SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION
FOR

Consolidated Federal Credit Union 401(k)
Profit Sharing Plan

July 15, 2026

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Consolidated Federal Credit Union 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan
SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

ARTICLE 1
INTRODUCTION

Consolidated Federal Credit Union has adopted the Consolidated Federal Credit Union 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (the "Plan") to help its employees save for retirement. If you are an employee of Consolidated Federal Credit Union, you may be entitled to participate in the Plan, provided you satisfy the conditions for participation as described in this Summary Plan Description ("SPD").

This SPD is designed to help you understand the retirement benefits provided under the Plan and your rights and obligations with respect to the Plan. This SPD contains a summary of the major features of the Plan, including the conditions you must satisfy to participate under the Plan, the amount of benefits you are entitled to as a Plan participant, when you may receive distributions from the Plan, and other valuable information you should know to understand your Plan benefits. We encourage you to read this SPD and contact the Plan Administrator if you have any questions regarding your rights and obligations under the Plan. (See Article 2 below for the name and address of the Plan Administrator.)

This SPD does not replace the formal Plan document, which contains all of the legal and technical requirements applicable to the Plan. However, this SPD does attempt to explain the Plan language in a non-technical manner that will help you understand your retirement benefits. If the non-technical language under this SPD and the technical, legal language under the Plan document conflict, the Plan document always governs. If you have any questions regarding the provisions contained in this SPD or if you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Plan Administrator.

The Plan document may be amended or modified due to changes in law, to comply with pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or Department of Labor (DOL), or due to other circumstances. If the Plan is amended or modified in a way that changes the provisions under this SPD, you will be notified of such changes.

This SPD does not create any contractual rights to employment nor does it guarantee the right to receive benefits under the Plan. Benefits are payable under the Plan only to individuals who have satisfied all of the conditions under the Plan document for receiving benefits. (See Article 12 - Plan Participant Rights and Claim Procedures for additional information.)

ARTICLE 2
GENERAL PLAN INFORMATION AND KEY DEFINITIONS

This Article 2 contains information regarding the day-to-day administration of the Plan as well as the definition of key terms used throughout this SPD.

Plan Name: Consolidated Federal Credit Union 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan

Plan Number: 002

Employer:

Name: Consolidated Federal Credit Union
Address: 1033 NE 6th Ave.
City, State, Zip Code: Portland, OR 97232
Telephone number: 503-238-5897
Employer Identification Number (EIN): 93-0460086

Predecessor Employer(s):

In applying the eligibility and allocation rules under Article 4 and the vesting rules under Article 7, all service you perform with us is taken into account. In addition, service may be credited with the following "predecessor" employers:

- Blue Cross and Blue Shield Federal Credit Union
- Cascade Central Credit Union
- Legacy Federal Credit Union
- Providence Federal Credit Union
- KaiPerm Northwest Federal Credit Union
- IQ Credit Union
- InRoads Credit Union

Thus, if you performed any service for such predecessor employers, you may receive credit for such service under this Plan. Please contact the Plan Administrator if you have questions about the type of service that may be taken into account with such predecessor employers.

In addition, the following special provisions apply for purposes of crediting service with a Predecessor Employer: IQ Credit Union shall be considered a predecessor employer for only Michael Booth and InRoads Credit Union shall be considered a predecessor employer for only Sarah Eidem.

Plan Administrator:

The Plan Administrator is responsible for the day-to-day administration and operation of the Plan. For example, the Plan Administrator maintains the Plan records, provides you with forms necessary to request a distribution from the Plan, and directs the payment of your vested benefits when required under the Plan. The Plan Administrator may designate another person or persons to perform the duties of the Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator or its delegate, as the case may be, has full discretionary authority to interpret the Plan, including the authority to resolve ambiguities in the Plan document and to interpret the Plan's terms, including who is eligible to participate under the Plan and the benefit rights of participants and beneficiaries. All interpretations, constructions and determinations of the Plan Administrator or its delegate shall be final and binding on all persons, unless found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be arbitrary and capricious. The Plan Administrator also will allow you to review the formal Plan document and other materials related to the Plan.

The Employer listed above is acting as Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator may designate other persons to carry on the day-to-day operations of the Plan. If you have any questions about the Plan or your benefits under the Plan, you should contact the Plan Administrator or other Plan representative.

Trustee:

All amounts contributed to the Plan are held by the Plan Trustee in a qualified Trust. The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of the trust funds and must fulfill all Trustee duties in a prudent manner and in the best interest of you and your beneficiaries. The trust established on behalf of the Plan will be the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which Plan benefits will be distributed.

The following is the name and address of the Plan Trustee(s):

- **Name:** Larry Ellifritz
  Address: 1033 NE 6th Ave.
  City, State, Zip Code: Portland, OR 97232
- **Name:** Melissa Vigil
  Address: 1033 NE 6th Ave.
  City, State, Zip Code: Portland, OR 97232

Service of Legal Process:

Service of legal process may be made upon the Plan Administrator at the address listed earlier in this Article 2. In addition, service of legal process may be made upon the Plan Trustee or your Employer, if different from the Plan Administrator.

Effective Date of Plan:

This Plan is an amendment of a prior Plan that was originally effective January 1, 1985. The amendment of the Plan is effective as of July 15, 2026. Unless designated otherwise, the provisions of the Plan as set forth in this SPD are effective as of July 15, 2026.

Plan Year:

Many of the provisions of the Plan are applied on the basis of the Plan Year. For this purpose, the Plan Year is the calendar year running from January 1 – December 31.

Plan Compensation:

In applying the contribution formulas under the Plan (as described in Article 5 below), your contributions may be determined based on Plan Compensation earned during the Plan Year. However, in determining Plan Compensation, no amount will be taken into account to the extent such compensation exceeds the compensation dollar limit set forth under IRS rules. For 2025, the compensation dollar limit is $350,000 ($360,000 in 2026). Thus, for Plan Years beginning in 2025, no contribution may be made under the Plan with respect to Plan Compensation above $350,000 ($360,000 in 2026). For subsequent plan years, the compensation dollar limit may be adjusted for cost-of-living increases. Note that the compensation dollar limit described above does not apply to Salary Deferrals contributed to the Plan.

For purposes of determining Plan Compensation, your total taxable wages or salary is taken into account including any Salary Deferrals you make to this 401(k) plan and any pre-tax salary reduction contributions you may make under any other plans we may maintain, which may include any pre-tax contributions you make under a medical reimbursement plan or “cafeteria” plan. Plan Compensation also generally includes compensation for services that is paid after termination of employment, as long as such amounts are paid by the end of the year or within 2½ months following termination of employment, if later. However, for purposes of determining contributions under the Plan, Plan Compensation does not include the following types of compensation:

- All fringe benefits (cash and noncash), reimbursements or other expense allowances, moving expenses, deferred compensation and welfare benefits
- Continuation payments to disabled Participants paid after severance of employment

Plan Compensation for Safe Harbor Employer Contributions. In determining the amount of Safe Harbor Employer Contributions that will be made on behalf of Participants under the Plan, the same definition of Plan Compensation that applies for purposes of Salary Deferrals (as described above) also applies for Safe Harbor Employer Contributions.

Period for determining Plan Compensation. For purposes of determining Plan Compensation, only compensation you earn while you are a participant in the Plan will be taken into account. Thus, any compensation you earn while you are not eligible to participate in the Plan will not be considered in determining Plan Compensation.

Normal Retirement Age:

You will reach Normal Retirement Age under the Plan when you turn age 65.

Early Retirement Age:

You will reach Early Retirement Age under the Plan when you attain all of the following:

- Age 55
- The completion of 5 Years of Service

Special retirement age rules:

The retirement age provisions are effective as follows: Normal Retirement Age applicable to accounts merged into this Plan from the KaiPerm Northwest Federal Credit Union 401(k) Plan and Trust shall no longer require three years of participation but shall remain age 65.

Disabled:

You generally will be considered Disabled for purposes of applying certain Plan rules, such as those that may apply to Plan distributions, vesting and allocations, if you are determined to be disabled by the Social Security Administration under Section 223(d) of the Social Security Act for purposes of determining eligibility for Social Security benefits.

ARTICLE 3
DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

Type of Plan. This Plan is a special type of retirement plan commonly referred to as a 401(k) plan. Under the Plan, you may elect to have a portion of your salary deposited directly into a 401(k) account on your behalf. This pre-tax contribution is called a "Salary Deferral." As a pre-tax contribution, you do not have to pay any income tax while your Salary Deferrals are held in the Plan, and any earnings on your Salary Deferrals are not taxed while they stay in the Plan.

You also may choose to make contributions to the Plan on an after-tax basis, by designating your Salary Deferrals as Roth Deferrals. While you are taxed on a Roth Deferral in the year you contribute to the Plan, you will not be taxed on the contribution or earnings attributable to Roth Deferrals under the Plan when you elect to withdraw your Roth amounts from the Plan, as long as your withdrawal is a qualified distribution. See the discussion of Roth Deferrals under Article 5 below.

