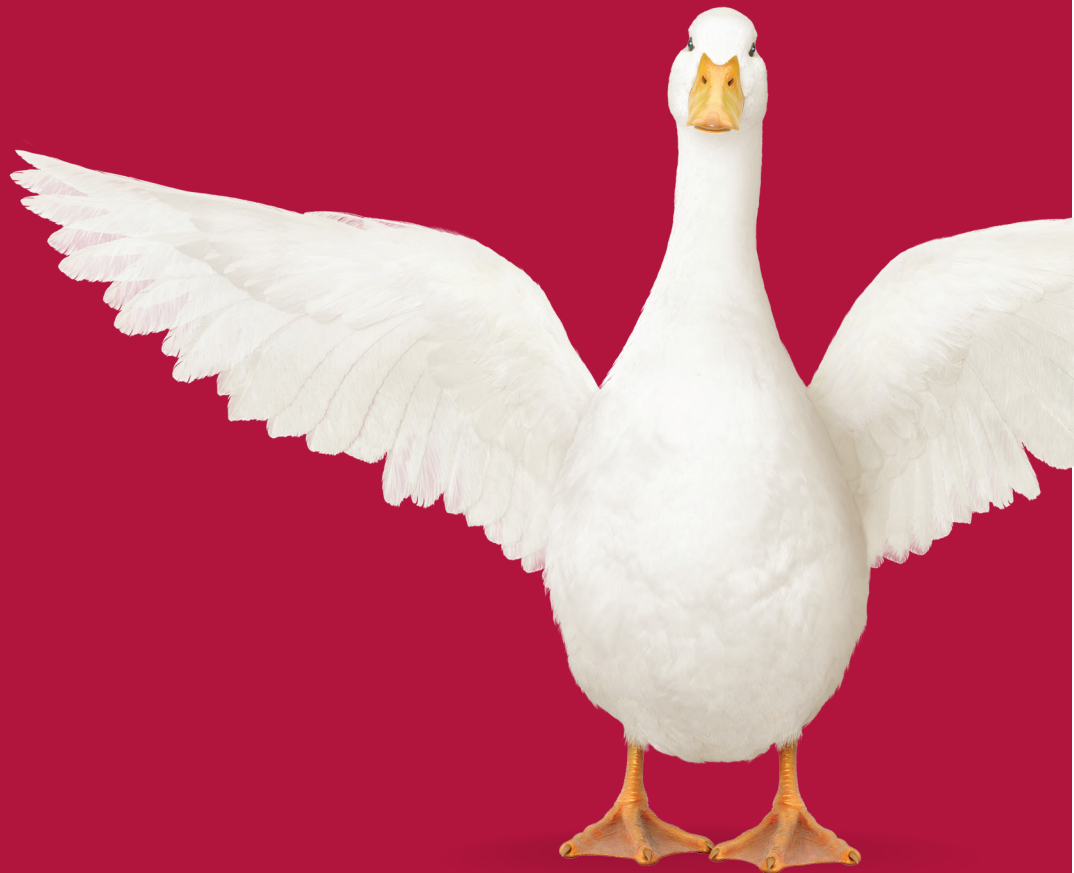


Aflac Group Critical Illness Advantage

**INSURANCE – PLAN INCLUDES BENEFITS
FOR CANCER AND HEALTH SCREENING**

We help take care of your
expenses while you take
care of yourself.



THIS IS NOT A MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT PLAN.
If you are eligible for Medicare, review the Guide to Health
Insurance for People with Medicare, which is available from
the company.



We've got you under our wing.®

Aflac can help ease the financial stress of surviving a critical illness.

Chances are you may know someone who's been diagnosed with a critical illness. You can't help notice the difference in the person's life—both physically and emotionally. What's not so obvious is the impact a critical illness may have on someone's personal finances.

That's because while a major medical plan may pay for a good portion of the costs associated with a critical illness, there are a lot of expenses that may not be covered. And, during recovery, having to worry about out-of-pocket expenses is the last thing anyone needs.

That's the benefit of an Aflac Group Critical Illness plan.

It can help with the treatment costs of covered critical illnesses, such as a heart attack or stroke.

