invasive) is a disease that meets either of the following definitions:

- A malignant tumor characterized by:
 - The uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells, and
 - The invasion of distant tissue.
- A disease meeting the diagnostic criteria of malignancy, as established by the American Board of Pathology. A Pathologist must have examined and provided a report on the histocytologic architecture or pattern of the tumor, tissue, or specimen.

Cancer (internal or invasive) also includes:

- Melanoma that is Clark's Level III or higher **or** Breslow depth equal to or greater than 0.77mm,
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - RCMD (refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia),
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - RAEB (refractory anemia with excess blasts),
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - RAEB-T (refractory anemia with excess blasts in transformation), or
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - CMML (chronic myelomonocytic leukemia).

The following are **not** considered internal or invasive Cancers:

- Pre-malignant tumors or polyps
- Carcinomas in Situ
- Any superficial, non-invasive Skin Cancers including basal cell and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
- Melanoma in Situ
- Melanoma that is Diagnosed as
 - Clark's Level I or II,
 - Breslow depth less than 0.77mm, **or**
 - Stage 1A melanomas under TNM Staging
- Metastatic Cancer

Carcinoma in Situ is Non-Invasive Cancer that is in the natural or normal place, confined to the site of origin without having invaded neighboring tissue.

Melanoma in Situ means melanoma cells that occur only on the outer layer of the skin (the epidermis), where there is no invasion of the deeper layer (the dermis).

Non-Invasive Cancer is a Cancer that is in the natural or normal place, confined to the site of origin without having invaded neighboring tissue.

For the purposes of this Plan, a Non-Invasive Cancer is:

- Internal Carcinoma in Situ
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome - RA (refractory anemia)
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome - RARS (refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts)
- Myeloproliferative Blood Disorder

Premalignant conditions or conditions with malignant potential, other than those specifically named above, are **not** considered Non-Invasive Cancer.

Skin Cancer, as defined in this Plan, is **not** considered Non-Invasive Cancer and therefore is not payable under the Non-Invasive Cancer benefit.

Skin Cancer is a Cancer that forms in the tissues of the skin.

The following are considered Skin Cancers:

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
- Melanoma in Situ
- Melanoma that is Diagnosed as:
 - o Clark's Level I or II,
 - o Breslow depth less than 0.77mm, or
 - o Stage 1A melanomas under TNM Staging

These conditions are not payable under the Cancer (internal or invasive) benefit.

Cancer, Non-Invasive Cancer, Metastatic Cancer or Skin Cancer must be Diagnosed in one of two ways:

1. **Pathological Diagnosis** is a Diagnosis based on a microscopic study of fixed tissue or preparations from the hemic (blood) system. This Diagnosis must be made by a certified Pathologist and conform to the American Board of Pathology standards.
2. **Clinical Diagnosis** is based only on the study of symptoms. The Company will accept a Clinical Diagnosis only if:
 - A Doctor cannot make a Pathological Diagnosis because it is medically inappropriate or life-threatening,
 - Medical evidence exists to support the Diagnosis, and
 - A Doctor is treating the Insured for Cancer or Carcinoma in Situ.

Cardiomyopathy means a disease with measurable deterioration of the function of the myocardium, and is typically characterized by breathlessness and swelling of the legs.

Chronic Kidney Disease means a disease characterized by the gradual loss in renal function over time due to diabetes mellitus, Hypertension, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, autoimmune disease, or genetic disease.

Claimant means a person who is authorized to make a claim under the Certificate.

Coma means a state of continuous, profound unconsciousness, lasting at least seven consecutive days, and characterized by the absence of:

- Spontaneous eye movements,
- Response to painful stimuli, and
- Vocalization.

Coma does not include a medically-induced coma.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, the Coma must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, the Coma must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- **Brain Aneurysm**, which is an excessive, localized enlargement of an artery in the brain caused by a weakening of the artery wall, usually due to a defect in the vessel at birth or resulting from high blood pressure.
- **Diabetes**, which is a metabolic disease characterized by the inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin.
- **Encephalitis**, which is a disease characterized by inflammation of the brain, usually caused by a direct viral infection or a hypersensitive reaction to a virus or foreign protein.
- **Epilepsy**, which is a neurological disease characterized by sudden, recurring attacks of motor, sensory, or psychic malfunction with or without loss of consciousness or convulsive seizures.
- **Hyperglycemia**, which is a disease where an excessive amount of glucose circulates in the blood plasma.
- **Hypoglycemia**, which is a disease where blood glucose concentrations fall below the necessary level to support the body's need for energy and stability throughout its cells.
- **Meningitis**, which is a disease caused by viral or bacterial infection and characterized by inflammation of the meninges.

Complete Remission is defined as having no Symptoms and no Signs that can be identified to indicate the presence of Cancer.

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery means open heart surgery to correct the narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries with bypass grafts and where such narrowing or blockage is attributed to Coronary Artery Disease or Acute Coronary Syndrome. This excludes any non-surgical procedure, such as, but not limited to, balloon angioplasty, laser relief, or stents.

Coronary Artery Disease occurs when the coronary arteries become damaged due to acute coronary occlusion, coronary atherosclerosis, aneurysm and/or dissection of the coronary arteries, or coronary atherosclerosis due to lipid rich plaque.

Critical Illness is a disease or a sickness as defined in the Plan that first manifests while your coverage is in force.

Any loss due to Critical Illness must begin while your coverage is in force. Critical Illness includes only the following, provided such Critical Illness meets all applicable definitions contained in the Plan and, where indicated, is caused by an underlying condition:

- Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant)
- Cancer (internal or invasive)
- Coma
- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
- Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)
- Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure)
- Loss of Sight
- Loss of Speech
- Loss of Hearing
- Major Organ Transplant
- Non-Invasive Cancer
- Paralysis
- Stroke
- Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- Metastatic Cancer

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- **Benign Brain Tumor:** The date a Doctor determines a Benign Brain Tumor is present based on examination of tissue (biopsy or surgical excision) or specific neuroradiological examination.
- **Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant):** The date the surgery occurs.
- **Cancer:** The day tissue specimens, blood samples, or titer(s) are taken (Diagnosis of Cancer and/or Carcinoma in Situ is based on such specimens).
- **Coma:** The first day of the period for which a Doctor confirms a Coma that is due to one of the underlying diseases and that has lasted for at least seven consecutive days.
- **Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery:** The date the surgery occurs.
- **Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction):** The date the infarction (death) of a portion of the heart muscle occurs. This is based on the criteria listed under the Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) definition.
- **Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure):** The date a Doctor recommends that an Insured begin renal dialysis.
- **Loss of Sight:** The date the loss due to one of the underlying diseases is objectively determined by a Doctor to be total and irreversible.
- **Loss of Speech:** The date the loss due to one of the underlying diseases is objectively determined by a Doctor to be total and irreversible.
- **Loss of Hearing:** The date the loss due to one of the underlying diseases is objectively determined by a Doctor to be total and irreversible.
- **Major Organ Transplant:** The date the surgery occurs.
- **Metastatic Cancer:** The date a Doctor determines Cancer has metastasized to other parts of the body from the original site.
- **Non-Invasive Cancer:** The day tissue specimens, blood samples, or titer(s) are taken (Diagnosis of Cancer and/or Carcinoma in Situ is based on such specimens).
- **Paralysis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured with Paralysis due to one of the underlying diseases as specified in this Plan, where such Diagnosis is based on clinical and/or laboratory findings as supported by the Insured's medical records.
- **Skin Cancer:** The date the skin biopsy samples are taken for microscopic examination.
- **Stroke:** The date the Stroke occurs (based on documented neurological deficits and neuroimaging studies).
- **Sudden Cardiac Arrest:** The date the pumping action of the heart fails (based on the Sudden Cardiac Arrest definition).

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) is the death of a portion of the heart muscle (myocardium) caused by a blockage of one or more coronary arteries due to Coronary Artery Disease or Acute Coronary Syndrome.

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) does not include:

- Any other disease or injury involving the cardiovascular system.
- Cardiac Arrest not caused by a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction).

Diagnosis of a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) must include the following:

- New and serial electrocardiographic (ECG) findings consistent with Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction), and
- Elevation of cardiac enzymes above generally accepted laboratory levels of normal. (In the case of creatine phosphokinase (CPK) a CPK-MB measurement must be used.)

Confirmatory imaging studies, such as thallium scans, MUGA scans, or stress echocardiograms may also be used.

Hypertension means a disease that is characterized by elevated blood pressure in the arteries with a systolic reading of at least 140 mmHg and a diastolic reading of at least 90 mmHg.

Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) means end-stage renal failure caused by End-Stage Renal Disease, which results in the chronic, irreversible failure of both kidneys to function.

Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) is covered only under the following conditions:

- A Doctor advises that regular renal dialysis, hemo-dialysis, or peritoneal dialysis (at least weekly) is necessary to treat the Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure); or
- The Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) results in kidney transplantation.

Life Event means an event that qualifies an Employee to make changes to benefits at times other than their enrollment period. Events qualifying as Life Events are established solely by the Policyholder.

Loss of Sight means the total and irreversible loss of all sight in both eyes.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, Loss of Sight must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, Loss of Sight must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- **Retinal Disease**, which is a disease that affects the retina of the eye;
- **Optic Nerve Disease**, which is a disease that affects the optic nerve of the eye; or
- **Hypoxia**, which is a disease characterized by a deficiency in the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues of the eyes.

Loss of Speech means the total and permanent loss of the ability to speak.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, Loss of Speech must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, Loss of Speech must be caused solely by or be solely attributable to one of the following diseases:

- **Alzheimer's Disease**, which is a progressive mental deterioration due to generalized degeneration of the brain; or
- **Arteriovenous Malformation**, which is a congenital disease of blood vessels in the brain, brain stem, or spinal cord that is characterized by a complex, tangled web of abnormal arteries and veins connected by one or more fistulas.