In addition to your own Salary Deferrals, if you satisfy the eligibility conditions described in Article 4 below, you may be eligible to receive an additional Employer Contribution under the Plan. If you are eligible to receive an Employer Contribution, we will deposit such contribution directly into the Plan on your behalf. Like the pre-tax Salary Deferrals discussed above, any Employer Contribution we make to the Plan on your behalf and any earnings on such amounts will not be subject to income tax as long as those amounts stay in the Plan. You will not be taxed on your Employer Contributions generally until you withdraw such amounts from the Plan. Article 5 below describes the Employer Contributions authorized under the Plan.

This Plan is a defined contribution plan, which is intended to qualify under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a defined contribution plan, it is not covered under Title IV of ERISA and, therefore, benefits are not insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ARTICLE 4
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

This Article sets forth the requirements you must satisfy to participate under the Plan. To qualify as a participant under the Plan, you must:

- be an Eligible Employee
- satisfy the Plan's minimum age and service conditions and
- satisfy any allocation conditions required under the Plan.

Employees who are residents of Puerto Rico may not participate in the Plan unless otherwise specifically included below.

Eligible Employees

To participate under the Plan, you must be an Eligible Employee. For this purpose, you are considered an Eligible Employee if you are an employee of Consolidated Federal Credit Union, provided you are not otherwise excluded from the Plan.

For this purpose, if we acquire another Employer, any Employees who worked for the acquired Employer will become an eligible Employee under the Plan as of the date of the acquisition. If you have questions regarding your eligibility to participate in the Plan, please contact the Plan Administrator (or other Plan representative).

Excluded Employees. For purposes of determining whether you are an Eligible Employee, the Plan excludes from participation certain designated employees. If you fall under any of the excluded employee categories, you will not be eligible to participate under the Plan (until such time as you no longer fall into an excluded employee category). [See below for a discussion of your rights upon changing to or from an excluded employee classification.]

The following categories of employees are not eligible to participate in the Plan:

- Employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement (i.e., union employees)
- Non-resident aliens who do not receive any compensation from U.S. sources
- Leased employees

Special rules applicable to Safe Harbor Contributions. In determining the Excluded Employees for purposes of Safe Harbor Contributions, the same Employees excluded for purposes of receiving Salary Deferrals are excluded for purposes of the Safe Harbor Contributions.

Minimum Age and Service Requirements

In order to participate in the Plan, you must satisfy certain age and service conditions under the Plan.

- **Minimum age requirement.** In order to participate in the Plan you must be at least age 18.
- **Minimum service requirement.** In order to participate in the Plan, you must complete at least 1 hours of service during your first 6 months of employment. If you do not work at least 1 hours during your first 6 months of employment, you will satisfy the Plan's minimum service requirement once you have completed a Year of Service. In determining whether you complete the required hours of service, you need not be employed continuously during the first 6 months of employment.
    - **Definition of Year of Service.** For this purpose, you will earn a Year of Service if you work at least 1,000 hours for us during the 12-month period immediately following your date of hire. If you do not work at least 1,000 hours during the 12-month period immediately following your date of hire, you will earn a Year of Service if you work at least 1,000 hours during any Plan Year

beginning after your date of hire. In determining whether you have a Year of Service, you need not be employed continuously throughout the 12-month measuring period.

You will be eligible to participate in the Plan as of the first Entry Date based on when you satisfy any minimum age and service requirements under the Plan.

The following examples demonstrate how the minimum age and service rules work. In all cases, it is assumed the employee is an Eligible Employee. If an employee is not an Eligible Employee, such employee would not be entitled to participate in the Plan, even if he/she satisfies the Plan's minimum age and service conditions.

- **Example 1.** Joe, age 35, has been a full-time employee since 2015. Joe has satisfied the minimum age and service requirements of the Plan and is therefore entitled to participate in the Plan.

- **Example 2.** Janet, age 26, is hired on July 7, 2025 as a full-time employee. Janet works more than 1 hours during her first 6 months of employment. Janet will be eligible to enter the Plan on her Entry Date.

- **Example 3.** Susan, age 45, is hired on August 25, 2025 as a part-time employee. Susan does not work more than 1 hours during her first 6 months of employment. Susan also does not work at least 1,000 hours during her first 12 months of employment. Susan will not be eligible to participate in the Plan until she works at least 1,000 hours during a subsequent Plan Year. If Susan works at least 1,000 hours during a subsequent Plan Year, she will be eligible to enter the Plan on her Entry Date.

- **Example – Minimum Age.** Bill is hired on February 6, 2025 as a full-time employee. Bill turns age 18 on December 21, 2026. Even though Bill has satisfied the service requirements under the Plan, he is not eligible to participate in the Plan until he satisfies both the minimum service and minimum age requirements. In this case, Bill attains age 18 on December 21, 2026 and will be eligible to enter the Plan on the appropriate Entry Date following his attainment of age 18.

Entry Date. Once you have satisfied the eligibility conditions described above, you will be eligible to participate under the Plan on your Entry Date. For this purpose, your Entry Date is the first day of the month coinciding with or next following the date you satisfy the eligibility conditions described above. For example, if you satisfy the Plan's eligibility conditions on April 12, you will be eligible to enter the Plan on the following May 1. If on the other hand, you satisfy the eligibility conditions on November 12, you will be eligible to enter the Plan on the following December 1.

Long-Term, Part-Time Employees. A long-term, part-time (LTPT) employee generally is a part-time employee who does not meet the regular eligibility requirements under the Plan, but completes at least 500 and no more than 1,000 hours of service with the employer during two consecutive years, starting in the 2025 Plan Year, and who has attained age 21 by the end of a two consecutive-year period. (Three consecutive plan-years for Plan Years beginning on or before December 31, 2024.) [***Note:*** *If you are allowed to enter the plan sooner, these LTPT Employee provisions may not apply to you. See your Plan Administrator if you have any questions regarding your eligibility for the Plan*.]

If you are a LTPT employee, you may be eligible to make Salary Deferrals into the Plan. You may also be able to make Roth Deferrals, After-Tax Employee Contributions and Rollover Contributions, if such Contributions are permitted under the Plan.

In addition, the following applies: +

Special Rules.

- LTPT Employees are not subject to the Plan's automatic enrollment provisions, if otherwise available in the Plan. (Not applicable if the Plan is subject to Mandatory Automatic Enrollment.)
- If the Plan is top-heavy, LTPT Employees will not receive a top-heavy plan allocation.

Eligibility for Safe Harbor Employer Contributions. To be eligible to receive a Safe Harbor Employer Contribution, the same minimum age and service conditions as apply to Salary Deferrals apply for purposes of determining eligibility for Safe Harbor Employer Contributions. For more information regarding eligibility for Safe Harbor Contributions, see the annual Safe Harbor Contribution notice provided by the Plan Administrator.

Crediting eligibility service. In determining whether you satisfy any minimum age or service conditions under the Plan, all service you perform during the year is counted. In addition, if you go on a maternity or paternity leave of absence (including a leave of absence under the Family Medical Leave Act) or a military leave of absence, you may receive credit for service during your period of absence for certain purposes under the Plan. You should contact the Plan Administrator to determine the effect of a maternity/paternity or military leave of absence on your eligibility to participate under the Plan. See Article 2 for a description of "predecessor" employers for whom service may be credited for eligibility purposes under the Plan.

Eligibility upon rehire or change in employment status. If you terminate employment after satisfying the minimum age and service requirements under the Plan and you are subsequently rehired as an Eligible Employee, you will enter the Plan on the later of your rehire date or your Entry Date. If you terminate employment prior to satisfying the minimum age and service requirements, and you are subsequently rehired, you may have to re-satisfy the eligibility requirements in order to participate under the Plan. If you are rehired, see your Plan Administrator to determine when you may be eligible to participate in the Plan.

If you are not an Eligible Employee on your Entry Date, but you subsequently change status to an eligible class of Employee, you will be eligible to enter the Plan immediately (provided you have already satisfied the minimum age and service requirements). If you are an Eligible Employee and subsequently become ineligible to participate in the Plan, all contributions under the Plan will cease as of the date you become ineligible to participate. However, all service earned while you are employed, including service earned while you are ineligible, will be counted when calculating your vested percentage in your account balance.

Allocation Conditions

If you are an Eligible Employee and have satisfied the minimum age and service requirements described above, you are entitled to share in the contributions described in Article 5, provided you satisfy the allocation conditions described below.

Salary Deferrals. You do not need to satisfy any additional allocation conditions to make Salary Deferrals under the Plan. If you satisfy the eligibility conditions described above, you will be eligible to make Salary Deferrals, regardless of how many hours you work during the year or whether you terminate employment during the year. However, you may not continue to make Salary Deferrals after you terminate employment.

Matching Contributions. You will be entitled to share in any Matching Contributions we make to the Plan only if you satisfy the following allocation conditions. Thus, even if you satisfy the eligibility conditions described above, you will not receive any Matching Contributions if you do not satisfy the following allocation conditions.

- You must be employed on the last day of the Plan Year to receive a Matching Contribution for such Plan Year AND
- You must work at least 1,000 hours during the Plan Year.