More importantly, the plan helps you focus on recuperation instead of the distraction of out-of-pocket costs. With the Critical Illness plan, you receive cash benefits directly (unless otherwise assigned)—giving you the flexibility to help pay bills related to treatment or to help with everyday living expenses.

What you need, when you need it.

Group critical illness insurance pays cash benefits that you can use any way you see fit.



Here's why the Aflac Group Critical Illness plan may be right for you.

For more than 60 years, Aflac has been dedicated to helping provide individuals and families peace of mind and financial security when they've needed it most. The Aflac Group Critical Illness plan is just another innovative way to help make sure you're well protected under our wing.

But it doesn't stop there. Having group critical illness insurance from Aflac means that you may have added financial resources to help with medical costs or ongoing living expenses.

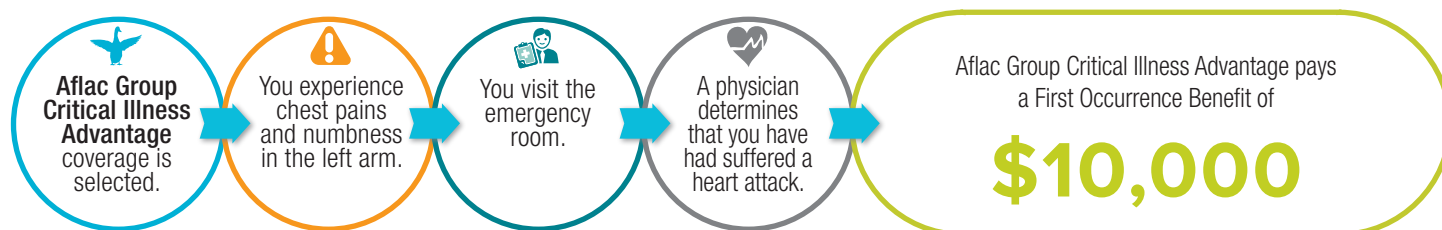
The Aflac Group Critical Illness plan benefits include:

- Critical Illness Benefit payable for:
 - Cancer
 - Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)
 - Stroke
 - Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure)
 - Major Organ Transplant
 - Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant)
 - Sudden Cardiac Arrest
 - Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
 - Non-Invasive Cancer
 - Skin Cancer
 - Coma
 - Paralysis
 - Severe Burns
 - Loss of Speech/Sight/Hearing
- Health Screening Benefit

Features:

- Benefits are paid directly to you, unless otherwise assigned.
- Coverage is available for you, your spouse, and dependent children.
- Coverage may be continued (with certain stipulations). That means you can take it with you if you change jobs or retire.
- Fast claims payment. Most claims are processed in about four days.

How it works



Amount payable based on \$10,000 First Occurrence Benefit.

For more information, ask your insurance agent/producer, call 1.800.433.3036, or visit aflacgroupinsurance.com.

Benefits Overview

COVERED CRITICAL ILLNESSES:

CANCER (Internal or Invasive)	100%
HEART ATTACK (Myocardial Infarction)	100%
STROKE (Ischemic or Hemorrhagic)	100%
MAJOR ORGAN TRANSPLANT	100%
KIDNEY FAILURE (End-Stage Renal Failure)	100%
BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT (Stem Cell Transplant)	100%
SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST	100%
SEVERE BURNS*	100%
PARALYSIS**	100%
COMA**	100%
LOSS OF SPEECH / SIGHT / HEARING**	100%
NON-INVASIVE CANCER	25%
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY	25%

INITIAL DIAGNOSIS

We will pay a lump sum benefit upon initial diagnosis of a covered critical illness when such diagnoses is caused by or solely attributed to an underlying disease. Cancer diagnoses are subject to the cancer diagnosis limitation. Benefits will be based on the face amount in effect on the critical illness date of diagnosis.

ADDITIONAL DIAGNOSIS

We will pay benefits for each different critical illness after the first when the two dates of diagnoses are separated by at least 6 consecutive months. Cancer diagnoses are subject to the cancer diagnosis limitation.

REOCCURRENCE

We will pay benefits for the same critical illness after the first when the two dates of diagnoses are separated by at least 6 consecutive months. Cancer diagnoses are subject to the cancer diagnosis limitation.