Loss of Hearing means the total and irreversible loss of hearing in both ears. Loss of Hearing does not include hearing loss that can be corrected by the use of a hearing aid or device.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, Loss of Hearing must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, Loss of Hearing must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- **Alport Syndrome**, which is an inherited disease of the kidney caused by a genetic mutation and can be characterized by hearing loss;
- **Autoimmune Inner Ear Disease**, which is an inflammatory condition of the inner ear occurring when the body's immune system attacks cells in the inner ear that are mistaken for bacteria or a virus;
- **Chicken Pox**, which is an acute contagious disease that is caused by the varicella-zoster virus and is characterized by skin eruptions, slight fever, and malaise;
- **Diabetes**, which is a metabolic disease characterized by the inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin;
- **Goldenhar Syndrome**, which is rare congenital disease that causes abnormalities in the face and head and can cause hearing loss;
- **Meniere's Disease**, which is a disorder of the inner ear that causes spontaneous episodes of vertigo, hearing loss, ear ringing, and a feeling of fullness or pressure in the ear;
- **Meningitis**, which is a disease characterized by inflammation of the meninges caused by viral or bacterial infection; or
- **Mumps**, which is an infectious disease caused by paramyxovirus, and characterized by inflammatory swelling of the parotid and/or other salivary glands.

Maintenance Drug Therapy is a course of systemic medication given to a patient after a Cancer goes into Complete Remission because of primary Treatment. Maintenance Drug Therapy includes ongoing hormonal therapy, immunotherapy, or chemo-prevention therapy. Maintenance Drug Therapy is meant to decrease the risk of Cancer recurrence; it is not meant to treat a Cancer that is still present.

Major Organ Transplant means undergoing surgery as a recipient of a covered transplant of a human heart, lung, liver, kidney, or pancreas. A transplant must be caused by one or more of the following diseases:

- Bronchiectasis, which is a lung disease state defined by localized, irreversible dilation of the bronchial tree caused by destruction of the muscle and elastic tissue.
- Cardiomyopathy, which is a heart disease characterized by the measurable deterioration of the function of the heart muscle, where the heart muscle becomes enlarged, thick, or rigid.
- Cirrhosis, which is a liver disease characterized by replacement of liver tissue by fibrosis, scar tissue, and regenerative nodules, leading to loss of liver function.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which is a lung disease characterized by persistently poor airflow as a result of breakdown of lung tissue and dysfunction of the small airways.
- Congenital Heart Disease, which is heart disease characterized by abnormalities in cardiovascular structures that occur before birth.
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Cystic fibrosis, which is a hereditary disease of the exocrine glands affecting the pancreas, respiratory system, and sweat glands. It is characterized by the production of abnormally viscous mucus by the affected glands.
- Hepatitis, which is a disease caused by the hepatitis A, B, or C virus and is characterized by the inflammation of the liver.
- Interstitial lung disease, which is a lung disease that affects the interstitium of the lungs.
- Lymphangioleiomyomatosis, which is a lung disease characterized by an indolent, progressive growth of smooth muscles cells throughout the lungs, pulmonary blood vessels, lymphatics, and pleurae.
- Polycystic liver disease, which is characterized by multiple variable-sized cysts lined by cuboidal epithelium.
- Pulmonary fibrosis, which is a lung disease where the lung tissue becomes thickened, stiff, and scarred due to chronic inflammation.
- Pulmonary hypertension, which is a disease characterized by increased pressure in the pulmonary artery and results in the thickening of the pulmonary arteries and the narrowing of these blood vessels, which causes the right side of the heart to become enlarged.
- Sarcoidosis, which is a disease characterized by the growth of granulomatous lesions that appear in the body.
- Valvular heart disease, which is a disease of the heart valves.

If, while the Certificate is in force, the Insured is placed on a transplant list for a Major Organ Transplant due to one of the above-identified diseases, we will pay 25% of the Critical Illness benefit. The remainder of the Critical Illness benefit will become payable on the date the surgery occurs. A Major Organ Transplant benefit is not payable if the Major Organ Transplant results from a covered Critical Illness for which a benefit has been paid.

Malignant Hypertension is blood pressure that is so high that it actually causes damage to organs, particularly in the nervous system, the cardiovascular system, and/or the kidneys. One type of such damage is called papilledema, a condition in which the optic nerve leading to the eye becomes dangerously swollen, threatening vision.

Metastatic Cancer means a Cancer (internal or invasive) that has spread from the part of the body where it was first formed to other parts of the body. This occurs when cancer cells break away from the original tumor, travel through the blood or lymph system, and form new tumors in other organs or tissues of the body. When this occurs, the new metastatic tumor is the same type of Cancer as the original tumor even though located in a different area of the body.

Stroke means apoplexy due to rupture or acute occlusion of a cerebral artery. The apoplexy must cause complete or partial loss of function involving the motion or sensation of a part of the body and must last more than 24 hours. Stroke must be either:

- **Ischemic:** Due to advanced Arteriosclerosis or Arteriosclerosis of the arteries of the neck or brain, or vascular embolism, or
- **Hemorrhagic:** Due to uncontrolled Hypertension, Malignant Hypertension, Brain Aneurysm, or Arteriovenous Malformation.

The Stroke must be positively Diagnosed by a Doctor based upon documented neurological deficits and confirmatory neuroimaging studies.

Stroke does not include:

- Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs)
- Head injury
- Chronic cerebrovascular insufficiency
- Reversible ischemic neurological deficits unless brain tissue damage is confirmed by neurological imaging

Stroke will be covered only if the Insured submits evidence of the neurological damage by providing:

- Computed Axial Tomography (CAT scan) images, or
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is the sudden, unexpected loss of heart function in which the heart, abruptly and without warning, stops working as a result of an internal electrical system heart malfunction due to Coronary Artery Disease, Cardiomyopathy, or Hypertension.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is not a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction). A Sudden Cardiac Arrest benefit is not payable if the Sudden Cardiac Arrest is caused by or contributed to by a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction).

Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) occurs when blood flow to part of the brain is temporarily blocked or reduced. For a benefit to be payable, the TIA must be caused by one or more of the following diseases:

- Advanced Arteriosclerosis
- Arteriosclerosis of the arteries of the neck or brain
- Vascular embolism
- Hypertension
- Malignant Hypertension
- Brain Aneurysm
- Arteriovenous Malformation.

The TIA must be positively Diagnosed by a Doctor based upon documented neurological deficits and confirmatory neuroimaging studies.

Treatment or **Medical Treatment** is the consultation, care, or services provided by a Doctor. This includes receiving any diagnostic measures and taking prescribed drugs and medicines.

Treatment-Free From Cancer refers to the period of time without the consultation, care, or services provided by a Doctor. This includes receiving diagnostic measures and taking prescribed drugs and medicines. Treatment does not include Maintenance Drug Therapy or routine follow-up visits to verify whether Cancer or Carcinoma in Situ has returned.

The benefit amounts payable under this section are shown in the Policy Schedule. The Company will pay benefits for a Critical Illness in the order the events occur.

Initial Diagnosis Benefit

- The initial Date of Diagnosis is while the Insured's coverage is in force, and
- The Certificate does not exclude the illness or condition by name or by specific description.

Non-Invasive Cancer Benefit

Metastatic Cancer Benefit

Additional Benefits

Skin Cancer Benefit

Health Screening Benefit

This benefit is only payable for Health Screening Tests performed as the result of preventive care, including tests and diagnostic procedures ordered in connection with routine examinations.

Health Screening Tests include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Blood test for triglycerides
- Bone marrow testing
- Breast ultrasound
- CA 15-3 (blood test for breast cancer)
- CA 125 (blood test for ovarian cancer)
- CEA (blood test for colon cancer)
- Chest X-ray
- Colonoscopy
- Non-diagnostic vascular screening
- DNA stool analysis
- Fasting blood glucose test
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy
- Hemoccult stool analysis
- Mammography
- Pap smear
- PSA (blood test for prostate cancer)
- Serum cholesterol test to determine level of HDL and LDL
- Serum protein electrophoresis (blood test for myeloma)
- Spiral CT screening for lung cancer
- Stress test on a bicycle or treadmill
- Thermography
- HIV test performed via nucleic acid test (NAT)
- HPV test performed via Pap smear
- Biopsies
- Genetic Screening Test performed in a medical facility
- Human Coronavirus test
- Dental Exams
- Vision Exams
- Immunizations
- Mental Health Screening

Benign Brain Tumor Benefit

We will pay the amount shown in the Certificate Schedule for the initial Diagnosis of a Benign Brain Tumor.

Accident Benefit

We will pay the amount shown in the Benefit Schedule if an Insured sustains a Covered Accident and suffers any of the following, which is solely due to, caused by, and attributed to, the Covered Accident:

- Coma
- Loss of Sight
- Loss of Speech
- Loss of Hearing
- Severe Burn
- Paralysis

Waiver of Premium Benefit

If an Employee becomes Totally Disabled as defined in this Plan due to a covered Critical Illness, we will waive premiums for the Employee and any currently covered Dependents (this includes any Riders that are in force).

Total Disability or **Totally Disabled** means the Employee is:

- Not working at any job for pay or benefits,
- Under the care of a Doctor for the Treatment of a covered Critical Illness, and
- **Unable to Work**, which means either:
 - o During the first 365 days of Total Disability, the Employee is unable to work at the occupation the Employee was performing when their Total Disability began; or
 - o After the first 365 days of Total Disability, the Employee is unable to work at any gainful occupation for which the Employee is suited by education, training, or experience.

After 90 days of Total Disability, all Plan premiums will be waived if:

- The Employee's Total Disability began before the age of 65;
- The Employee's Total Disability has continued without interruption for at least 90 days, during which time the Employee and/or the Policyholder have paid premiums; and
- The Employee provides proof of Total Disability as required by us. Satisfactory Proof of Loss for Total Disability must be provided at least once every 12 months.

Pending our approval of a claim for the Waiver of Premium Benefit, premiums should be paid as they are due. Premiums that were paid for the first 90 days of Total Disability will be refunded after the claim for this benefit is approved.

Waiver of Premium will continue until the earliest of the following:

- The premium due date following the Employee's 65th birthday,
- The date the Company has waived premiums for a total of 24 months of Total Disability,
- The date the Employee refuses to provide proof of continuing Total Disability,
- The date the Employee's Total Disability ends, or
- The date coverage ends according to the Termination provisions in **Section I – Eligibility, Effective Date, and Termination**.