  If you are not employed on the last day of the Plan Year or if you do not work at least 1,000 hours during the Plan Year, you will not be entitled to a Matching Contribution, even if you have satisfied all other conditions for receiving the Matching Contribution.
- **Exceptions to allocation conditions.** The allocation conditions described above do not apply if:
  - you die during the Plan Year
  - you terminate employment due to becoming disabled
  - you terminate employment after attaining Normal Retirement Age

Employer Contributions. You will be entitled to share in any Employer Contributions we make to the Plan if you satisfy the eligibility conditions described above. You do not need to satisfy any additional allocation conditions to receive an Employer Contribution. You will receive your share of the Employer Contributions regardless of how many hours you work during the year or whether you terminate during the year.

Safe Harbor Contributions. No additional allocation conditions apply to Safe Harbor Contributions under the Plan. Thus, you will be entitled to receive a Safe Harbor Contribution regardless of how many hours you work during the year or whether you terminate during the year, as long as you otherwise satisfy the eligibility requirements described under this Article 4 to receive a Safe Harbor Contribution under the Plan.

ARTICLE 5
PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS

The Plan provides for the contributions listed below. Article 4 discusses the requirements you must satisfy to receive the contributions described in this Article 5. Article 7 describes the vesting rules applicable to your plan benefits. Special rules also may apply if you leave employment to enter qualified military service. See your Plan Administrator if you have questions regarding the rules that apply if you are on military leave.

Salary Deferrals

If you have satisfied the conditions for participating under the Plan (as described in Article 4 above) you are eligible to make Salary Deferrals to the Plan. To begin making Salary Deferrals, you must complete a Salary Deferral election requesting that a portion of your compensation be contributed to the Plan instead of being paid to you as wages. Any Salary Deferrals you make to the Plan will be invested in accordance with the Plan's investment policies.

Pre-Tax Salary Deferrals. If you make Salary Deferrals to the Plan, you will not have to pay income taxes on such amounts or on any earnings until you withdraw those amounts from the Plan.

Consider the following examples:

- If you earn $30,000 a year, are in the 12% tax bracket, are eligible to participate in the Plan and you elect to save 3% (or $900) of your salary under the 401(k) Plan this year, you would save $108 in Federal income taxes (12% of $900 = $108).

- If you earn $30,000 a year, are in the 12% tax bracket, are eligible to participate in the Plan, and you elect to save 5% (or $1,500) of your salary under the 401(k) Plan this year, you would save $180 in Federal income taxes (12% of $1,500 = $180).

- If you earn $42,000 a year, are in the 22% tax bracket, are eligible to participate in the Plan and you elect to save 5% (or $2,100) of your salary under the 401(k) Plan this year, you would save $462 in Federal income taxes (22% of $2,100 = $462).

As you can see, the more you are able to put away in the Plan and the higher your tax bracket, the greater your tax savings will be. In addition, if the amount of your Salary Deferrals grows due to investment earnings, you will not have to pay any Federal income taxes on those earnings until such time as you withdraw those amounts from the Plan.

Roth Deferrals. You also may be able to avoid taxation on earnings under the Plan by designating your Salary Deferrals as Roth Deferrals. Roth Deferrals are a form of Salary Deferral but, instead of being contributed on a pre-tax basis, you must pay income tax currently on such deferrals. However, provided you satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to Roth Deferrals (as discussed in Article 9 below), you will not have to pay any income taxes at the time you withdraw your Roth Deferrals from the Plan, including amounts attributable to earnings. Thus, if you take a qualified distribution (as described in Article 9) your entire distribution may be withdrawn tax-free. You should discuss the relative advantages of pre-tax Salary

Deferrals and Roth Deferrals with a financial professional before deciding how much to designate as pre-tax Salary Deferrals and Roth Deferrals.

If you have made both pre-tax Salary Deferrals and Roth Deferrals under the Plan, you may designate the extent to which a distribution of Salary Deferrals is taken from your pre-tax Salary Deferral Account or your Roth Deferral Account. Any distribution of Salary Deferrals (including Roth Deferrals) must be authorized under the Plan distribution provisions.

In-Plan Roth Conversions. Effective January 1, 2016, the Plan permits In-Plan Roth conversions. In addition to making Roth Deferrals, you also may convert your existing non-Roth vested Plan accounts to a "Roth" account by use of an In-Plan Roth conversion. This includes not only Salary Deferrals, but other contributions, such as Employer Contributions or Matching Contributions. Converting non-Roth contributions to Roth contributions can be a complex decision that is dependent on your personal financial situation and may not be appropriate for all situations or in all circumstances. Therefore, you should consult with your individual tax advisor to help you determine if this strategy is appropriate for you.

If you are eligible to make an In-Plan Roth conversion, you can make an In-Plan Roth conversion at any time, even if you are not otherwise eligible to receive a distribution from the Plan. Please contact the Plan Administrator if you would like more information as to how to implement an In-Plan Roth conversion.

- **Tax effect of Roth conversion.** If you elect to convert any portion of your non-Roth contributions to Roth contributions, you will have to include those amounts in gross income for the year of the conversion, unless you have already included such amounts in income. Since no actual distribution is being made from the Plan, no withholding will apply to the in-Plan conversion. If you elect to convert to Roth contributions, you should be sure you have adequately withheld amounts based on the additional taxes owed as a result of the Roth conversion. You may want to increase your withholding or make an estimated tax payment to avoid any potential penalties for underpayment of taxes when filing your federal tax return. You should discuss the specific tax consequences with your tax advisor. In addition, if you are under age 59½ at the time of the Roth conversion, you may be subject to a 10% penalty tax if you take a subsequent distribution from the Roth conversion account prior to your attaining age 59½.

- **Limits applicable to Roth conversions.** In addition, certain limits apply for purposes of determining the amounts that can be converted to Roth contributions. For this purpose, the following limits apply:
  - Roth conversions may only be made from contribution sources that are fully vested (i.e., 100% vested).

- **Distribution options.** Generally, the same distribution options will apply to the Roth conversion account as apply to the amounts being converted. For example, if you are entitled to take a distribution of your pre-tax contributions at age 59½, that same distribution option would continue to apply if you convert those amounts to Roth contributions, regardless of any distribution options available with respect to regular Roth contributions.

Salary Deferral election. You may not begin making Salary Deferrals under the Plan until you enter into a Salary Deferral election designating how much you wish to defer under the Plan.

Change of election. You can increase or decrease the amount of your Salary Deferrals at least once a year. For this purpose, the designated election date(s) for changing or modifying your Salary Deferral election will be set forth under the Salary Deferral election or other written procedures describing the time period for changing Salary Deferral elections. If the available election date(s) change, you will be notified of any such change. Generally, you may revoke an existing Salary Deferral election and stop making Salary Deferrals at any time. Any change you make to a Salary Deferral election will become effective as soon as administratively feasible.

If you terminate employment, your election to defer (or not defer) will cease and you will need to make a new Salary Deferral election if you are rehired.

Matching Contributions

We are authorized under the Plan to make a Matching Contribution on behalf of eligible Plan participants. A Matching Contribution is an Employer Contribution that is made to participants who make Salary Deferrals to the Plan. If you satisfy all of the eligibility requirements described in Article 4 above for Matching Contributions and you make Salary Deferrals to the Plan, you will receive an allocation of any Matching Contributions we may make to the Plan, in accordance with the matching formula described below. For this purpose, any Matching Contribution will also apply with respect to any Roth Deferrals you make to the Plan. If you do not satisfy all of the eligibility requirements for receiving a Matching Contribution, you will not share in an allocation of such Matching Contributions for the period for which you do not satisfy the eligibility requirements.

Matching Contributions will be contributed to your Matching Contribution account under the Plan at such time as we deem appropriate. Matching Contributions may be contributed during the Plan Year or after the Plan Year ends. Any Matching Contributions we make will be made in accordance with the following Matching Contribution formula.

- **Discretionary Matching Contribution formula.** Under this formula, we have discretion whether to make a Matching Contribution to the Plan. We will decide each year how much, if any, we wish to make as a Matching Contribution. Since this Matching Contribution is discretionary, we may decide not to make a Matching Contribution. We will provide you with more detailed information regarding the Matching Contribution, if we decide to make one, no later than 60 days after the last Matching Contribution has been made for the applicable Plan Year.

Limit on Matching Contributions. In addition to the overall limit on total contributions described in Article 6 below, the Plan imposes special limits on the amount a participant may receive as a Matching Contribution under the Plan for each payroll period.

- **Limit on Eligible Contributions.** In determining the amount of Matching Contributions we will make on your behalf, we may decide not to match all of your contributions. For example, we may decide in our discretion not to match contributions you make above a specified percentage of compensation or above a specified dollar amount. We will inform you if we intend to limit the contributions that will be eligible for a Matching Contribution.

Employer Contributions

We are authorized under the Plan to make Employer Contributions on behalf of our employees. In order to receive an Employer Contribution, you must satisfy all of the eligibility requirements described in Article 4 above for Employer Contributions. If you do not satisfy all of the conditions for receiving an Employer Contribution, you will not share in an allocation of such Employer Contributions for the period for which you do not satisfy the eligibility requirements.

Employer Contribution Formula. Employer Contributions will be contributed to your Employer Contribution account under the Plan at such time as we deem appropriate. Generally, Employer Contributions may be contributed during the Plan Year or after the Plan Year ends. Any Employer Contributions we make will be made in accordance with the following Employer Contribution formula.