CHILD COVERAGE AT NO ADDITIONAL COST

Each dependent child is covered at 50 percent of the primary insured's benefit amount at no additional charge. Children-only coverage is not available.

SKIN CANCER BENEFIT

We will pay \$250 for the diagnosis of skin cancer. We will pay this benefit once per calendar year.

*This benefit is only payable for burns due to, caused by, and attributed to, a covered accident.

**These benefits are payable for loss due to a covered underlying disease or a covered accident.

The plan has limitations and exclusions that may affect benefits payable. This brochure is for illustrative purposes only. Refer to your certificate for complete details, definitions, limitations, and exclusions.

WAIVER OF PREMIUM

If you become totally disabled due to a covered critical illness prior to age 65, after 90 continuous days of total disability, we will waive premiums for you and any of your covered dependents. As long as you remain totally disabled, premiums will be waived up to 24 months, subject to the terms of the plan.

SUCCESSOR INSURED BENEFIT

If spouse coverage is in force at the time of the primary insured's death, the surviving spouse may elect to continue coverage. Coverage would continue at the existing spouse face amount and would also include any dependent child coverage in force at the time.

HEALTH SCREENING BENEFIT (Employee and Spouse only)

We will pay \$100 for health screening tests performed while an insured's coverage is in force. We will pay this benefit once per calendar year.

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. This benefit is payable for the covered employee and spouse.

This benefit is not paid for dependent children.

COVERED HEALTH SCREENING TESTS INCLUDE:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• DNA stool analysis• Fasting blood glucose test• Flexible sigmoidoscopy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hemocult 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 |
|---|---|

PROGRESSIVE DISEASES RIDER

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (ALS or Lou Gehrig's Disease)	100%
SUSTAINED MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	100%

This benefit is paid based on your selected Progressive Disease Benefit amount. We will pay the benefit shown upon diagnosis of one of the covered diseases if the date of diagnosis is while the rider is in force.

OPTIONAL BENEFITS RIDER

BENIGN BRAIN TUMOR	100%
ADVANCED ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	25%
ADVANCED PARKINSON'S DISEASE	25%

These benefits will be paid based on the face amount in effect on the critical illness date of diagnosis. We will pay the optional benefit if the insured is diagnosed with one of the conditions listed in the rider schedule if the date of diagnosis is while the rider is in force.

HEART EVENT RIDER

OPEN HEART SURGERIES (Category I: Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (CABS)*, Mitral Valve Replacement or Repair, Aortic Valve Replacement or Repair, Surgical Treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm). *The 75% benefit available in the rider, combined with the partial benefit available in the certificate, equals a 100% benefit for coronary artery bypass surgery.	100%
INVASIVE HEART PROCEDURE (Category II: AngioJet Clot Busting, Balloon Angioplasty, Laser Angioplasty, Atherectomy, Stent Implantation, Cardiac Catheterization, Automatic Implantable (or Internal) Cardioverter Defibrillator, Pacemakers)	10%

These benefits will be paid based on the face amount in effect on the critical illness date of diagnosis.

Benefits are payable for the specified surgeries and procedures listed above when caused by a defined underlying disease, treatment is recommended by a doctor, and is not excluded by name or specific description. Benefits from each category are payable once per calendar year, per insured. If multiple procedures are performed at the same time, benefits will be payable only at the highest benefit level and will not exceed the percentage shown above.

OCCUPATIONAL HIV

<p>The benefit is payable for the initial positive diagnosis of occupational HIV if the diagnosis results from an HIV-specific covered injury. We will pay the indicated percentages of the applicable face amount.</p> <p>This benefit is payable once, and after the benefit is paid, the rider coverage will terminate.</p> <p>This benefit will be paid based on the face amount in effect on the critical illness date of diagnosis.</p>

SPECIFIED DISEASES RIDER

<p>Illnesses Covered Under Plan:</p> <p>Addison's Disease • Cerebrospinal Meningitis • Diphtheria • Huntington's Chorea • Legionnaire's Disease • Malaria • Muscular Dystrophy • Myasthenia Gravis • Necrotizing Fasciitis • Osteomyelitis • Poliomyelitis (Polio) • Rabies • Sickle Cell Anemia • Systemic Lupus • Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma) • Tetanus • Tuberculosis.</p> <p>Benefits are payable if an insured is diagnosed with one of the diseases listed.</p>	25%
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CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS RIDER

CYSTIC FIBROSIS	50%
CEREBRAL PALSY	50%
CLEFT LIP OR CLEFT PALATE	50%
DOWN SYNDROME	50%
PHENYLALANINE HYDROXYLASE DEFICIENCY DISEASE (PKU)	50%
SPINA BIFIDA	50%
TYPE 1 DIABETES	50%

Benefits are payable if a dependent child is diagnosed with one of the conditions listed.

LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Cancer Diagnosis Limitation Benefits are payable for cancer and/or non-invasive cancer as long as the insured:

- Is treatment-free from cancer for at least 12 months before the diagnosis date; and
- Is in complete remission prior to the date of a subsequent diagnosis, as evidenced by the absence of all clinical, radiological, biological, and biochemical proof of the presence of the cancer.

EXCLUSIONS

We will not pay for loss due to:

- **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:**

- War (declared or undeclared) or military conflicts; this does not include terrorism
- Insurrection or riot
- Civil commotion or civil state of belligerence

- **Illegal Substance Abuse:**

- Abuse of legally-obtained prescription medication
- Illegal use of non-prescription drugs

Diagnosis, treatment, testing, and confinement must be in the United States or its territories.

All benefits under the plan, including benefits for diagnoses, treatment, confinement and covered tests, are payable only while coverage is in force.

TERMS YOU NEED TO KNOW

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.

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
- Myelodysplastic syndrome – (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

to the site of origin without having invaded neighboring tissue.

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

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

add under definitions:

Severe Burn or Severely Burned means a burn resulting from fire, heat, caustics, electricity, or radiation. The burn must:

- Be a full-thickness or third-degree burn, as determined by a doctor. A Full-Thickness Burn or Third-Degree Burn is the destruction of the skin through the entire thickness or depth of the dermis (or possibly into underlying tissues). This results in loss of fluid and sometimes shock.
- Cause cosmetic disfigurement to the body's surface area of at least 35 square inches.
- Be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident.

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
- Diabetes
- Encephalitis
- Epilepsy
- Hyperglycemia
- Hypoglycemia
- Meningitis

Paralysis or Paralyzed means the permanent, total, and irreversible loss of muscle function to the whole of at least two limbs. To be payable as an Accident benefit, the paralysis must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident. To be considered a critical illness, paralysis must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one or more of the following diseases:

- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Cerebral palsy
- Parkinson's disease,
- Poliomyelitis

The diagnosis of paralysis must be supported by neurological evidence.

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
- Optic nerve disease
- Hypoxia

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
- Arteriovenous malformation

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
- Autoimmune inner ear disease
- Chicken pox, which is an acute contagious disease
- Diabetes
- Goldenhar syndrome
- Meniere's disease
- Meningitis
- Mumps

Skin Cancer, as defined in this plan, 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
 - Clark's Level I or II,
 - Breslow depth less than 0.77mm, or
 - Stage 1A melanomas under TNM Staging

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

Cancer, non-invasive 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.
2. Clinical Diagnosis is based only on the study of symptoms. A clinical diagnosis will be accepted only if:
 - A doctor cannot make a pathological diagnosis because it is medically inappropriate or life-threatening,
 - Medical evidence exists to support the diagnosis,
 - A doctor is treating you for cancer or carcinoma in situ, or
 - A positive diagnosis cannot otherwise be made by a doctor without jeopardizing the life of the claimant.

If a pathological or clinical diagnosis can only be made postmortem, liability shall be assumed retroactively beginning with the date of the terminal admission to the hospital for not less than 45 days before the date of death.

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.

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

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- 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, Speech, or 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.
- 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.
- Severe Burn: The date the burn takes place.
- 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).

Dependent means your spouse or your dependent child. Spouse is your legal wife or husband, who is listed on your application. Dependent children are your or your spouse's natural children, foster children, step-children, legally adopted children, or children placed for adoption, who are younger than age 26. Newborn, adopted and foster children are equally considered under this plan. A newborn child will be covered from the moment of birth, if the birth occurs while the plan is in force. Foster children and adopted children will be treated the same as newborn infants and are eligible for coverage on the same basis upon placement in the foster home or placement for adoption.