If the Employee is still eligible for coverage when they return to Active Work, coverage for any Insured may be continued if premium payments are resumed.

SECTION V – EXCLUSIONS

Exclusions

We will not pay for loss due to any of the following:

- **Self-Inflicted Injuries** – injuring or attempting to injure oneself intentionally or taking action that causes oneself to become injured
- **Suicide** – committing or attempting to commit suicide, while sane or insane
- **Illegal Acts** – participating or attempting to participate in an illegal activity, or working at an illegal job

- *B00000000600000132160000600383*

Notice of Claim

- Within 60 days after the Date of Diagnosis, or
- As soon as reasonably possible.

P.O. Box 84075, Columbus, GA 31993-9103

The Claimant must provide Proof of Loss to the Company at:

Proof of Loss must be given to us within 90 days of the Date of Diagnosis. Failure to give Proof of Loss within such time shall not invalidate or reduce any claim if such Proof of Loss is given as soon as reasonably possible. The Company will not accept Proof of Loss any later than one year and three months after the Date of Diagnosis, except in the absence of the Claimant's legal mental capacity.

We may require authorizations to obtain medical and psychiatric information as well as non-medical information, including personal financial information.

When we receive the claim and due Proof of Loss, we will review the Proof of Loss. If we approve the claim, we will pay the benefits subject to the terms of the Certificate.

The Company may have an Insured examined as often as reasonably necessary while a claim is pending. In the case of death, the Company may also require an autopsy, unless prohibited by law. The Company will cover all costs for exams or autopsy.

Benefits payable under the Certificate will be paid after we receive due Proof of Loss acceptable to us. After receiving the appropriate information, we will pay, deny, or settle all clean claims* within 15 working days for electronic claims and 30 calendar days for paper claims. If payment is not made within the time prescribed above, the Claimant is entitled to interest at the rate prescribed by law.

C22100GA

Payment of Claims

We will pay all benefits to the Employee unless otherwise assigned. For any benefits that remain unpaid at the time of death, we will pay those benefits in the following order:

- To any approved assignee,
- To the Employee's beneficiary,
- To the Employee's surviving Spouse,
- To the Employee's estate.

Unpaid Premium

When a claim is paid, we may deduct any premium due and unpaid from the claim payment.

Changing of Beneficiary

A change in beneficiary must be submitted in writing to our Home Office in a form acceptable to us and signed by the Employee. Unless otherwise specified by the Employee, a change in beneficiary will take effect on the date the notice of change is signed. We will not be liable for any action taken before notice is received and recorded at the Home Office.

Claim Review

If a claim is denied, the Employee will be given written notice of:

- The reason for the denial,
- The Plan provision that supports the denial, and
- The Employee's right to ask for a review of the claim.

Appeals Procedure

Before filing any lawsuit—and no later than 60 days after notice of denial of a claim—the Employee, the Claimant, or an authorized representative of either must appeal any denial of benefits under the Plan by sending a written request for review of the denial to our Home Office.

Legal Action

The Employee cannot take legal action against us for benefits under this Plan:

- Within 60 days after the Employee has sent us written Proof of Loss, or
- More than three years from the time written proof is required to be given.

SECTION VII – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Entire Contract Changes

This insurance is provided under a contract of Group Critical Illness insurance with the Policyholder.

The entire Contract of Insurance is made up of:

- The Policy;
- The Certificates of insurance;
- The Application of the Policyholder, a copy of which is attached to and made part of the Policy when issued; and
- Any Riders, Endorsements, or Amendments to the Policy or Certificate.

All statements (excluding fraudulent ones or intentionally misrepresented ones) that the Policyholder or an Insured has made in the Application will be considered representations, not warranties. The Company will not void insurance or reduce benefits as a result of statements made on the Application without sending Application copies.

Changes to this Plan:

- Will not be valid unless approved in writing by an officer of the Company,
- Must be noted on or attached to the Contract, and
- May not be made by any insurance agent (nor can an agent waive any Plan provisions).

Misstatement of Age

If an age has been misstated on the Application, the benefits will be those that the paid premium would have purchased at the correct age.

If an Employee dies while covered under their Certificate and their Spouse is also insured under this Plan at the time of their death, then their surviving Spouse may elect to become the Primary Insured at the current Spouse Face Amount. This would include continuation of any Dependent Child coverage that is in force at that time.

- Notify the Company in writing within 31 days after the date of the Employee's death; and
- Pay the required premium to the Company no later than 31 days after the date of the Employee's death, and on each premium due date thereafter.

After two years from the Employee's Effective Date of coverage, the Company may not void coverage or deny a claim for any loss because of misstatements made on the Employee's Application. This does not apply to fraudulent misstatements.

- The coverage,
- To whom benefits will be paid, and
- The rights and privileges under the Plan.

This Plan was issued on its Effective Date in the state noted on the Master Application. Any Plan provision that conflicts with that state's statutes is amended to conform to the minimum requirements of those statutes.

SECTION VIII – INCORPORATION OF RIDER PROVISIONS

The attached listed Certificate Riders are made a part of this Plan.

<u>Rider Name</u>	<u>Form Number</u>
Progressive Disease Rider	C22303GA
Specified Disease Rider	C22306GA

25

BENEFIT SCHEDULE

Critical Illness Benefits

The applicable benefit amount is payable for the following Critical Illnesses, provided such Critical Illness meets all applicable definitions contained in the Plan and is caused by an underlying disease as set forth herein:

- Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant)
- Cancer (internal or invasive)
- Coma
- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
- Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)
- Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure)
- Loss of Sight
- Loss of Speech
- Loss of Hearing
- Major Organ Transplant
- Non-Invasive Cancer
- Paralysis
- Stroke
- Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- Metastatic Cancer

Additional Benefits

Health Screening Benefit

Skin Cancer Benefit

Benign Brain Tumor Benefit

Accident Benefits

Coma

Loss of Sight

Loss of Speech

Loss of Hearing

Severe Burn

Paralysis

Waiver of Premium Benefit

Schedule of Premiums

DEKALB COUNTY (GA) - Monthly

Non Tobacco-Employee

Issue Age	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
18- 24	3.05	6.09	9.14
25 - 29	4.00	8.00	12.00
30 - 34	5.29	10.58	15.87
35 - 39	6.57	13.15	19.72
40 - 44	8.89	17.79	26.68
45 - 49	11.03	22.07	33.10
50 - 54	18.46	36.92	55.38
55 - 59	22.25	44.50	66.75
60 - 64	31.74	63.48	95.21
65 - 69	60.97	121.93	182.90
70 +	63.26	126.53	189.79

Non Tobacco-Spouse

Issue Age	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000
18- 24	1.52	3.05	4.57
25 - 29	2.00	4.00	6.00
30 - 34	2.64	5.29	7.93
35 - 39	3.29	6.57	9.86
40 - 44	4.45	8.89	13.34
45 - 49	5.52	11.03	16.55
50 - 54	9.23	18.46	27.69
55 - 59	11.12	22.25	33.37
60 - 64	15.87	31.74	47.61
65 - 69	30.48	60.97	91.45
70 +	31.63	63.26	94.90

Tobacco-Employee

Issue Age	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
18- 24	3.92	7.84	11.76
25 - 29	5.07	10.14	15.21
30 - 34	7.53	15.06	22.60
35 - 39	10.08	20.16	30.24
40 - 44	13.70	27.41	41.11
45 - 49	16.98	33.95	50.93
50 - 54	28.46	56.93	85.39
55 - 59	36.43	72.87	109.30
60 - 64	51.67	103.33	155.00
65 - 69	93.22	186.44	279.65
70 +	95.51	191.01	286.52

Tobacco-Spouse

Issue Age	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000
18- 24	1.96	3.92	5.88
25 - 29	2.53	5.07	7.60
30 - 34	3.77	7.53	11.30
35 - 39	5.04	10.08	15.12
40 - 44	6.85	13.70	20.56
45 - 49	8.49	16.98	25.47
50 - 54	14.23	28.46	42.70
55 - 59	18.22	36.43	54.65
60 - 64	25.83	51.67	77.50
65 - 69	46.61	93.22	139.83
70 +	47.75	95.51	143.26

B000000000600000132160000600389



CONTINENTAL AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

Columbia, South Carolina

800.433.3036

Please call the toll-free number above with any questions about this coverage.

Progressive Disease Rider To Certificate of Insurance for Group Critical Illness

This Rider is part of the Certificate to which it is attached. We have issued this Rider because:

- You paid the additional premium for this Rider, and
- We have accepted your Application.

This Rider is subject to all the definitions, exclusions, terms, and other provisions of the Certificate to which it is attached, unless those terms are inconsistent with this Rider.

The benefits are available to those Insureds designated in the Certificate Schedule. Diagnosis must occur while this Rider is in force.

EFFECTIVE DATE

If issued at the same time as the Certificate, this Rider becomes effective when the Certificate becomes effective. If issued after the Certificate, this Rider will have a later Effective Date.

DEFINITIONS

When the terms below are used in this Rider, the following definitions apply (other applicable terms and definitions are included in the **Definitions** section of your Certificate):

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- **Advanced Alzheimer's Disease:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses the Insured incapacitated due to Alzheimer's disease.
- **Advanced Parkinson's Disease:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses the Insured incapacitated due to Parkinson's disease.
- **Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's Disease):** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having ALS and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Sustained Multiple Sclerosis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Multiple Sclerosis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) are activities used in measuring levels of personal functioning capacity. These activities are normally performed without assistance, allowing personal independence in everyday living. For the purposes of this Plan, ADLs include the following:

- **Bathing** – the ability to wash oneself in a tub, shower, or by sponge bath. This includes the ability to get into and out of the tub or shower with or without the assistance of equipment;
- **Dressing** – the ability to put on, take off, and secure all necessary and appropriate items of clothing and any necessary braces or artificial limbs;
- **Toileting** – the ability to get to and from the toilet, get on and off the toilet, and perform associated personal hygiene with or without the assistance of equipment;
- **Transferring** – the ability to move in and out of a bed, chair, or wheelchair with or without the assistance of equipment;
- **Mobility** – the ability to walk or wheel on a level surface from one room to another with or without the assistance of equipment;
- **Eating** – the ability to get nourishment into the body by any means once it has been prepared and made available with or without the assistance of equipment; and
- **Continence** – the ability to voluntarily maintain control of bowel and/or bladder function. In the event of incontinence, the ability to maintain a reasonable level of personal hygiene.