- **Discretionary Employer Contribution formula.** We will decide each year how much, if any, we will contribute to the Plan. Since this Employer Contribution is discretionary, we may decide not to make an Employer Contribution for a given year. We may decide to give a different contribution to each eligible participant under the Plan. The Employer Contribution may be determined as a percentage of compensation or as a dollar amount. We will inform you of the amount of your Employer Contribution once we determine how much we will be contributing to the Plan.

Safe Harbor Employer Contributions

This Plan is designed to qualify as a "Safe Harbor 401(k) Plan". As a Safe Harbor 401(k) Plan, we will decide each year whether we will provide a special Safe Harbor Employer Contribution to the Plan for those participants who satisfy the eligibility requirements applicable to Safe Harbor Employer Contributions. See Article 4 above for a discussion of the eligibility rules under the Plan applicable to Safe Harbor Employer Contributions.

Any Safe Harbor Employer Contribution we make to the Plan on your behalf will be contributed to a special Safe Harbor Employer Contribution account established under the Plan. Safe Harbor Employer Contributions may be contributed during the Plan Year or after the Plan Year ends.

Safe Harbor Employer Contribution formula. If you are eligible to receive a Safe Harbor Employer Contribution, we will decide before the end of the year whether we will make a Safe Harbor Employer Contribution to the Plan on your behalf. If we decide to make a Safe Harbor Employer Contribution, we will make a contribution equal to 3% of your Plan Compensation. We will provide you with a notice prior to the beginning of each Plan Year describing the Safe Harbor Employer Contribution and your rights with respect to such contributions.

Top Heavy Benefits

A plan that primarily benefits key employees is called a top heavy plan. For this purpose, key employees are defined as certain owners of an employer and officers with a specified level of compensation. A plan is generally a top heavy plan when more than 60% of all account balances under the plan are attributable to key employees. The Plan Administrator will determine each year whether the plan is a top heavy plan.

If the Plan becomes top heavy in any Plan Year, non-key employees who are eligible to receive a top heavy contribution under the Plan generally will receive a minimum contribution equal to the lesser of 3% of Plan Compensation or the highest percentage provided to any key employee (as defined in the Plan). This minimum contribution may be different if the Employer maintains another qualified plan. For this purpose, any Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions may be taken into account in determining whether the top heavy rules are satisfied. In applying the top heavy rules, any eligible non-key employee who is employed at the end of the year is entitled to the top heavy minimum, regardless how many hours the employee works during the year.

If the Plan becomes top-heavy in any Plan Year, if you have not completed a minimum of one year of service (12 months with 1,000 hours or more) and attained age 21 or greater, you may receive a top-heavy contribution, if one is made, subject to the Employer's discretion.

Rollover Contributions

If you have an account balance in another qualified retirement plan or an IRA, you may move those amounts into this Plan, without incurring any tax liability, by means of a "rollover" contribution. You may also rollover Roth contributions from another qualified plan to this Plan. Rollovers are not permitted from a Roth IRA. You are always 100% vested in any amounts you contribute to the Plan as a rollover from another qualified plan or IRA. This means that you will always be entitled to all amounts in your rollover account. Rollover contributions will be affected by any investment gains or losses under the Plan.

You may accomplish a rollover in one of two ways. You may ask your prior plan administrator or trustee to directly rollover to this Plan all or a portion of any amount which you are entitled to receive as a distribution from your prior plan. Alternatively, if you receive a distribution from your prior plan, you may elect to deposit into this plan any amount eligible for rollover within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. The 60-day rollover option is not available for rollovers of Roth contributions. Any rollover to the Plan will be credited to your Rollover Contribution Account. See Article 9 below for a description of the distribution provisions applicable to rollover contributions.

Generally, the Plan will accept a rollover contribution from another qualified retirement plan or IRA. The Plan Administrator may adopt separate procedures limiting the type of rollover contributions it will accept. For example, the Plan Administrator may impose restrictions on the acceptance of after-tax contributions or Salary Deferrals (including Roth Deferrals) or may restrict rollovers from particular types of plans. In addition, the Plan Administrator may, in its discretion, accept rollover contributions from Employees who are not currently participants in the Plan. Any procedures affecting the ability to make Rollover Contributions to the Plan will not be applied in a discriminatory manner.

If you have questions about whether you can rollover a prior plan distribution, please contact the Plan Administrator or other designated Plan representative.

ARTICLE 6
LIMIT ON CONTRIBUTIONS

The IRS imposes limits on the amount of contributions you may receive under this Plan, as described below.

IRS limits on Salary Deferrals. The IRS imposes limits on the amount you can contribute as Salary Deferrals during a calendar year. For 2025, the maximum deferral limit is $23,500 ($24,500 in 2026). For years after 2026, the maximum deferral limit may be adjusted for cost-of-living each year. The Plan Administrator will provide you with information regarding the adjusted deferral limits beginning after 2026. In addition, if you are at least age 50 by December 31 of the calendar year, you also may make a special Catch-Up Contribution in addition to the maximum deferral limit described above. For 2025, the catch-up contribution limit is $7,500 ($8,000 in 2026). For years after 2026, the catch-up contribution limit may be adjusted for cost-of living each year. The Plan Administrator will provide you with information concerning the catch-up contribution limit for years after 2026.

> **Example:** If you are at least age 50 by December 31, 2025, the maximum Salary Deferral you may make for the 2025 calendar year would be $31,000 [i.e., $23,500 maximum deferral limit plus $7,500 catch-up contribution limit].

Catch-Up Contributions. Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, the Plan's Catch-Up Contribution Limit increases to the greater of $10,000 (adjusted for cost of living changes) or 150% of the regular Catch-Up Limit (Higher Catch-Up Limit) for Participants who have attained ages 60 – 63 by the end of the Participant's taxable year. For 2026, the Higher Catch-Up Limit is $11,250 and as noted above, may increase annually. After age 63, the Catch-Up Limit goes back to the amount of the regular Catch-Up Limit.

- All Catch-up Contributions are eligible for Matching Contributions, if made.
- If your 2025 compensation (based on your W-2, box 3) exceeds $150,000 (indexed), you are considered a Highly Paid Individual (HPI) in 2026. If you are an HPI and making pre-tax Salary Deferrals, any Catch-up Contributions you make to the Plan will be made as Roth Deferrals, unless you make an alternate election.

The IRS deferral limit applies to all Salary Deferrals you make in a given calendar year to this Plan or any other cash or deferred arrangement (including a cash or deferred arrangement maintained by an unrelated employer). For this purpose, cash or deferred arrangements include 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, simplified employee pension (SEP) plans or SIMPLE plans. (Note: If you participate in both this Plan and a 457 eligible deferred compensation plan, special limits may apply under the 457 plan. You should contact the Plan Administrator of the 457 plan to find out how participation in this Plan may affect your limits under the 457 plan.)

If you make Salary Deferrals for a given year in excess of the deferral limit described above under this Plan or another plan maintained by the Employer (or any other employer maintaining this Plan), the Plan Administrator will automatically return the excess amount and associated earnings to you by April 15. If you make Salary Deferrals for a given year in excess of the deferral limit described above because you made Salary Deferrals under this Plan and a plan of an unrelated employer not maintaining this Plan, you must ask

one of the plans to refund the excess amount to you. If you wish to take a refund from this Plan, you must notify the Plan Administrator, in writing, by March 1 of the next calendar year so the excess amount and related earnings may be refunded by April 15. The excess amount is taxable for the year in which you made the excess deferral. If you fail to request a refund, you will be subject to taxation in two separate years: once in the year of deferral and again in the year the excess amount is actually paid to you.

IRS limit on total contributions under the Plan. The IRS imposes a maximum limit on the total amount of contributions you may receive under this Plan. This limit applies to all contributions we make on your behalf, all contributions you contribute to the Plan, and any forfeitures allocated to any of your accounts during the year. Under this limit, the total of all contributions under the Plan cannot exceed a specific dollar amount or 100% of your annual compensation, whichever is less. For 2025, the dollar limit is $70,000 ($72,000 in 2026). For years after 2026, this amount may be increased for inflation. For purposes of applying the 100% of compensation limit, your annual compensation includes all taxable compensation, increased for any Salary Deferrals you may make under a 401(k) plan and any pre-tax contributions you may make to any other plan we may maintain, such as a cafeteria health plan.

> **Example:** Suppose in 2026 you earn compensation of $55,000 (after reduction for pre-tax 401(k) plan contributions of $5,500). Your compensation for purposes of the overall contribution limit is $60,500 ($55,000 + $5,500 of pre-tax deferrals). The maximum amount of contributions you may receive under the Plan for 2026 is $60,500 (the lesser of $72,000 or 100% of $60,500).

ARTICLE 7
DETERMINATION OF VESTED BENEFIT

Vested account balance. When you take a distribution of your benefits under the Plan, you are only entitled to withdraw your *vested* account balance. For this purpose, your *vested* account balance is the amount held under the Plan on your behalf for which you have earned an ownership interest. You earn an ownership interest in your Plan benefits if you have earned enough service with us to become *vested* based on the Plan's vesting schedule. If you terminate employment before you become fully vested in any of your Plan benefits, those non-vested amounts may be forfeited. (See below for a discussion of the forfeiture rules that apply if you terminate with a non-vested benefit under the Plan.)