There is an exception to the age-26 limit listed above. This limit will not apply to any dependent child who is incapable of self-sustaining employment due to mental or physical handicap and is dependent on a parent for support. The employee or the employee's spouse must provide the company with proof of this incapacity and dependency to the company within 31 days following the dependent child's 26th birthday, but not more frequently than annually.

If a parent is required by a court or administrative order to provide insurance for a child, and the parent is eligible for family insurance coverage, we:

- Will allow the parent to enroll, under the family coverage, a child who is otherwise eligible for the coverage without regard to any enrollment season restrictions.
- Will enroll the child under family coverage upon application of the child's

other parent or the Department of Health and Human Services in connection with its administration of the Medical Assistance or Child Support Enforcement Program if the parent is enrolled but fails to make application to obtain coverage for the child.

- Will not disenroll or eliminate coverage of the child unless we are provided satisfactory written evidence that: a. The court or administrative order is no longer in effect; or b. The child is or will be enrolled in comparable health benefit plan coverage through another health insurer, which coverage will take effect no later than the effective date of disenrollment.

We will not decline enrollment of a child on the grounds the child was born out of wedlock, the child was not claimed as dependent on the parent's federal tax return, or the child does not reside with the parent or in the insurer's service area.

Diagnosis (Diagnosed) refers to the definitive and certain identification of an illness or disease that:

- Is made by a doctor and
- Is based on clinical or laboratory investigations, as supported by your medical records.

Doctor is a person who is:

- Legally qualified to practice medicine,
- Licensed to treat the type of condition for which a claim is made.
- Licensed as a doctor by the state where treatment is received, and

A doctor does not include you or any of your family members.

For the purposes of this definition, family member includes your spouse as well as the following members of your immediate family:

- Son
- Father
- Daughter
- Sister
- Mother
- Brother

This includes step-family members and family-members-in-law.

Employee is a person who meets eligibility requirements and who is covered under the plan. The employee is the primary insured under the plan.

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.

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.

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
- Hepatitis
- Cardiomyopathy
- Interstitial lung disease
- Cirrhosis
- Lymphangioleiomyomatosis.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Polycystic liver disease
- Congenital Heart Disease
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Cystic fibrosis
- Sarcoidosis
- Valvular heart disease

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.

Signs and/or symptoms are the evidence of disease or physical disturbance observed by a doctor or other medical professional. The doctor (or other medical professional) must observe these signs while acting within the scope of his license.

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)
- Reversible ischemic neurological deficits unless brain tissue damage is confirmed by neurological imaging
- Head injury
- Chronic cerebrovascular insufficiency

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).

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:
 - 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
 - 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.

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.

OPTIONAL BENEFITS RIDER

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- Advanced Alzheimer's Disease: The date a doctor diagnoses the insured as incapacitated due to Alzheimer's disease.
- Advanced Parkinson's Disease: The date a doctor diagnoses the insured as incapacitated due to Parkinson's disease.
- 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.

Optional Benefit is one of the illnesses defined below and shown in the rider schedule:

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:
 - Muscle rigidity
 - Tremor
 - 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.

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.

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.

PROGRESSIVE DISEASES RIDER

Date of Diagnosis is defined for each specified critical illness as follows:

- 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.

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.

HEART EVENT RIDER

COVERED HEART PROCEDURE is one of the Category I or Category II procedures defined below:

CATEGORY I - SPECIFIED SURGERIES OF THE HEART

Specified Surgeries of the Heart (Open Heart Surgery) refers to open chest surgery, where the heart is exposed and/or manipulated for open cardiothoracic situations. We will pay benefits for the following open heart surgery procedures when they are performed as a direct result of one of the following: acute coronary syndrome, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy, or valvular heart disease.

- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (also Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery or Bypass Surgery) is a surgical procedure performed to relieve angina and reduce the risk of death from coronary artery disease.
 - Off-Pump Coronary Artery Bypass (OPCAB) is a form of bypass surgery that does not stop the heart or use the heart lung machine.
 - Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG) is used to treat a narrowing of the coronary arteries. A blood vessel is grafted onto the blocked artery,

creating a bypass around the blockage. If more than one artery is blocked, a bypass can be done on each, but only one benefit is payable under the rider.