Advanced Alzheimer's Disease means Alzheimer's Disease that causes the Insured to be incapacitated. Alzheimer's Disease is a progressive degenerative disease of the brain that is Diagnosed by a psychiatrist or neurologist as Alzheimer's Disease. To be incapacitated due to Alzheimer's Disease, the Insured must:

- Exhibit the loss of intellectual capacity involving impairment of memory and judgment, resulting in a significant reduction in mental and social functioning; and
- Require substantial physical assistance from another adult to perform at least three ADLs.

Advanced Parkinson's Disease means Parkinson's Disease that causes the Insured to be incapacitated. Parkinson's Disease is a brain disorder that is Diagnosed by a psychiatrist or neurologist as Parkinson's Disease. To be incapacitated due to Parkinson's Disease, the Insured must:

- Exhibit at least two of the following clinical manifestations:
 - a. Muscle rigidity
 - b. Tremor
 - c. Bradykinesia (abnormal slowness of movement, sluggishness of physical and mental responses); and
- Require substantial physical assistance from another adult to perform at least three ADLs.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's Disease) means a chronic, progressive motor neuron disease occurring when nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord that control voluntary movement degenerate, causing muscle weakness and atrophy, eventually leading to paralysis.

Sustained Multiple Sclerosis means a chronic degenerative disease of the central nervous system in which gradual destruction of myelin occurs in the brain or spinal cord or both, interfering with the nerve pathways. Sustained Multiple Sclerosis results in one of the following symptoms for at least 90 consecutive days:

- Muscular weakness,
- Loss of coordination,
- Speech disturbances, or
- Visual disturbances.

BENEFIT PROVISIONS

We will pay the Benefit shown on the Rider Schedule if an Insured is Diagnosed with one of the diseases that is listed in the Rider Schedule if the Date of Diagnosis is while this Rider is in force.

The Progressive Disease benefit is payable only once per disease.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Time Limit on Certain Defenses

After two years from your Effective Date of coverage, the Company may not void coverage or deny a claim for any loss because of misstatements made on your Application. This does not apply to fraudulent misstatements.

CONTRACT

This Rider is part of the Critical Illness Certificate. It will terminate when:

- That Certificate terminates, or
- Premiums are no longer paid for this Rider.

This Rider is subject to all of the terms of the Critical Illness Certificate to which it is attached unless those terms are inconsistent with this Rider.

Signed for the Company at its Home Office,

Vigil R. Miller

Virgil R. Miller, President

J. M. Landich

J. Matthew Loudermilk, Secretary

BENEFITS

Advanced Alzheimer's Disease	100.00% of applicable Face Amount
Advanced Parkinson's Disease	100.00% of applicable Face Amount
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)	100.00% of applicable Face Amount
Sustained Multiple Sclerosis	100.00% of applicable Face Amount
Maximum per Insured, per lifetime	1 time, per Progressive Disease

CONTINENTAL AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

Columbia, South Carolina
800.433.3036

Please call the toll-free number above with any questions about this coverage.

**Specified Disease Rider
To Certificate of Insurance for Group Critical Illness**

This Rider is part of the Certificate to which it is attached. We have issued this Rider because:

- You paid the additional premium for this Rider, and
- We have accepted your Application.

This Rider is subject to all the definitions, exclusions, terms, and other provisions of the Certificate to which it is attached, unless those terms are inconsistent with this Rider.

The benefits are available to those Insureds designated in the Certificate Schedule. Diagnosis must occur while this Rider is in force.

EFFECTIVE DATE

If issued at the same time as the Certificate, this Rider becomes effective when the Certificate becomes effective. If issued after the Certificate, this Rider will have a later Effective Date.

DEFINITIONS

When the terms below are used in this Rider, the following definitions apply (other applicable terms and definitions are included in the **Definitions** section of your Certificate):

Date of Diagnosis is defined for each Specified Disease as follows:

- **Adrenal Hypofunction (Addison's Disease):** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Adrenal Hypofunction and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Cerebrospinal Meningitis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Cerebrospinal Meningitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Diphtheria:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Diphtheria based on clinical and/or laboratory findings as supported by medical records.
- **Encephalitis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Encephalitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Human Coronavirus:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Human Coronavirus based on laboratory findings as supported by viral testing or a blood test.
- **Huntington's Chorea:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Huntington's Chorea based on clinical findings as supported by medical records.
- **Legionnaire's Disease:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Legionnaire's Disease by finding *Legionella* bacteria in a clinical specimen taken from the Insured.
- **Lyme Disease:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Lyme Disease and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Malaria:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Malaria and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Muscular Dystrophy:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Muscular Dystrophy and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Myasthenia Gravis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Myasthenia Gravis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Necrotizing Fasciitis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Necrotizing Fasciitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Osteomyelitis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Osteomyelitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Poliomyelitis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Poliomyelitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.

- **Rabies:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Rabies and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Sickle Cell Anemia:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Sickle Cell Anemia and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Systemic Lupus:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Systemic Lupus and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma):** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Systemic Sclerosis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- **Tetanus:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Tetanus by finding Clostridium tetani bacteria in a clinical specimen taken from the Insured.
- **Tuberculosis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Tuberculosis by finding Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria in a clinical specimen taken from the Insured.

Adrenal Hypofunction (Addison's Disease) means a disease occurring when the body's adrenal glands do not produce sufficient steroid hormones.

Adrenal Hypofunction does not include secondary and tertiary adrenal insufficiency.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis means a disease resulting in the inflammation of the meninges of both the brain and spinal cord caused by infection from viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms or from Cancer.

Diphtheria means an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* and characterized by the production of a systemic toxin and the formation of a false membrane lining of the mucous membrane of the throat and other respiratory passages, causing difficulty in breathing, high fever, and/or weakness.

Diphtheria can be Diagnosed either through laboratory tests that confirm Diphtheria through a culture obtained from the infected area or through clinical observation of visible symptoms.

Encephalitis means an inflammation of the brain, usually caused by a direct viral infection or a hyper-sensitivity reaction to a virus or foreign protein.

Hospital means a place that meets all of the following criteria:

- Is legally licensed and operated as a hospital,
- Provides overnight care of injured and sick people,
- Is supervised by a Doctor,
- Has full-time nurses supervised by a registered nurse, and
- Has on-site use of X-ray equipment, laboratory, and surgical facilities.

The term *Hospital* specifically excludes any facility not meeting the definition of Hospital as defined in this Plan, including but not limited to:

- A nursing home,
- An extended-care facility,
- A skilled nursing facility,
- A rest home or home for the aged,
- A rehabilitation facility,
- A facility for the Treatment of alcoholism or drug addiction, or
- An assisted living facility.

Hospital Intensive Care Unit means a place that meets all of the following criteria:

- Is a specifically designated area of the Hospital called a Hospital Intensive Care Unit;
- Provides the highest level of medical care;
- Is restricted to patients who are critically ill or injured and who require intensive comprehensive observation and care;
- Is separate and apart from the surgical recovery room and from rooms, beds, and wards customarily used for patient confinement;
- Is permanently equipped with special life-saving equipment for the care of the critically ill or injured;
- Is under close observation by a specially trained nursing staff assigned exclusively to the Hospital Intensive Care Unit 24 hours a day; and

- Has a Doctor assigned to the Hospital Intensive Care Unit on a full-time basis.

The term *Hospital Intensive Care Unit* specifically excludes any type of facility not meeting the definition of Hospital Intensive Care Unit as defined in this Plan, including but not limited to private monitored rooms, surgical recovery rooms, observation units, and the following step-down units:

- A progressive care unit,
- A sub-acute intensive care unit, or
- An intermediate care unit.

Human Coronavirus means a severe type of virus having a lipid envelope studded with club-shaped spike proteins that infects humans, leading to an upper respiratory infection or Pneumonia, and spread through the air by coughing, sneezing, close personal contact, or touching a contaminated object or surface. This does not include the following Human Coronaviruses: 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1.

Huntington's Chorea means a hereditary disease characterized by gradual loss of brain function and voluntary movement due to degenerative changes in the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia.

Legionnaire's Disease means an infectious lung disease caused by species of the aerobic bacteria belonging to the genus *Legionella*.

Lyme Disease means an inflammatory disease caused by bacteria that are transmitted by ticks that is characterized initially by a rash, headache, fever, and chills, and later by possible arthritis and neurological and cardiac disorders.

Malaria means an infectious disease characterized by cycles of chills, fever, and sweating, caused by the bite of an anopheles mosquito infected with a protozoan of the genus *Plasmodium*.

Muscular Dystrophy means a genetic disease that causes progressive weakness and degeneration in the musculoskeletal system and where such muscles are replaced by scar tissue and fat. Muscular Dystrophy is characterized by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissues.

Myasthenia Gravis means a disease characterized by progressive weakness and exhaustibility of voluntary muscles without atrophy or sensory disturbance and caused by an autoimmune attack on acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction.

Necrotizing Fasciitis means a severe soft tissue infection by bacteria that is marked by edema and necrosis of subcutaneous tissues with involvement of adjacent fascia and by painful red swollen skin over the affected areas.

Osteomyelitis means an infectious inflammatory disease of the bone that typically results from a bacterial infection and may result in the death of bone tissue.

Poliomyelitis (Polio) means an acute infectious disease caused by the poliovirus and characterized by fever, motor paralysis, and atrophy of skeletal muscles. It often results in permanent disability and deformity, and marked by inflammation of nerve cells in the anterior gray matter in each lateral half of the spinal cord.

Rabies means an acute viral disease of the nervous system caused by a rhabdovirus, which is usually transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. It is typically characterized by increased salivation, abnormal behavior, and eventual paralysis.