The following describes the vesting schedule applicable to contributions under the Plan.

- **Salary Deferrals.** You are always 100% vested in your Salary Deferrals. In other words, you have complete ownership rights to your Salary Deferrals under the Plan. Thus, you will never forfeit your Salary Deferral contributions after they are contributed to the Plan.

- **Matching Contributions and Employer Contributions.** You become *vested* in your Matching Contribution and Employer Contribution accounts under a "3-year cliff vesting schedule." Under this vesting schedule, you will have a complete ownership interest in your Matching Contributions and Employer Contributions once you have completed three (3) Years of Vesting Service. Prior to the completion of three Years of Vesting Service, you have no ownership interest in your Matching Contribution or Employer Contribution account.

- **Other contributions.** In addition, certain special contributions that are made to the Plan on your behalf will always be 100% vested. If any of these special contributions are made to the Plan, you will always have an immediate ownership interest in such contributions. Examples of special contributions that may be made to the Plan include:
  - Safe Harbor Contributions
  - Rollover Contributions

Top heavy contributions. If you are eligible to receive top heavy contributions (as described in Article 5 above), the vesting schedule with respect to such contributions will be the same as applies for Employer

Contributions. If the Plan does not allow for Employer Contributions, for example because the Plan only provides for Salary Deferrals and/or Matching Contributions, the top heavy contributions will become vested under a 6-year graded schedule (i.e., 20% for each year of service over 2-years with 100% vesting after 6 years of service).

Protection of vested benefit. Once you are vested in your benefits under the Plan, you have an ownership right to those amounts. While you may not be able to immediately withdraw your vested benefits from the Plan due to the distribution restrictions described under Article 9 below, you generally will never lose your right to those vested amounts. However, it is possible that your benefits under the Plan will decrease as a result of investment losses. If your benefits decrease because of investment losses, you will only be entitled to the vested amount in your account at the time of distribution.

Exception to vesting schedule. The above vesting schedule no longer applies once you reach Normal Retirement Age under the Plan. Thus, if you are still employed with us at Normal Retirement Age, you will automatically become 100% vested in all contributions under the Plan. You also will be fully vested in your entire account balance (regardless of the Plan's vesting schedule) if the plan is terminated. In addition, you will also automatically become 100% vested if, during your employment, you:

- die
- become Disabled

Years of Vesting Service. To calculate your vested benefit under the Plan, your Years of Vesting Service are used to determine where you are on the vesting schedule. You will be credited with a Year of Vesting Service for each year in which you work at least 1,000 hours. The Plan Administrator will track your service and will calculate your years of service in accordance with the Plan requirements.

In calculating your Years of Vesting Service, all of your service with us is taken into account, including service you may have earned before the Plan was adopted.

Forfeiture of nonvested benefits. If you terminate employment before you become fully vested in your Plan benefits, you will be entitled to receive a distribution of your *vested* benefits under the Plan. Your non-vested benefits will be *forfeited* as described below. You are not entitled to receive a distribution of your non-vested benefits.

If you terminate employment at a time when you are only partially-vested (or totally non-vested) in any of your Plan benefits, how the Plan treats your non-vested balance will depend on whether you take a distribution when you terminate employment.

- **Forfeiture upon distribution.** If you take a distribution of your entire vested benefit when you terminate employment, your non-vested benefit will be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Plan. If you are totally non-vested in any contributions we made on your behalf, you will be deemed to receive a distribution for purposes of applying these forfeiture rules.

  - **Buy-back of forfeited benefits upon reemployment.** If you take a distribution of your entire vested benefit when you terminate employment, and as a result, some (or all) of your Plan benefits are forfeited, you have the right to repay the distributed amount to the Plan if you are rehired prior to incurring five consecutive Breaks in Service (as defined under "Forfeiture upon five consecutive Breaks in Service" below). If you repay the total amount of your distribution back to the Plan, we will restore the amount of your non-vested benefit which was forfeited as a result of that distribution. Please contact the Plan Administrator if you wish to buy-back prior benefits under the Plan. The Plan Administrator will inform you of the amount you must repay to buy-back your prior forfeited benefit.

  - **Timing of buy-back.** For us to restore your forfeited benefits, you must make repayment to the Plan no later than five years following your reemployment date. If you received a "deemed" distribution because you were totally non-vested, your non-vested benefit will automatically be

restored within a reasonable time following your reemployment, provided you have not incurred five consecutive Breaks in Service prior to your reemployment.

- **Forfeiture upon five consecutive Breaks in Service.** Depending on the value of your vested benefits, you may be able to keep your benefits in the Plan when you terminate employment. If you do not take a distribution of your entire vested benefit when you terminate employment, your non-vested benefit will remain in your account until you have incurred five consecutive Breaks in Service, at which time your non-vested benefit will be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Plan. For this purpose, you will have a Break in Service for each year in which you work less than 501 hours. Your vested benefits will not be forfeited under this forfeiture rule. If you have any questions regarding the application of these rules, you should contact the Plan Administrator.

Treatment of forfeited benefits. If any of your benefits are forfeited, we may decide in our discretion how to use those forfeited amounts. For example, we may use such forfeitures to pay Plan expenses. If any forfeitures are not used to pay Plan expenses, such forfeitures may be allocated as additional Employer contributions or we may use the forfeitures to reduce other Employer Contributions under the Plan. We will determine each year the amount of any forfeitures for such year and will use those forfeitures in the Plan Year for which the forfeiture occurs or in the following Plan Year.

Special rules. The vesting and forfeiture provisions are effective as follows: Service prior to the computation period in which an Employee has attained age 18 shall no longer be disregarded for accounts merged into this Plan from the KaiPerm Northwest Federal Credit Union 401(k) Plan and Trust.

ARTICLE 8
PARTICIPANT LOANS

The Plan permits Participants to take a loan from the Plan. Thus, you may take a loan from your vested benefits under the Plan. The following procedures generally apply for purposes of administering Participant loans. The Plan Administrator may modify these procedures in a separate, written loan policy. For more information regarding the procedures for receiving a Participant loan, please contact the Plan Administrator.

- **Availability of Participant loans.** Participant loans are available to Participants and Beneficiaries who are parties in interest under the Plan. To receive a Participant loan, you must sign a promissory note and pledge your Account Balance as security for the loan. You will have to enter into a written loan agreement that specifies the amount and term of the loan, and the repayment schedule.
- **Loan limitations.** The total amount you may take as a loan from the Plan may not exceed one-half (½) of your vested Account Balance. In addition, the total amount you may have outstanding as a loan during any 12-month period may not exceed $50,000. If you have any questions regarding the amount that is available as a Participant loan under the Plan, please contact the Plan Administrator.
- **Number of outstanding loans and minimum loan amounts.** The Plan may limit the minimum amount available for a loan and the number of loans you may take under the Plan. In determining the availability of a Plan loan, you may take multiple loans from the Plan. The minimum amount you may take as a loan is $1,000. The Plan Administrator may refuse to make a loan if it is decided that you are not creditworthy to receive a Participant loan.
- **Reasonable rate of interest and periodic repayment requirement.** If you take a loan from the Plan, you will be charged a reasonable rate of interest. For this purpose, a reasonable rate of interest will be based on the prime interest rate plus 2 percentage points, determined at the time you take a loan from the Plan. The Plan Administrator will disclose the applicable interest rate at the time you request the loan. The Plan Administrator will provide you with an amortization schedule providing for level periodic payments. The loan repayment period generally may not extend beyond five years. However, if you take a loan for the purchase of your primary residence, the loan period may extend beyond five years (but in no case more than 10 years). Loan repayments must be made through payroll withholding, except to the extent the Plan Administrator determines payroll withholding is not practical given the level of your wages, the frequency with which you are paid, or other circumstances. Please contact the Plan

Administrator if you have any questions regarding the rate of interest or repayment period applicable to a Participant loan.

- **Adequate Security.** All Participant loans must be adequately secured. If you take a loan from the Plan, your vested Account Balance will be used as security for the loan. The Plan Administrator may require you to provide additional collateral if the Plan Administrator determines such additional collateral is required to protect the interests of Plan participants.
- **Loan repayment and default procedures.** If you take a loan from the Plan, you must make periodic loan payments, at least quarterly, throughout the loan period. The loan period generally cannot exceed 5 years from the date of the loan. You may be able to enter into a longer loan period if the loan is for the purchase of your principal residence. You will receive an amortization schedule setting forth the required payments under the terms of the loan. If you fail to make a required loan payment by the end of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the loan payment is due, you will be taxed on the entire amount of the outstanding loan (plus accrued interest) through the date of the default.

  If you take a loan from the Plan, the loan will become due and payable in full upon your termination of employment. Upon your termination of employment, you may repay the entire outstanding balance of the loan (including any accrued interest) within a reasonable period following your termination of employment. If you do not repay the entire outstanding loan balance, your vested Account Balance will be reduced by the remaining outstanding balance of the loan and you will be taxed on the entire amount of the outstanding loan (plus accrued interest).
- **Loan Renegotiation.** You may renegotiate the terms of an outstanding loan, provided the renegotiated loan separately satisfies the loan limitations, interest rate, security and periodic repayment requirements under the Plan.