- Mitral Valve Replacement or Repair is a surgical procedure in which a patient's mitral valve is repaired or replaced by a different valve.
- Aortic Valve Replacement or Repair is a surgical procedure in which a patient's aortic valve is repaired or replaced by a different valve.
- Surgical Treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm involves opening the abdomen and repairing or removing an abdominal aortic aneurysm.

CATEGORY II - INVASIVE PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES OF THE HEART

We will pay Category II benefits for the following invasive procedures and techniques of the heart when they are performed as a result of one of the following: acute coronary syndrome, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy, or valvular heart disease.

- AngioJet Clot Busting clears blood clots from coronary arteries before angioplasty and stenting. The device delivers a high-pressure saline solution through the artery to the clot, breaking it up and simultaneously drawing it out.
- Balloon Angioplasty (or Balloon Valvuloplasty) opens a clogged blood vessel. A thin tube is threaded through an artery to the narrowed heart vessel, where a small balloon at its tip is inflated. A balloon opens the narrowing by compressing atherosclerotic plaque against the vessel wall. The balloon is then deflated and removed.
- Laser Angioplasty uses a laser tip to burn/break down plaque in the clogged blood vessel.
- Atherectomy opens blocked coronary arteries or clears bypass grafts by using a device on the end of a catheter to cut or shave away atherosclerotic plaque.
- Stent Implantation is the implantation of a stainless steel mesh coil in a narrowed part of an artery to keep it propped open.
- Cardiac Catheterization (also Heart Catheterization) is a diagnostic and occasionally therapeutic procedure that allows a comprehensive examination of the heart and surrounding blood vessels.
- Automatic Implantable (or Internal) Cardioverter Defibrillator (AICD) refers to the initial placement of the AICD. AICDs are used for treating irregular heartbeats. The defibrillator is surgically placed inside the patient's chest where it monitors the heart's rhythm. When it identifies a serious arrhythmia, it produces an electrical shock to disrupt the arrhythmia.
- Pacemaker Placement refers to the initial placement/ implantation of a pacemaker, which sends electrical signals to make the heart beat when a person's natural pacemaker is not working properly. This electrical device is placed under the skin. A lead extends from the device to the right side of the heart. Most pacemakers are used to correct a slow heart rate.

HIV RIDER DEFINITIONS

HIV means Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV Positive means the presence of HIV antibodies in the blood. This must be evidenced by:

- A positive screening test enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) or
- A positive supplement test, such as the Western Blot.

All such tests must be approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the interpretation of positive results must be in keeping with the manufacturer's specifications.

Occupational HIV refers to your testing positive for HIV as a direct result of an HIV-specific covered injury, subject to the following provisions:

- The HIV-specific covered injury must occur during the normal course of duties for the occupation in which the insured is regularly engaged. The HIV infection must result from accidental exposure to HIV-contaminated body fluids during the normal course of performing an occupation for which

remuneration is earned.

- The insured must file an incident report (notice of exposure) with his employer within 48 hours of the positive test result. This report must:
 - Be on a form acceptable to the company,
 - Describe the nature of the exposure to HIV, and
 - Be sent to the company as soon as reasonably possible after the HIV-specific covered injury.
- An insured must not have previously tested positive for HIV. If he had previously tested positive for HIV, he must have subsequently tested negative for HIV before the date of the HIV-specific covered injury.
- An insured must have a preliminary HIV screening test—such as an ELISA or other appropriate Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved test (other than saliva or urine testing)—within 14 days of the covered injury at an authorized laboratory other than the laboratory of the insured's employer. We must receive notification of the negative results as soon as reasonably possible. Thereafter, the insured must test HIV positive within 26 weeks of the date of that HIV-specific covered injury.

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- The date a Doctor determines you are HIV Positive as supported by the ELISA test, Western Blot test, or another test approved by the FDA.
- The date of diagnosis must occur while you are covered by the rider.

HIV-Specific Covered Injury means an accidental:

- Cutaneous exposure through abraded skin,
- Percutaneous exposure,
- Mucocutaneous exposure, or
- Transfusion of an HIV-contaminated blood product.