Sickle Cell Anemia means a hereditary disease caused by a genetic blood disorder. It is characterized by red blood cells that assume an abnormal, rigid, sickle shape due to a mutation on the hemoglobin gene.

Systemic Lupus means an autoimmune disease where the body's immune system attacks healthy tissue, leading to long-term inflammation. This disease is primarily characterized by joint pain and swelling.

Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma) means a progressive autoimmune disease characterized by the hardening and tightening of the skin and connective tissues.

Tetanus means a disease marked by rigidity and spasms of the voluntary muscles, caused by the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*.

Tuberculosis means an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria. It is characterized by the growth of nodules in the bodily tissues, as well as by fever, cough, difficulty breathing, caseation, pleural effusions, and fibrosis.

BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Tier I – Specified Disease Benefit: We will pay the Benefit shown on the Rider Schedule if an Insured is Diagnosed with one of the Tier I Specified Diseases listed below, and if the Date of Diagnosis is while this Rider is in force:

- Adrenal Hypofunction
- Cerebrospinal Meningitis
- Diphtheria
- Encephalitis
- Huntington's Chorea
- Legionnaire's Disease
- Lyme Disease
- Malaria
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Myasthenia Gravis
- Necrotizing Fasciitis
- Osteomyelitis
- Poliomyelitis
- Rabies
- Sickle Cell Anemia
- Systemic Lupus
- Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma)
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis

Tier II – Specified Disease Benefit: We will pay the Benefit shown on the Rider Schedule if an Insured is Diagnosed with one of the Tier II Specified Diseases listed below, and such Diagnosis results in either a period of Hospital confinement or a period of Hospital Intensive Care Unit confinement as a direct result of the Tier II Specified Disease. Furthermore, the Date of Diagnosis must be while this Rider is in force.

In order to receive a Tier II Specified Disease Benefit the Insured must be confined to a Hospital or confined to a Hospital Intensive Care Unit as a direct result of a Tier II Specified Disease. In addition, the Insured must be receiving Treatment for the Tier II Specified Disease for the minimum number of days shown in the Rider Schedule. Only the highest eligible benefit amount shown on the Rider Schedule will be payable under these benefits. In the event a lower benefit amount was previously paid under these benefits for any period of Hospital confinement and that confinement is extended or the Insured is moved to an Intensive Care Unit triggering a higher payment, the difference between the previous paid benefit amount and the new benefit amount will be provided:

- Human Coronavirus

This benefit is limited to the maximum shown in the Rider Schedule.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Time Limit on Certain Defenses

After two years from your Effective Date of coverage, the Company may not void coverage or deny a claim for any loss because of misstatements made on your Application. This does not apply to fraudulent misstatements.

CONTRACT

This Rider is part of the Critical Illness Certificate. It will terminate when:

- That Certificate terminates, or
- Premiums are no longer paid for this Rider.

This Rider is subject to all of the terms of the Critical Illness Certificate to which it is attached unless those terms are inconsistent with this Rider.

Signed for the Company at its Home Office,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Virgil R. Miller".

Virgil R. Miller, President

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Matthew Loudermilk".

J. Matthew Loudermilk, Secretary

Benefits

Tier I Specified Disease Benefit:

Adrenal Hypofunction (Addison's Disease)	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Diphtheria	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Encephalitis	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Huntington's Chorea	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Legionnaire's Disease	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Lyme Disease	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Malaria	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Muscular Dystrophy	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Myasthenia Gravis	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Necrotizing Fasciitis	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Osteomyelitis	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Poliomyelitis (Polio)	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Rabies	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Sickle Cell Anemia	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Systemic Lupus	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma)	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Tetanus	25.00% of applicable Face Amount
Tuberculosis	25.00% of applicable Face Amount

Tier II Specified Disease Benefit:

Human Coronavirus	10.00% of applicable Face Amount if confined to a Hospital for 4-9 days
	25.00% of applicable Face Amount if confined to a Hospital for 10 or more days
	40.00% of applicable Face Amount if confined to an Intensive Care Unit
Maximum per Insured per Lifetime	1 time



CONTINENTAL AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
Columbia, South Carolina
800.433.3036

Please call the toll-free number above with any questions about this coverage.

**Certificate of Insurance For
Group Critical Illness Limited Benefit Policy**

This limited Plan provides supplemental benefits only. It does not constitute comprehensive health insurance coverage and does not satisfy the requirement of minimum essential coverage under the Affordable Care Act.

This Plan provides benefits for the Critical Illnesses listed in the Benefit Schedule.

Please read it carefully.

Your Employer (the "Policyholder") applied for coverage under this Group Critical Illness Insurance Policy (the "Plan"). This Plan is issued by Continental American Insurance Company (the "Company," "CAIC," "we," "us," or "our"). For the purposes of this Plan, "you" (including "your" and "yours") refers to you. Based on the application process and the timely payment of premiums, the Company agrees to pay the benefits provided on the following pages.

You will notice that certain words and phrases (including some medical terms and the names of Plan documents) in this document are capitalized. The capitalized words refer to terms with very specific definitions as they apply to this insurance Plan.

We certify that you are insured under the Group Critical Illness Policy (the "Plan"). The Plan was issued to the Policyholder. This coverage provides benefits for loss resulting from Critical Illness. The Certificate is subject to the Definitions, Exclusions, and other provisions of the Plan.

Certain provisions of the Plan are summarized in this Certificate. All provisions of the Plan, whether contained in your Certificate or not, apply to the insurance referred to by the Certificate.

This Certificate, when it becomes effective, automatically replaces any Certificate or Certificates previously issued to you under the Plan.

B00000000006000001321600000600399

Continental American Insurance Company (CAIC), a proud member of the Aflac family of insurers, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aflac Incorporated and underwrites group coverage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I	-	Eligibility, Effective Date, and Termination
Section II	-	Premium Provisions
Section III	-	Definitions
Section IV	-	Benefit Provisions
Section V	-	Exclusions
Section VI	-	Claim Provisions
Section VII	-	General Provisions

SECTION I – ELIGIBILITY, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND TERMINATION

PRIMARY INSURED

Eligibility

You are eligible to be covered under this Plan if you are Actively at Work for your employer and included in the class that is eligible for coverage, as shown on the Master Application.

Insureds are defined as those who might be eligible for coverage under this Plan in the following categories:

- **Employee Coverage** – We insure the Employee and any Dependent Children. The Employee is the **Primary Insured** under this Plan.
- **Employee and Spouse Coverage** – We insure the Employee, Spouse, and any Dependent Children.

You should refer to *Type of Coverage* in your Certificate Schedule to determine who is covered under this Certificate.

Details for adding Insureds to Plan coverage are outlined in the Dependent Coverage – Effective Date provision.

Effective Date

Your Employee Effective Date is shown on the Certificate Schedule.

Your Employee Effective Date is the date your insurance takes effect. After we receive and approve the Application, that date is either:

- The date shown on the Certificate Schedule if you are Actively at Work on that date, or
- The date you return to an Actively-at-Work status if you were not Actively at Work on the date shown on the Certificate Schedule.

Termination of Your Insurance

Your insurance will terminate on whichever occurs first:

- The date the Company terminates the Plan.
- The 60th day after the premium due date (the last day of the Grace Period), if the premium has not been paid.
- The date you no longer belong to an eligible class.

If an Insured's coverage terminates, we will provide benefits for valid claims that arose while their coverage was active.

DEPENDENT COVERAGE

Eligibility

Dependents may be eligible for coverage under this Plan. **You should refer to the Type of Coverage on the Certificate Schedule to determine Dependent eligibility.** A **Dependent** is your Spouse or your Dependent Child (details included in the **Definitions** section). An eligible Spouse must not currently be disabled or unable to work and be at least 18 years of age.

Effective Date

The Effective Date for a Spouse is:

- The date shown on the Certificate Schedule if that Spouse is not confined to a hospital and is eligible for coverage on that date, or
- The first day of the month following the date the Spouse is no longer confined to a hospital (if that Spouse was confined to a hospital on the Certificate Schedule date) and is eligible for coverage on that date.

A Spouse may be added to the Plan after the Employee's Effective Date within 31 days after a Life Event or during an approved enrollment period. To be added, the Employee must complete an Application to add their Spouse to the Plan. The Company will assign the Effective Date for a Spouse's coverage after approving the application. For Spouse coverage to become effective, the Spouse must be included in the premium payment.

The Effective Date for a Dependent Child is:

- The Employee Effective Date, or
- The moment of birth for a newborn child, the date the petition is filed for adoption for adopted children, or the date of the Employee's marriage for step-children.

A day begins at 12:01 a.m. standard time at the Employee's, Spouse's place of residence.

Termination of Dependent Insurance

Dependent Coverage will terminate on the earliest of the following:

- When the Certificate terminates,
- On the premium due date following the date we receive your written request to terminate Dependent coverage,
- When premiums are no longer paid for Dependent coverage (subject to the Grace Period),
- For Spouse coverage, when the Insured no longer meets the definition of Spouse because of annulment, divorce, or other reason, or
- For Dependent Child coverage, when the Child no longer qualifies as a Dependent because they reach age 26 or other reason. (Dependent Children who reach age 26 will have coverage continued until the last day of the month in which they turn age 26.)

Plan Termination

The **Company** has the right to cancel the Plan on any premium due date for the following reasons:

- The premium is not paid before the end of the Grace Period,
- The number of participating Employees is less than the number mutually agreed upon by the Company and the Policyholder in the signed Master Application,
- The Policyholder fails to perform any of the obligations that relate to this Policy or that are required by applicable law,
- The Policyholder no longer offers coverage to a particular class of Employees,
- The Policyholder no longer serves a class of Employees who reside in a particular geographical area, or
- The Policyholder does not provide timely information that is reasonably required.

To cancel the Plan, the Company must give the Policyholder 60 days' written notice. The written notice requirement does not apply to cancellations for nonpayment of premiums.

The **Policyholder** has the right to cancel the Plan on any premium due date.

- To do this, the Policyholder must give the Company at least 60 days' written notice.
- The Plan will end on the date in the written notice or the date the Company receives the notice, whichever is later.