ARTICLE 9
PLAN DISTRIBUTIONS

The Plan contains detailed rules regarding when you can receive a distribution of your benefits from the Plan. As discussed in Article 7 above, if you qualify for a Plan distribution, you will only receive your vested benefits. This Article 9 describes when you may request a distribution and the tax effects of such a distribution.

Distribution upon termination of employment. When you terminate employment, you may be entitled to a distribution from the Plan. The availability of a distribution will depend on the amount of your vested account balance.

- **Vested account balance in excess of $7,000.** If your total vested account balance exceeds $7,000 as of the distribution date, you may receive a distribution from the Plan within a reasonable period after your termination of employment. If you do not consent to a distribution of your vested account balance, your balance will remain in the Plan. If you receive a distribution of your vested benefits when you are only partially-vested in your Plan benefits, your non-vested benefits will be forfeited. For this purpose, your vested account balance is determined without regard to any Rollover Contributions you may have under the plan.

  You may elect to take your distribution in any of the following forms. In addition, in certain rare cases, you may be entitled to a distribution in the form of a joint and survivor annuity. Prior to receiving a distribution from the Plan, you will receive a distribution package that will describe the distribution options that are available to you. If you have any questions regarding your distribution options under the Plan, please contact the Plan Administrator.

  - **Lump sum.** You may elect to take a distribution of your entire vested account balance in a lump sum. If you take a lump sum distribution, you may elect to rollover all (or any portion) of your distribution to an IRA or to another qualified plan. See the *Special Tax Notice*, which you may obtain from the Plan Administrator, for more information regarding your ability to rollover your plan distribution.

- **Installment payments.** You may elect to receive a distribution in the form of a series of installment payments. If you elect distribution in the form of installments, your vested benefit will be paid out in equal installments over a set number of years at a frequency to be determined at the time payments begin. If the installment period is 10 years or greater, you may not rollover any of the installment payments into an IRA or into another qualified plan. The Plan Administrator will provide you with forms necessary to elect an installment distribution under the Plan.
- **Annuity payments.** You also may elect to receive a distribution in the form of an annuity. If you elect to receive a distribution in the form of an annuity, the Plan Administrator will use your vested benefit to purchase an annuity that will pay you over a designated period not to exceed your life or life expectancy (and the life or life expectancy of a designated beneficiary). Special rules apply when distributions are made in the form of an annuity. You (and your spouse, if you are married) should contact the Plan Administrator to make sure you understand your rights with respect to the selection of an annuity form of distribution under the Plan.

- **Vested account balance of $7,000 or less.** If your total vested account balance under the Plan is $7,000 or less as of the distribution date, you will be eligible to receive a distribution of your entire vested account balance in a lump sum within a reasonable period after your termination of employment. If you receive a distribution of your vested benefits when you are partially-vested in your Plan benefits, your non-vested benefits will be forfeited. For this purpose, your vested account balance is determined without regard to any Rollover Contributions you may have under the plan.

  You may elect to receive your distribution in cash or you may elect to rollover your distribution to an IRA or to another qualified plan. If your total vested account balance under the Plan is between $1,000 and $7,000 as of the distribution date and you do not consent to a distribution of your vested account balance, your vested benefit automatically will be rolled over to an IRA selected by the Plan Administrator. If your total vested account balance exceeds $7,000, no distribution will be made from the Plan without your consent. If your total vested account balance is $1,000 or less as of the distribution date, your entire vested benefit will be distributed to you in a lump sum, even if you do not consent to a distribution.

  If your benefit is automatically rolled over to an IRA selected by the Plan Administrator, such amounts will be invested in a manner designed to preserve principal and provide a reasonable rate of return. Common types of investment vehicles that may be used include money market accounts, certificates of deposit or stable value funds. Reasonable expenses may be charged against the IRA account for expenses associated with the establishment and maintenance of the IRA. Any such expenses will be no greater than similar fees charged for other IRAs maintained by the IRA provider. For further information regarding the automatic rollover requirements, including further information regarding the IRA provider and the applicable fees and expenses associated with the automatic rollover IRA, please contact the Plan Administrator or other designated Plan representative.

In-service distributions. You may withdraw vested amounts from the Plan while you are still employed with us, but only if you satisfy the Plan's requirements for in-service distributions. Different in-service distribution options apply depending on the type of contribution being withdrawn from the Plan.

- **Salary Deferrals.** You may withdraw amounts attributable to Salary Deferrals while you are still employed upon any of the following events:
  - You are at least age 59½ at the time of the distribution.
  - You have incurred a hardship, as described below.
  - You are in certain qualified active military duty. Please contact your Plan Administrator if you have any questions regarding the availability of a distribution under this provision.
- **Matching Contributions.** You may withdraw amounts attributable to Matching Contributions while you are still employed upon any of the following events:
  - You are at least age 59½ at the time of the distribution.

- **Employer Contributions.** You may withdraw amounts attributable to Employer Contributions while you are still employed upon any of the following events:
  - You are at least age 59½ at the time of the distribution.
- **Safe Harbor Contributions.** Generally, the same in-service distribution options as apply to Salary Deferrals also apply to Safe Harbor contributions under the Plan. However, Safe Harbor contributions may not be withdrawn on account of hardship or on account of qualified military service.
- **Rollover Contributions.** If you have rolled money into this Plan from another qualified plan or IRA, you may take an in-service distribution of your Rollover Contribution account at any time.

Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution (QBADs). You may withdraw up to $5,000 as a QBAD during the one-year period beginning on the date on which your child is born or on which you legally adopt a child. A QBAD is subject to income tax, but not the 10% early withdrawal penalty tax. Any or all of the amount withdrawn also may be contributed back at a later date to (1) this Plan, (2) any other plan for which you are eligible to roll money into, or (3) an IRA.

- A QBAD is available from all available sources under the Plan.
- A QBAD is not available to terminated participants.
- A QBAD will only be permitted if you are 100% vested in the source from which the withdrawal is taken.

In addition to the in-service distribution provisions described above, the following additional in-service distributions have been added:

- **Domestic Abuse Distributions.** Distributions to a Domestic Abuse victim made during the 1-year period beginning on any date on which the Domestic Abuse victim is a victim of Domestic Abuse by a spouse or domestic partner and that meets the following conditions and definitions.

  For this purpose, Domestic Abuse is physical, psychological, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse, including efforts to control, isolate, humiliate, or intimidate the victim, or to undermine the victim's ability to reason independently, including by means of abuse of the victim's child or another family member living in the household.

  - The aggregate amount which may be taken as a Domestic Abuse Distribution shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of (1) $10,000 (indexed for inflation), or (2) 50 percent of the value of the nonforfeitable Account Balances of the Domestic Abuse victim under all plans of the Employer.
  - If a distribution is treated as a Domestic Abuse Distribution, you may recontribute any portion of the amount distributed at any time during the 3-year period following the distribution.
  - The Plan Administrator may generally rely on your written certification that you satisfy the conditions for receiving a Domestic Abuse Distribution. Such a distribution is includible in gross income, but it is not subject to the 10% additional excise tax.
  - See your Plan Administrator for additional information.

  Domestic Abuse Distributions may be taken from the following, effective January 1, 2024:

  - All available sources

  However, Domestic Abuse Distributions are not available if you:

  - have had a termination of employment
  - are less than 100% vested in the source from which the distribution is to taken
- **Qualified Long-Term Care Distributions**. Distributions that may be used to pay for long-term care insurance provided the distribution is the least of the following:

- the amount paid by or assessed to the Employee receiving the distribution during the taxable year for certified long-term care insurance for the Employee, the Employee's spouse or other family member of the Employee (as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury);
- an amount equal to 10% of the Employee's vested Account Balance; or
- $2,500 (adjusted for cost of living adjustments).

To be treated as a Qualified Long-Term Care Distribution, you must file a long-term care premium statement with the Plan. Such statement is provided by the issuer of the longer-term care coverage, which includes, but is not limited to:

- the name and taxpayer identification number of such issuer;
- a statement that the coverage is certified long-term care insurance;
- identification of the Employee as the owner of such coverage;
- identification of the individual covered and such individual's relationship to the Employee; and
- the premiums owed for the coverage for the calendar year.

The Plan will accept a long-term care premium statement only if the issuer has completed a disclosure to the Secretary of the Treasury for the specific coverage product to which the statement relates. See your Plan Administrator for additional information.

Qualified Long-Term Care Distributions may be taken from the following, effective January 1, 2024:

- All available sources, except Roth accounts and After-Tax accounts, if provided for in the Plan

However, Qualified Long-Term Care Distributions are not available if you:

- have had a termination of employment
- are less than 100% vested in the source from which the distribution is to taken

- **Terminally Ill Individual Distributions.** Distributions to a terminally ill Participant made on or after the date on which the Participant has been certified by a physician as having a terminal illness. [***Note:*** *These distributions are not available with respect to Salary Deferrals, Safe Harbor Contributions, QNECs and QMACs, if provided for in the Plan, unless legislation amends Code §72(t)(2)(L) to allow a Terminally Ill Individual Distribution as a permissible distribution event under Code §401(k).]*

  A terminally ill individual means an individual who has been certified by a physician as having an illness or physical condition that can reasonably be expected to result in death in 84 months or less after the date of the certification.