An HIV-Specific covered injury must occur while you are covered by the rider. All limitations and exclusions that apply to the critical illness plan also apply to the rider unless amended by the rider.

SPECIFIED DISEASE RIDER DEFINITIONS

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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

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.

CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS RIDER

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- Cystic Fibrosis: The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having cystic fibrosis and where such diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Cerebral Palsy: The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having cerebral palsy and where such diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Cleft Lip or Cleft Palate: The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having cleft lip or cleft palate and where such diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Down Syndrome: The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having down syndrome and where such diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency Disease (PKU): The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having PKU and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Spina Bifida: The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having spina bifida and where such diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Type I Diabetes: The date a doctor diagnoses a dependent child as having type i diabetes and where such diagnosis is supported by medical records.

Cystic Fibrosis is a hereditary chronic disease of the exocrine glands. This disease is characterized by the production of viscid mucus that obstructs the pancreatic ducts and bronchi, leading to infection and fibrosis.

Cerebral Palsy is a disorder of movement, muscle tone, or posture that is caused by injury or abnormal development in the immature brain. Cerebral palsy can be characterized by stiffness and movement difficulties, involuntary and uncontrolled movements, or disturbed sensation. Spastic cerebral palsy is characterized by stiffness and movement difficulties.

- Athetoid cerebral palsy is characterized by involuntary and uncontrolled movements.
- Ataxic cerebral palsy is characterized by a disturbed sense of balance and depth perception.

Cleft Lip occurs when there is an opening (one or two vertical fissures) in the lip. A cleft palate occurs when the two sides of a palate do not join, resulting in an opening in the roof of the mouth or soft tissue in the back of the mouth. Sometimes, an opening in the bones of the upper jaw or upper gum

accompanies a cleft palate.

A cleft lip or palate can occur on one or both sides of the face. If a dependent child has both a cleft lip and cleft palate or has one on each side of the face, we will pay this benefit only once.

Down Syndrome is a chromosomal condition characterized by the presence of an extra copy of genetic material on the 21st chromosome, either in whole or part.

Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency Disease (PKU) is an autosomal recessive metabolic genetic disorder characterized by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations in the gene for the hepatic enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH), rendering it nonfunctional. A doctor must diagnose this disease based on a PKU test.

Spina Bifida refers to any birth defect involving incomplete closure of the spinal canal or spine. This includes:

- Spina Bifida Cystica, which is a condition where a cyst protrudes through the defect in the vertebral arch.
- Spina Bifida Occulta, which is a condition where the bones of the spine do not close, but the spinal cord and meninges remain in place. Skin usually covers the defect.
- Meningocele, which is a condition where the tissue covering the spinal cord sticks out of the spinal defect, but the spinal cord remains in place.
- Myelomeningocele, which is a condition where the un-fused portion of the spinal column allows the spinal cord to protrude through an opening. The meningeal membranes that cover the spinal cord form a sac enclosing the spinal elements.

Type I Diabetes means a form of diabetes mellitus causing total insulin deficiency of a dependent child along with continuous dependence on

exogenous insulin in order to maintain life. A doctor must diagnose Type I diabetes based on one of the following diagnostic tests:

- Glycated hemoglobin (A1C) test
- Random blood sugar test
- Fasting blood sugar test

REINSTATEMENT

If any renewal premium is not paid on time (as outlined in the initial payment agreement) for the plan, the company (or an agent who is authorized by the company) may accept the late premium and reinstate the plan without requiring a new application. If the company (or authorized agent) does require an application for reinstatement and issues a conditional receipt for the premium tendered, the plan will be reinstated upon the company's approval, or lacking such approval, upon the 45th day following the date of the conditional receipt (unless the company has previously notified the policyholder in writing of its disapproval of such application). Reinstatement is subject to the terms of the plan.

YOU MAY CONTINUE YOUR COVERAGE

Your coverage may be continued with certain stipulations. See certificate for details.

TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

Your insurance may terminate when the plan is terminated; the 31st day after the premium due date if the premium has not been paid; or the date you no longer belong to an eligible class. If your coverage terminates, we will provide benefits for valid claims that arose while your coverage was in force.

NOTICES

If this coverage will replace any existing individual policy, please be aware that it may be in your best interest to maintain your individual guaranteed-renewable policy.

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