All outstanding premiums are due upon Plan termination. If the Company receives premium payments after the Plan terminates, this will not reinstate the Plan.

The Policyholder has the sole responsibility of notifying Certificateholders in writing of the Plan's termination as soon as reasonably possible. If the Plan terminates, it—and all Certificates and Riders issued under the Plan—will terminate on the specified termination date. The termination occurs as of 12:01 a.m. at the Policyholder's address.

Portability Privilege

When you are no longer a member of an eligible class and your coverage would otherwise end, you may elect to continue your coverage under this Plan. You may continue the coverage you had on the date your Certificate would otherwise terminate, including any in-force Spouse or Dependent Child coverage, without any additional underwriting requirements.

To keep your coverage in force, you must:

- Notify the Company in writing within 31 days after the date your coverage would otherwise terminate. You may notify us by sending written notice to P.O. Box 84079, Columbus, GA 31993-9101 or by calling the Customer Service number at 800.433.3036, and
- Pay the required premium directly to the Company no later than 31 days after the date your coverage would otherwise terminate and on each premium due date thereafter.

Ported coverage will end on the earliest of the following dates:

- 31 days after the premium due date (the last day of the Grace Period), if the premium has not been paid, or
- The date the Group Plan is terminated.

If you qualify for this Portability Privilege, then the Company will apply the same Benefits and Plan Provisions as shown in your previously-issued Certificate. Notification of any changes in the Plan will be provided directly by the Company.

SECTION II – PREMIUM PROVISIONS

Premium Payments

Premiums should be paid to the Company at P.O. Box 84069, Columbus, Georgia, 31908-4069.

The first premiums are due on this Plan's Effective Date. After that, premiums are due on the first day of each month that the Plan remains in effect.

Payment of any premium will not keep the Plan in force beyond the due date of the next premium, except as set forth in the Grace Period provision.

Premium Changes

Unless we have agreed in writing not to increase premiums, the premium may change:

- On the Group Policy Anniversary Date based on renewal underwriting. (The Group Policy Anniversary Date is shown on the Policy Schedule and falls on the same date each year thereafter.)
- Whenever the terms or conditions of the Plan are modified. The new premium rates will apply only to premiums due on or after the rate change takes effect.

We will provide the Policyholder a 31-day advance written notice of any change to a premium.

Premiums on the Group Policy Anniversary Date are determined by your Attained Age. The Attained Age rates are shown in the Schedule of Premiums.

Grace Period

This Plan has a 31-day Grace Period. If a premium is not paid on or before its due date, the premium may be paid during the next 31 days. During the Grace Period, the Plan will stay in force, unless the Policyholder has given the Company written notice of its intention to discontinue the Plan. If the Plan is discontinued, the Plan's termination date will be the latest date for which premium has been paid.

SECTION III - DEFINITIONS

When the terms below are used in this Plan, the following definitions apply:

Accident means an event that results in accidental bodily injury to an Insured, independent of disease or bodily infirmity. A **Covered Accident** is an Accident that occurs while coverage is in force.

Actively at Work (Active Work) refers to your ability to perform your regular employment duties for a full normal workday. You may perform these activities either at your employer's regular place of business or at a location where you are required to travel to perform the regular duties of your employment.

Acute Coronary Syndrome is an obstruction of the coronary arteries that occurs as a result of Myocardial Infarction with or without ST elevation. This is determined by an electrocardiogram (ECG). Acute Coronary Syndrome includes unstable angina but does not include stable angina.

Arteriosclerosis means a disease of the arteries characterized by plaque deposits on the arteries' inner walls, resulting in their abnormal thickening and loss of elasticity.

Arteriovenous Malformation means a congenital disease of the blood vessels in the brain, brain stem, or spinal cord that is characterized by a complex, tangled web of abnormal arteries and veins and may be connected by one or more fistulas.

Atherosclerosis means a disease in which plaque builds up inside a person's arteries.

Attained Age means your age on your Certificate Effective Date and on each Group Policy Anniversary Date thereafter.

Benign Brain Tumor is a mass or growth of abnormal, noncancerous cells in the brain. The tumor is composed of similar cells that do not follow normal cell division and growth patterns and develop into a mass of cells that microscopically do not have the characteristic appearance of a Cancer. Benign Brain Tumor must be caused by Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Neurofibromatosis, or Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome.

Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia is a genetic disease in which one or more of the endocrine glands are overactive or form a tumor.

Neurofibromatosis is a genetic disease in which the nerve tissue grows tumors that may be benign and may cause serious damage by compressing nerves and other tissue.

Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome is a genetic disease that predisposes a person to have benign or malignant tumors.

Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) means a procedure to replace damaged or destroyed bone marrow with healthy bone marrow stem cells. For a benefit to be payable, a Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) must be caused by at least one of the following diseases:

- Aplastic anemia
- Congenital neutropenia
- Severe immunodeficiency syndromes
- Sickle cell anemia
- Thalassemia
- Fanconi anemia
- Leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Multiple myeloma

The Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) benefit is not payable if the Transplant results from a covered Critical Illness for which a benefit has been paid under this Plan.

Brain Aneurysm is a weak area in the wall of a blood vessel of the brain that causes the blood vessel to bulge, balloon out, or rupture.

Cancer (internal or invasive) is a disease that meets either of the following definitions:

- A malignant tumor characterized by:
 - o The uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells, and
 - o The invasion of distant tissue.
- A disease meeting the diagnostic criteria of malignancy, as established by the American Board of Pathology. A Pathologist must have examined and provided a report on the histocytologic architecture or pattern of the tumor, tissue, or specimen.

Cancer (internal or invasive) also includes:

- Melanoma that is Clark's Level III or higher **or** Breslow depth equal to or greater than 0.77mm,
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - RCMD (refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia),
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - RAEB (refractory anemia with excess blasts),
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - RAEB-T (refractory anemia with excess blasts in transformation), or
- Myelodysplastic syndrome - CMML (chronic myelomonocytic leukemia).

The following are **not** considered internal or invasive Cancers:

- Pre-malignant tumors or polyps
- Carcinomas in Situ
- Any superficial, non-invasive Skin Cancers including basal cell and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
- Melanoma in Situ
- Melanoma that is Diagnosed as
 - o Clark's Level I or II,
 - o Breslow depth less than 0.77mm, **or**
 - o Stage 1A melanomas under TNM Staging
- Metastatic Cancer

Carcinoma in Situ is Non-Invasive Cancer that is in the natural or normal place, confined to the site of origin without having invaded neighboring tissue.

Melanoma in Situ means melanoma cells that occur only on the outer layer of the skin (the epidermis), where there is no invasion of the deeper layer (the dermis).

Non-Invasive Cancer is a Cancer that is in the natural or normal place, confined to the site of origin without having invaded neighboring tissue.

For the purposes of this Plan, a Non-Invasive Cancer is:

- Internal Carcinoma in Situ
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome - RA (refractory anemia)
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome - RARS (refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts)
- Myeloproliferative Blood Disorder

Premalignant conditions or conditions with malignant potential, other than those specifically named above, are **not** considered Non-Invasive Cancer.

Skin Cancer, as defined in this Plan, is **not** considered Non-Invasive Cancer and is therefore not payable under the Non-Invasive Cancer benefit.

Skin Cancer is a Cancer that forms in the tissues of the skin.

The following are considered Skin Cancers:

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
- Melanoma in Situ
- Melanoma that is Diagnosed as
 - o Clark's Level I or II,
 - o Breslow depth less than 0.77mm, or
 - o Stage 1A melanomas under TNM Staging

These conditions are not payable under the Cancer (internal or invasive) benefit.

Cancer, Non-Invasive Cancer, Metastatic Cancer or Skin Cancer must be Diagnosed in one of two ways:

1. **Pathological Diagnosis** is a Diagnosis based on a microscopic study of fixed tissue or preparations from the hemic (blood) system. This Diagnosis must be made by a certified Pathologist and conform to the American Board of Pathology standards.
2. **Clinical Diagnosis** is based only on the study of symptoms. The Company will accept a Clinical Diagnosis only if:
 - A Doctor cannot make a Pathological Diagnosis because it is medically inappropriate or life-threatening,
 - Medical evidence exists to support the Diagnosis, and
 - A Doctor is treating the Insured for Cancer or Carcinoma in Situ.

Cardiomyopathy means a disease with measurable deterioration of the function of the myocardium, and is typically characterized by breathlessness and swelling of the legs.

Chronic Kidney Disease means a disease characterized by the gradual loss in renal function over time due to diabetes mellitus, Hypertension, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, autoimmune disease, or genetic disease.

Claimant means a person who is authorized to make a claim under the Certificate.

Coma means a state of continuous, profound unconsciousness, lasting at least seven consecutive days, and characterized by the absence of:

- Spontaneous eye movements,
- Response to painful stimuli, and
- Vocalization.

Coma does not include a medically-induced coma.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, the Coma must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, the Coma must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- **Brain Aneurysm**, which is an excessive, localized enlargement of an artery in the brain caused by a weakening of the artery wall, usually due to a defect in the vessel at birth or resulting from high blood pressure.
- **Diabetes**, which is a metabolic disease characterized by the inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin.
- **Encephalitis**, which is a disease characterized by inflammation of the brain, usually caused by a direct viral infection or a hypersensitive reaction to a virus or foreign protein.
- **Epilepsy**, which is a neurological disease characterized by sudden, recurring attacks of motor, sensory, or psychic malfunction with or without loss of consciousness or convulsive seizures.
- **Hyperglycemia**, which is a disease where an excessive amount of glucose circulates in the blood plasma.
- **Hypoglycemia**, which is a disease where blood glucose concentrations fall below the necessary level to support the body's need for energy and stability throughout its cells.
- **Meningitis**, which is a disease caused by viral or bacterial infection and characterized by inflammation of the meninges.

Complete Remission is defined as having no Symptoms and no Signs that can be identified to indicate the presence of Cancer.

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery means open heart surgery to correct the narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries with bypass grafts and where such narrowing or blockage is attributed to Coronary Artery Disease or Acute Coronary Syndrome. This excludes any non-surgical procedure, such as, but not limited to, balloon angioplasty, laser relief, or stents.