  A certification of terminal illness from a physician must include the following:

  1. A statement that the individual's illness or physical condition can be reasonably expected to result in death in 84 months or less after the date of certification;
  2. A narrative description of the evidence that was used to support the statement of illness or physical condition;
  3. The name and contact information of the physician making the statement;
  4. The date the physician examined the individual or reviewed the evidence provided by the individual, and the date that the certification is signed by the physician; and
  5. The signature of the physician making the statement, and an attestation from the physician that, by signing the form, the physician confirms that the physician composed the narrative description based on the physician's examination of the individual or the physician's review of the evidence provided by the individual.

  If a distribution is treated as a Terminal Illness Distribution, you may recontribute any portion of the amount distributed at any time during the 3-year period following the distribution.

  Terminal Illness Distributions may be taken from the following, effective January 1, 2024:

- All available sources *(except Salary Deferrals, Safe Harbor Contributions, QNECs and QMACs, if provided for in the plan, are available only if legislation amends Code §72(t)(2)(L) to allow a Terminally Ill Individual Distribution as a permissible distribution event under Code §401(k).)*

However, Terminal Illness Distributions are not available if you:

- have had a termination of employment
- are less than 100% vested in the source from which the distribution is to taken

Hardship distribution. To receive a distribution on account of hardship, you must demonstrate one of the following hardship events.

(1) You need the distribution to pay unpaid medical expenses for yourself, your spouse or any dependent.

(2) You need the distribution to pay for the purchase of your principal residence. You must use the hardship distribution for the *purchase* of your principal residence. You may not receive a hardship distribution solely to make mortgage payments.

(3) You need the distribution to pay tuition and related educational fees (including room and board) for the post-secondary education of yourself, your spouse, your children, or other dependent. You may take a hardship distribution to cover up to 12 months of tuition and related fees.

(4) You need the distribution to prevent your eviction or to prevent foreclosure on your mortgage. The eviction or foreclosure must be related to your principal residence.

(5) You need the distribution to pay funeral or burial expenses for your deceased parent, spouse, child or dependent.

(6) You need the distribution to pay expenses to repair damage to your principal residence (provided the expenses would qualify for a casualty loss deduction on your tax return, without regard to 10% adjusted gross income limit).

(7) You need the distribution to pay expenses and losses (including loss of income) incurred due to a federally-declared disaster. Your principal residence or principal place of employment at the time of the disaster must be located in a federally-declared disaster area designated for individual assistance.

In addition, a hardship event described under (1), (3) or (5) above may also be determined with respect to a primary beneficiary under the Plan. For this purpose, a primary beneficiary is an individual who is named as a beneficiary under the Plan and has an unconditional right to all or a portion of a participant's benefit upon the death of the participant.

Before you may receive a hardship distribution, you must represent, in writing, that you have insufficient cash or other liquid assets to satisfy your financial need.

In addition, if you have other distributions available under this Plan (or any other plan we may maintain) you must take such distributions *before* requesting a hardship distribution.

You may not receive a hardship distribution of more than you need to satisfy your hardship. In calculating your maximum hardship distribution, you may include any amounts necessary to pay federal, state or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution. See the Plan Administrator for more information regarding the maximum amount you may take from the Plan as a hardship distribution and the total amount you have available for a hardship distribution. The Plan Administrator will provide you with the appropriate forms for requesting a hardship distribution.

Limits on in-service distributions. In addition to the requirements described above for receiving an in-service distribution, the Plan contains additional limits which may limit your ability to take an in-service withdrawal. For example:

- The amounts you withdraw from the Plan must be 100% vested. (See Article 7 for a description of the vesting rules).

The Plan Administrator may impose additional limitations on in-service distributions as authorized under the Plan.

See Article 8 above for a discussion of the Plan's rules regarding the availability of a loan from the Plan.

Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs).

If you have not begun taking distributions before you attain your Required Beginning Date, the Plan generally must commence distributions to you as of such date.

For this purpose, your Required Beginning Date is April 1 following the end of the calendar year in which you (1) attain the age stated below based on your date of birth, or (2) terminate employment, whichever is later. (For 5% owners, the Required Beginning Date is April 1 following the calendar year in which you attain your Required Beginning Date Age below, even if you are still employed.)

Birthdate	Required Beginning Date Age
Before July 1, 1949	70 ½
July 1, 1949 - December 31, 1950	72
January 1, 1951 – December 31, 1959	73
January 1, 1960 or later	75

Once you attain your Required Beginning Date, the Plan Administrator will commence distributions to you as required under the Plan. The Plan Administrator will inform you of the amount you are required to receive once you attain your Required Beginning Date.

- If you die prior to your Required Beginning Date, RMDs under the Plan shall be made as follows: (1) if you have no Designated Beneficiary, distributions must satisfy the 5-year rule; (2) if you have a Designated Beneficiary, RMDs must satisfy the 10-year rule.

Distribution upon disability. If you should terminate employment because you are Disabled, you will be eligible to receive a distribution of your vested account balance under the Plan's normal distribution rules.

Disaster-related distributions. Special rules related to certain federally-declared natural disasters may have applied for distributions and loans under the Plan. If you received a disaster-related distribution from the Plan, you may be able to recontribute the amount of the distribution to the Plan. Please contact the Plan Administrator for more information.

Distribution of lifetime income investment. The Plan may allow a distribution of certain lifetime income investments, provided such distribution is made within the 90-day period ending on the date when the lifetime income investment is no longer authorized to be held as an investment option under the Plan. The Plan Administrator will notify you if you are eligible for this type of distribution.

Distributions upon death. If you should die before taking a distribution of your entire vested account balance, your remaining benefit will be distributed to your beneficiary or beneficiaries. You may designate or change your beneficiary(ies) using any method permitted by the Plan Administrator.

If you are married, your spouse generally is treated as your beneficiary, unless you and your spouse properly designate an alternative beneficiary to receive your benefits under the Plan. The Plan Administrator will provide you with information concerning the availability of death benefits under the Plan and your rights (and your spouse's rights) to designate an alternative beneficiary for such death benefits. For purposes of determining your beneficiary to receive death distributions under the Plan, any designation of your spouse as beneficiary is automatically revoked upon a formal divorce decree unless you re-execute a new beneficiary designation form or enter into a valid Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO).

Default beneficiaries. If you do not designate a beneficiary to receive your benefits upon death, your benefits will be distributed first to your spouse. If you have no spouse at the time of death, your benefits will be distributed equally to your surviving children. If you have no children at the time of your death, your benefits will be distributed to your estate.

Taxation of distributions. Generally, you must include any Plan distribution in your taxable income in the year you receive the distribution. More detailed information on tax treatment of Plan distributions is contained in the "Special Tax Notice" which you may obtain from the Plan Administrator.

- **Roth Deferrals.** If you make Roth Deferrals under the Plan, you will not be taxed on the amount of the Roth Deferrals taken as a distribution (because you pay taxes on such amounts when you contribute them to the Plan). In addition, you will not pay taxes on any earnings associated with the Roth Deferrals, provided you take the Roth Deferrals and earnings in a qualified distribution. For this purpose, a qualified distribution occurs only if you have had your Roth Deferral account in place for at least 5 years and you take the distribution on account of death, disability, or attainment of age 59½. If you have made both pre-tax Salary Deferrals and Roth Deferrals under the Plan, you may designate the extent to which a distribution of Salary Deferrals is taken from your pre-tax Salary Deferral Account or your Roth Deferral Account. Any distribution of Salary Deferrals (including Roth Deferrals) must be authorized under the Plan distribution provisions.

  If you take a distribution that does not qualify as a qualified distribution, you will be taxed on the earnings associated with the Roth contributions. (You will never be taxed on the Roth contributions distributed since those amounts are taxed at the time you make the Roth contributions or Roth conversion.)

Non-assignment of benefits and Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDROs) Your benefits cannot be sold, used as collateral for a loan, given away, or otherwise transferred, garnished, or attached by creditors, except as provided by law. However, if required by applicable state domestic relations law, certain court orders could require that part of your benefit be paid to someone else—your spouse or children, for example. This type of court order is known as a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO). As soon as you become aware of any court proceedings that might affect your Plan benefits, please contact the Plan Administrator. You may request a copy of the procedures concerning QDROs, including those procedures governing the qualification of a domestic relations order, without charge, from the Plan Administrator.

ARTICLE 10
PLAN ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTMENTS

Investment of Plan assets. You have the right to direct the investment of Plan assets held under the Plan on your behalf. The Plan Administrator will provide you with information on the amounts available for direction, the investment choices available to you, the frequency with which you can change your investment choices and other investment information. Periodically, you will receive a benefit statement that provides information on your account balance and your investment returns. If you have any questions about the investment of your Plan accounts, please contact the Plan Administrator or other Plan representative.

This Plan is intended to comply with the requirements of ERISA §404(c). As such, to the extent you are permitted to direct the investment of your account, you are solely responsible for the investment decisions you make with respect to your Plan benefits. No other fiduciary, including the Trustee, Employer or Plan Administrator, will be responsible for any losses resulting from your direction of investments under the Plan. If you have questions regarding investment decisions or strategies with respect to the investment of your Plan benefits, you should consult an investment professional.