Coronary Artery Disease occurs when the coronary arteries become damaged due to acute coronary occlusion, coronary atherosclerosis, aneurysm and/or dissection of the coronary arteries, or coronary atherosclerosis due to lipid rich plaque.

Critical Illness is a disease or a sickness as defined in the Plan that first manifests while your coverage is in force.

Any loss due to Critical Illness must begin while your coverage is in force. Critical Illness includes only the following, provided such Critical Illness meets all applicable definitions contained in the Plan and, where indicated, is caused by an underlying condition:

- Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant)
- Cancer (internal or invasive)
- Coma
- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
- Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)
- Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure)
- Loss of Sight
- Loss of Speech
- Loss of Hearing
- Major Organ Transplant
- Non-Invasive Cancer
- Paralysis
- Stroke
- Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- Metastatic Cancer

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- **Benign Brain Tumor:** The date a Doctor determines a Benign Brain Tumor is present based on examination of tissue (biopsy or surgical excision) or specific neuroradiological examination.
- **Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant):** The date the surgery occurs.
- **Cancer:** The day tissue specimens, blood samples, or titer(s) are taken (Diagnosis of Cancer and/or Carcinoma in Situ is based on such specimens).
- **Coma:** The first day of the period for which a Doctor confirms a Coma that is due to one of the underlying diseases and that has lasted for at least seven consecutive days.
- **Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery:** The date the surgery occurs.
- **Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction):** The date the infarction (death) of a portion of the heart muscle occurs. This is based on the criteria listed under the Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) definition.
- **Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure):** The date a Doctor recommends that an Insured begin renal dialysis.
- **Loss of Sight:** The date the loss due to one of the underlying diseases is objectively determined by a Doctor to be total and irreversible.
- **Loss of Speech:** The date the loss due to one of the underlying diseases is objectively determined by a Doctor to be total and irreversible.
- **Loss of Hearing:** The date the loss due to one of the underlying diseases is objectively determined by a Doctor to be total and irreversible.
- **Major Organ Transplant:** The date the surgery occurs.
- **Metastatic Cancer:** The date a Doctor determines Cancer has metastasized to other parts of the body from the original site.
- **Non-Invasive Cancer:** The day tissue specimens, blood samples, or titer(s) are taken (Diagnosis of Cancer and/or Carcinoma in Situ is based on such specimens).
- **Paralysis:** The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured with Paralysis due to one of the underlying diseases as specified in this Plan, where such Diagnosis is based on clinical and/or laboratory findings as supported by the Insured's medical records.
- **Skin Cancer:** The date the skin biopsy samples are taken for microscopic examination.
- **Stroke:** The date the Stroke occurs (based on documented neurological deficits and neuroimaging studies).
- **Sudden Cardiac Arrest:** The date the pumping action of the heart fails (based on the Sudden Cardiac Arrest definition).

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) is the death of a portion of the heart muscle (myocardium) caused by a blockage of one or more coronary arteries due to Coronary Artery Disease or Acute Coronary Syndrome.

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) does not include:

- Any other disease or injury involving the cardiovascular system.
- Cardiac Arrest not caused by a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction).

Diagnosis of a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) must include the following:

- New and serial electrocardiographic (ECG) findings consistent with Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction), and
- Elevation of cardiac enzymes above generally accepted laboratory levels of normal. (In the case of creatine phosphokinase (CPK) a CPK-MB measurement must be used.)

Confirmatory imaging studies, such as thallium scans, MUGA scans, or stress echocardiograms may also be used.

Hypertension means a disease that is characterized by elevated blood pressure in the arteries with a systolic reading of at least 140 mmHg and a diastolic reading of at least 90 mmHg.

Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) means end-stage renal failure caused by End-Stage Renal Disease, which results in the chronic, irreversible failure of both kidneys to function.

Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) is covered only under the following conditions:

- A Doctor advises that regular renal dialysis, hemo-dialysis, or peritoneal dialysis (at least weekly) is necessary to treat the Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure); or
- The Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) results in kidney transplantation.

Life Event means an event that qualifies an Employee to make changes to benefits at times other than their enrollment period. Events qualifying as Life Events are established solely by the Policyholder.

Loss of Sight means the total and irreversible loss of all sight in both eyes.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, Loss of Sight must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, Loss of Sight must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- **Retinal Disease**, which is a disease that affects the retina of the eye;
- **Optic Nerve Disease**, which is a disease that affects the optic nerve of the eye; or
- **Hypoxia**, which is a disease characterized by a deficiency in the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues of the eyes.

Loss of Speech means the total and permanent loss of the ability to speak.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, Loss of Speech must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, Loss of Speech must be caused solely by or be solely attributable to one of the following diseases:

- **Alzheimer's Disease**, which is a progressive mental deterioration due to generalized degeneration of the brain; or
- **Arteriovenous Malformation**, which is a congenital disease of blood vessels in the brain, brain stem, or spinal cord that is characterized by a complex, tangled web of abnormal arteries and veins connected by one or more fistulas.

Loss of Hearing means the total and irreversible loss of hearing in both ears. Loss of Hearing does not include hearing loss that can be corrected by the use of a hearing aid or device.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, Loss of Hearing must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a Covered Accident.

To be considered a Critical Illness, Loss of Hearing must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- **Alport Syndrome**, which is an inherited disease of the kidney caused by a genetic mutation and can be characterized by hearing loss;
- **Autoimmune Inner Ear Disease**, which is an inflammatory condition of the inner ear occurring when the body's immune system attacks cells in the inner ear that are mistaken for bacteria or a virus;
- **Chicken Pox**, which is an acute contagious disease that is caused by the varicella-zoster virus and is characterized by skin eruptions, slight fever, and malaise;
- **Diabetes**, which is a metabolic disease characterized by the inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin;
- **Goldenhar Syndrome**, which is rare congenital disease that causes abnormalities in the face and head and can cause hearing loss;
- **Meniere's Disease**, which is a disorder of the inner ear that causes spontaneous episodes of vertigo, hearing loss, ear ringing, and a feeling of fullness or pressure in the ear;
- **Meningitis**, which is a disease characterized by inflammation of the meninges caused by viral or bacterial infection; or
- **Mumps**, which is an infectious disease caused by paramyxovirus, and characterized by inflammatory swelling of the parotid and/or other salivary glands.

Maintenance Drug Therapy is a course of systemic medication given to a patient after a Cancer goes into Complete Remission because of primary Treatment. Maintenance Drug Therapy includes ongoing hormonal therapy, immunotherapy, or chemo-prevention therapy. Maintenance Drug Therapy is meant to decrease the risk of Cancer recurrence; it is not meant to treat a Cancer that is still present.

Major Organ Transplant means undergoing surgery as a recipient of a covered transplant of a human heart, lung, liver, kidney, or pancreas. A transplant must be caused by one or more of the following diseases:

- Bronchiectasis, which is a lung disease state defined by localized, irreversible dilation of the bronchial tree caused by destruction of the muscle and elastic tissue.
- Cardiomyopathy, which is a heart disease characterized by the measurable deterioration of the function of the heart muscle, where the heart muscle becomes enlarged, thick, or rigid.
- Cirrhosis, which is a liver disease characterized by replacement of liver tissue by fibrosis, scar tissue, and regenerative nodules, leading to loss of liver function.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which is a lung disease characterized by persistently poor airflow as a result of breakdown of lung tissue and dysfunction of the small airways.
- Congenital Heart Disease, which is heart disease characterized by abnormalities in cardiovascular structures that occur before birth.
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Cystic fibrosis, which is a hereditary disease of the exocrine glands affecting the pancreas, respiratory system, and sweat glands. It is characterized by the production of abnormally viscous mucus by the affected glands.
- Hepatitis, which is a disease caused by the hepatitis A, B, or C virus and is characterized by the inflammation of the liver.
- Interstitial lung disease, which is a lung disease that affects the interstitium of the lungs.
- Lymphangioleiomyomatosis, which is a lung disease characterized by an indolent, progressive growth of smooth muscles cells throughout the lungs, pulmonary blood vessels, lymphatics, and pleurae.
- Polycystic liver disease, which is characterized by multiple variable-sized cysts lined by cuboidal epithelium.
- Pulmonary fibrosis, which is a lung disease where the lung tissue becomes thickened, stiff, and scarred due to chronic inflammation.
- Pulmonary hypertension, which is a disease characterized by increased pressure in the pulmonary artery and results in the thickening of the pulmonary arteries and the narrowing of these blood vessels, which causes the right side of the heart to become enlarged.
- Sarcoidosis, which is a disease characterized by the growth of granulomatous lesions that appear in the body.
- Valvular heart disease, which is a disease of the heart valves.

If, while the Certificate is in force, the Insured is placed on a transplant list for a Major Organ Transplant due to one of the above-identified diseases, we will pay 25% of the Critical Illness benefit. The remainder of the Critical Illness benefit will become payable on the date the surgery occurs. A Major Organ Transplant benefit is not payable if the Major Organ Transplant results from a covered Critical Illness for which a benefit has been paid.

Malignant Hypertension is blood pressure that is so high that it actually causes damage to organs, particularly in the nervous system, the cardiovascular system, and/or the kidneys. One type of such damage is called papilledema, a condition in which the optic nerve leading to the eye becomes dangerously swollen, threatening vision.

Metastatic Cancer means a Cancer (internal or invasive) that has spread from the part of the body where it was first formed to other parts of the body. This occurs when cancer cells break away from the original tumor, travel through the blood or lymph system, and form new tumors in other organs or tissues of the body. When this occurs, the new metastatic tumor is the same type of Cancer as the original tumor even though located in a different area of the body.

Stroke means apoplexy due to rupture or acute occlusion of a cerebral artery. The apoplexy must cause complete or partial loss of function involving the motion or sensation of a part of the body and must last more than 24 hours. Stroke must be either:

- **Ischemic:** Due to advanced Arteriosclerosis or Arteriosclerosis of the arteries of the neck or brain, or vascular embolism, or
- **Hemorrhagic:** Due to uncontrolled Hypertension, Malignant Hypertension, Brain Aneurysm, or Arteriovenous Malformation.

The Stroke must be positively Diagnosed by a Doctor based upon documented neurological deficits and confirmatory neuroimaging studies.

Stroke does not include:

- Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs)
- Head injury
- Chronic cerebrovascular insufficiency
- Reversible ischemic neurological deficits unless brain tissue damage is confirmed by neurological imaging

Stroke will be covered only if the Insured submits evidence of the neurological damage by providing:

- Computed Axial Tomography (CAT scan) images, or
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is the sudden, unexpected loss of heart function in which the heart, abruptly and without warning, stops working as a result of an internal electrical system heart malfunction due to Coronary Artery Disease, Cardiomyopathy, or Hypertension.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is not a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction). A Sudden Cardiac Arrest benefit is not payable if the Sudden Cardiac Arrest is caused by or contributed to by a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction).

Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) occurs when blood flow to part of the brain is temporarily blocked or reduced. For a benefit to be payable, the TIA must be caused by one or more of the following diseases:

- Advanced Arteriosclerosis
- Arteriosclerosis of the arteries of the neck or brain
- Vascular embolism
- Hypertension
- Malignant Hypertension
- Brain Aneurysm
- Arteriovenous Malformation.

The TIA must be positively Diagnosed by a Doctor based upon documented neurological deficits and confirmatory neuroimaging studies.

Treatment or **Medical Treatment** is the consultation, care, or services provided by a Doctor. This includes receiving any diagnostic measures and taking prescribed drugs and medicines.

Treatment-Free From Cancer refers to the period of time without the consultation, care, or services provided by a Doctor. This includes receiving diagnostic measures and taking prescribed drugs and medicines. Treatment does not include Maintenance Drug Therapy or routine follow-up visits to verify whether Cancer or Carcinoma in Situ has returned.

SECTION IV - BENEFIT PROVISIONS

The benefit amounts payable under this section are shown in the Certificate Schedule. The Company will pay benefits for a Critical Illness in the order the events occur.

Critical Illness Benefit

B00000000600000132160000600415

- The initial Date of Diagnosis is while the Insured's coverage is in force, and
- The Certificate does not exclude the illness or condition by name or by specific description.

Non-Invasive Cancer Benefit

Metastatic Cancer Benefit

Additional Benefits

Skin Cancer Benefit

Health Screening Benefit

This benefit is only payable for Health Screening Tests performed as the result of preventive care, including tests and diagnostic procedures ordered in connection with routine examinations.

- Blood test for triglycerides
- Bone marrow testing
- Breast ultrasound
- CA 15-3 (blood test for breast cancer)
- CA 125 (blood test for ovarian cancer)
- CEA (blood test for colon cancer)
- Chest X-ray
- Colonoscopy
- Non-diagnostic vascular screening
- DNA stool analysis
- Fasting blood glucose test
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy
- Hemoccult stool analysis
- Mammography
- Pap smear
- PSA (blood test for prostate cancer)
- Serum cholesterol test to determine level of HDL and LDL
- Serum protein electrophoresis (blood test for myeloma)
- Spiral CT screening for lung cancer
- Stress test on a bicycle or treadmill
- Thermography
- HIV test performed via nucleic acid test (NAT)
- HPV test performed via Pap smear
- Biopsies
- Genetic Screening Test performed in a medical facility
- Human Coronavirus test
- Dental Exams
- Vision Exams
- Immunizations
- Mental Health Screening

We will pay the amount shown in the Certificate Schedule for the initial Diagnosis of a Benign Brain Tumor.

Accident Benefit

We will pay the amount shown in the Certificate Schedule if an Insured sustains a Covered Accident and suffers any of the following, which is solely due to, caused by, and attributed to, the Covered Accident:

- Coma
- Loss of Sight
- Loss of Speech
- Loss of Hearing
- Severe Burn
- Paralysis

Waiver of Premium Benefit

If you become Totally Disabled as defined in this Plan due to a covered Critical Illness, we will waive premiums for you and any currently covered Dependents (this includes any Riders that are in force).

Total Disability or **Totally Disabled** means you are:

- Not working at any job for pay or benefits,
- Under the care of a Doctor for the Treatment of a covered Critical Illness, and
- **Unable to Work**, which means either:
 - o During the first 365 days of Total Disability, you are unable to work at the occupation you were performing when your Total Disability began; or
 - o After the first 365 days of Total Disability, you are unable to work at any gainful occupation for which you are suited by education, training, or experience.

After 90 days of Total Disability, all Plan premiums will be waived if:

- Your Total Disability began before your age of 65;
- Your Total Disability has continued without interruption for at least 90 days, during which time you and/or the Policyholder have paid premiums; and
- You provide proof of Total Disability as required by us. Satisfactory Proof of Loss for Total Disability must be provided at least once every 12 months.

Pending our approval of a claim for the Waiver of Premium Benefit, premiums should be paid as they are due. Premiums that were paid for the first 90 days of Total Disability will be refunded after your claim for this benefit is approved.

Waiver of Premium will continue until the earliest of the following:

- The premium due date following your 65th birthday,
- The date the Company has waived premiums for a total of 24 months of Total Disability,
- The date you refuse to provide proof of continuing Total Disability,
- The date your Total Disability ends, or
- The date coverage ends according to the Termination provisions in **Section I – Eligibility, Effective Date, and Termination**.

If you are still eligible for coverage when you return to Active Work, coverage for any Insured may be continued if premium payments are resumed.

SECTION V – EXCLUSIONS

Exclusions

We will not pay for loss due to any of the following:

- **Self-Inflicted Injuries** – injuring or attempting to injure oneself intentionally or taking action that causes oneself to become injured
- **Suicide** – committing or attempting to commit suicide, while sane or insane
- **Illegal Acts** – participating or attempting to participate in an illegal activity, or working at an illegal job
- **Participation in Aggressive Conflict** of any kind, including:
 - o War (declared or undeclared) or military conflicts
 - o Insurrection or riot
 - o Civil commotion or civil state of belligerence

- *B000000000600000132160000600417*

Notice of Claim

- Within 60 days after the Date of Diagnosis, or
- As soon as reasonably possible.

P.O. Box 84075, Columbus, GA 31993-9103

P.O. Box 84075, Columbus, GA 31993-9103

Physical Examination and Autopsy

Time of Payment of Claims

*Clean claims contain all information and/or documentation needed for processing. These claims do not require further information from the provider, you, or the Policyholder.

Payment of Claims

We will pay all benefits to you unless otherwise assigned. For any benefits that remain unpaid at the time of death, we will pay those benefits in the following order:

- To any approved assignee,
- To your beneficiary,
- To your surviving Spouse,
- To your estate.

Unpaid Premium

When a claim is paid, we may deduct any premium due and unpaid from the claim payment.

Changing of Beneficiary

A change in beneficiary must be submitted in writing to our Home Office in a form acceptable to us and signed by you. Unless otherwise specified by you, a change in beneficiary will take effect on the date the notice of change is signed. We will not be liable for any action taken before notice is received and recorded at the Home Office.

Claim Review

If a claim is denied, you will be given written notice of:

- The reason for the denial,
- The Plan provision that supports the denial, and
- Your right to ask for a review of the claim.

Appeals Procedure

Before filing any lawsuit—and no later than 60 days after notice of denial of a claim—you, the Claimant, or an authorized representative of either must appeal any denial of benefits under the Plan by sending a written request for review of the denial to our Home Office.

Legal Action

You cannot take legal action against us for benefits under this Plan:

- Within 60 days after you have sent us written Proof of Loss, or
- More than three years from the time written proof is required to be given.

SECTION VII – GENERAL PROVISIONS**Entire Contract Changes**

Your insurance is provided under a contract of Group Critical Illness insurance with the Policyholder.

The entire Contract of Insurance is made up of:

- The Policy;
- The Certificate of insurance;
- The Application of the Policyholder, a copy of which is attached to and made part of the Policy when issued; and
- Any Riders, Endorsements, or Amendments to the Policy or Certificate.

All statements (excluding fraudulent ones or intentionally misrepresented ones) that the Policyholder or an Insured has made in the Application will be considered representations, not warranties. The Company will not void insurance or reduce benefits as a result of statements made on the Application without sending Application copies.

Changes to this Plan:

- Will not be valid unless approved in writing by an officer of the Company,
- Must be noted on or attached to the Contract, and
- May not be made by any insurance agent (nor can an agent waive any Plan provisions).

Misstatement of Age

If an age has been misstated on the Application, the benefits will be those that the paid premium would have purchased at the correct age.

If you die while covered under this Certificate and your Spouse is also insured under this Plan at the time of your death, then your surviving Spouse may elect to become the Primary Insured at the current Spouse Face Amount. This would include continuation of any Dependent Child coverage that is in force at that time.

- Notify the Company in writing within 31 days after the date of your death; and
- Pay the required premium to the Company no later than 31 days after the date of your death, and on each premium due date thereafter.

After two years from your Effective Date of coverage, the Company may not void coverage or deny a claim for any loss because of misstatements made on your Application. This does not apply to fraudulent misstatements.

- The coverage,
- To whom benefits will be paid, and
- The rights and privileges under the Plan.

This Plan was issued on its Effective Date in the state noted on the Master Application. Any Plan provision that conflicts with that state's statutes is amended to conform to the minimum requirements of those statutes.

BENEFITS SCHEDULE

Critical Illness Benefits

The applicable benefit amount is payable for the following Critical Illnesses, provided such Critical Illness meets all applicable definitions contained in the Plan and is caused by an underlying disease as set forth herein:

- Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant)
- Cancer (internal or invasive)
- Coma
- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
- Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)
- Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure)
- Loss of Sight
- Loss of Speech
- Loss of Hearing
- Major Organ Transplant
- Non-Invasive Cancer
- Paralysis
- Stroke
- Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- Metastatic Cancer

Additional Benefits

Health Screening Benefit

Skin Cancer Benefit

Benign Brain Tumor Benefit

Accident Benefits

Coma

Loss of Sight

Loss of Speech

Loss of Hearing

Severe Burn

Paralysis

Waiver of Premium Benefit