Valuation Date. To determine your share of any gains or losses incurred as a result of the investment of Plan assets, the Plan is valued on a regular basis. For this purpose, the Plan is valued on a daily basis. Thus, you will receive an allocation of gains or losses under the Plan at the end of each business day during which the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Plan fees. There may be fees or expenses related to the administration of the Plan or associated with the investment of Plan assets that will affect the amount of your Plan benefits. Any fees related to the administration of the Plan or associated with the investment of Plan assets may be paid by the Plan or by the Employer. If the Employer does not pay Plan-related expenses, such fees or expenses will generally be allocated to the accounts of Participants either proportionally based on the value of account balances or as an

equal dollar amount based on the number of participants in the Plan. If you direct the investment of your benefits under the Plan, you will be responsible for any investment-related fees incurred as a result of your investment decisions. Prior to making any investment, you should obtain and read all available information concerning that particular investment, including financial statements, prospectuses, and other available information.

In addition to general administration and investment fees that are charged to the Plan, you may be assessed fees directly associated with the administration of your account. For example, if you terminate employment, your account may be charged directly for the pro rata share of the Plan's administration expenses, regardless of whether the Employer pays some of these expenses for current Employees. Other fees that may be charged directly against your account include:

- Fees related to the processing of distributions upon termination of employment.
- Fees related to the processing of in-service distributions.
- Fees related to the processing of required minimum distributions.
- Participant loan origination fees and annual maintenance fees.
- Charges related to processing of a Qualified Domestic Relation Order (QDRO) where a court requires that a portion of your benefits is payable to your ex-spouse or children as a result of a divorce decree.

If you are permitted to direct the investment of your benefits under the Plan, each year you will receive a separate notice describing the fees that may be charged under the Plan. In addition, you will also receive a separate notice describing any actual fees charged against your account. Please contact the Plan Administrator if you have any questions regarding the fees that may be charged against your account under the Plan.

ARTICLE 11
PLAN AMENDMENTS AND TERMINATION

Plan amendments. We have the authority to amend this Plan at any time. Any amendment, including the restatement of an existing Plan, may not decrease your vested benefit under the Plan, except to the extent permitted under the Internal Revenue Code, and may not reduce or eliminate any "protected benefits" (except as provided under the Internal Revenue Code or any regulation issued thereunder) determined immediately prior to the adoption or effective date of the amendment (whichever is later). However, we may amend the Plan to increase, decrease or eliminate benefits on a prospective basis.

Plan termination. Although we expect to maintain this Plan indefinitely, we have the ability to terminate the Plan at any time. For this purpose, termination includes a complete discontinuance of contributions under the Plan or a partial termination. If the Plan is terminated, all amounts credited to your account shall become 100% vested, regardless of the Plan's current vesting schedule. In the event of the termination of the Plan, you are entitled to a distribution of your entire vested benefit. Such distribution shall be made directly to you or, at your direction, may be transferred directly to another qualified retirement plan or IRA. If you do not consent to a distribution of your benefit upon termination of the Plan, the Plan Administrator will transfer your vested benefit directly to an IRA that we will establish for your benefit. Except as permitted by Internal Revenue Service regulations, the termination of the Plan shall not result in any reduction of protected benefits.

A partial termination may occur if either a Plan amendment or severance from service excludes a group of employees who were previously covered by this Plan. Whether a partial termination has occurred will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. If a partial termination occurs, only those Participants who cease participation due to the partial termination will become 100% vested. The Plan Administrator will advise you if a partial termination occurs and how such partial termination affects you as a Participant.

ARTICLE 12
PLAN PARTICIPANT RIGHTS AND CLAIM PROCEDURES

Participant rights. As a participant in the Plan, you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). ERISA provides that all Plan participants shall be entitled to:

- Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office, all documents governing the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements (if applicable), and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 series) filed by the Plan Administrator with the U.S. Department of Labor.
- Obtain copies of documents governing the operation of the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements (if applicable), and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 series) and updated SPD, upon written request to the Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator may assess a reasonable charge for the copies.
- Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report. The Plan Administrator is required by law to provide each participant with a copy of this summary annual report.
- Obtain a statement telling you whether you have a right to receive benefits under the Plan and, if so, what your current benefits are. You must request this statement in writing and you may only request this statement once a year. The Plan Administrator will provide the statement free of charge.
- File a claim for benefits.

Prudent Actions by Plan Fiduciaries. In addition to creating rights for Plan participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. These people, called "fiduciaries," have a duty to operate the Plan prudently and in the best interests of you, other Plan participants and beneficiaries. You may not be fired or otherwise discriminated against in any way solely to prevent you from obtaining a Plan benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

Enforcement of Rights. If you have a claim for benefits under the Plan that is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules. Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For example, if you request a copy of Plan documents or the latest annual report from the Plan and do not receive the requested documents within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Plan Administrator to provide the documents and pay you up to $110 a day until you receive the documents, unless the documents were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator. If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order that affects the payment of benefits under the Plan, you may file suit in federal court. If the Plan's fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

Assistance with Questions. If you have any questions about the Plan or this SPD, you should contact the Plan Administrator. If you have any questions about your rights under ERISA, or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Plan Administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, listed in your telephone directory or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

Claim for Benefits. Benefits will normally be payable under the Plan without the need for a formal claim. However, if you feel you are entitled to benefits under the Plan that have not been paid, you may submit to the Plan Administrator a written claim for benefits. Your request for Plan benefits will be considered a claim for Plan benefits, and it will be subject to a full and fair review. The Plan Administrator will evaluate your claim (including all relevant documents and records you submit to support your claim) to determine if benefits are payable to you under the terms of the Plan. The Plan Administrator may solicit additional information from you, if necessary, to evaluate the claim.

If the Plan Administrator determines the claim is valid, then you will receive a statement describing the amount of benefit, the method or methods of payment, the timing of distributions and other information relevant to the payment of the benefit.

If the Plan Administrator denies all or any portion of your claim, you (and your authorized representative, if applicable) will receive within a reasonable period of time (not to exceed 90 days after receipt of the claim form), a written or electronic notice setting forth the reasons for the denial (including references to the specific provisions of the Plan on which the decision is based), a description of any additional information needed to perfect your claim, and the steps you must take to submit the claim for review. If the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing your claim, it may extend the 90-day period described in the prior sentence to 180 days, provided the Plan Administrator provides you with written notice of the extension and prior to the expiration of the original 90-day period. The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan Administrator expects to render its decision.

If the Plan Administrator denies your claim, you will have 60 days from the date you receive notice of the denial of your claim to appeal the adverse decision of the Plan Administrator. You may submit to the Plan Administrator written comments, documents, records and other information relating to your claim for benefits. You will be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records and other information relevant to the claim. The Plan Administrator's review of the claim and of its denial of the claim shall take into account all comments, documents, records and other information relating to the claim, without regard to whether these materials were submitted or considered by the Plan Administrator in its initial decision on the claim.

If the Plan Administrator denies your claim for benefits after appeal, you will receive within a reasonable period of time (not to exceed 60 days after receipt of the appeal), a written or electronic notice setting forth the reasons for the denial (including references to the specific provisions of the Plan on which the decision is based), and a description of your right to bring an action under ERISA Section 502(a). If the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing your appeal, it may extend the 60-day period described in the prior sentence to 120 days, provided the Plan Administrator provides you with written notice of the extension and prior to the expiration of the original 60-day period. The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan Administrator expects to render its decision. If the Plan Administrator denies your claim for benefits upon review, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court.

If the Plan Administrator makes a final written determination denying your claim for benefits, you may commence legal or equitable action with respect to the denied claim upon completion of the claims procedures outlined under the Plan. Any legal or equitable action must be commenced no later than the earlier of 180 days following the date of the final determination or three years following the proof of loss. If you fail to commence legal or equitable action with respect to a denied claim within the above timeframe, you will be deemed to have accepted the Plan Administrator's final decision with respect to the claim for benefits.

Disability Claims Procedures. If your claim is based on disability benefits, different claim procedures and deadlines will apply. If your disability benefits are provided or administered by a third party (such as Social Security Administration or an insurance company), that will be the entity to which claims are addressed.

The following disability claims procedures apply only to the determination under the Plan as to whether a Participant is entitled to a Plan benefit due to disability. These disability claims procedures do not apply if a third party (such as the Social Security Administration), rather than the Plan Administrator, makes the

determination of disability. These disability claims procedures are intended to comply with the requirements of Department of Labor Regulation §2560.503-1 and will be interpreted accordingly.

These disability claims procedures are intended to ensure that disability claims procedures are reasonable, that "claimants" (which include Participants and Beneficiaries (and their authorized representatives, if applicable)) receive sufficient information explaining why disability benefits are denied and that the process is impartial.

If you have questions about the Plan's claims procedures, contact the Plan Administrator named under Article 2 of this SPD.

Review of Initial Claim. In the case of a claim for disability benefits, the Plan Administrator will notify the claimant of an adverse benefit determination within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 45 days after receipt of the claim by the Plan. This period may be extended by the Plan for up to 30 days, provided that the Plan Administrator both determines that such an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the Plan and notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the initial 45-day period, of the circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render a decision.

If, prior to the end of the first 30-day extension period, the Plan Administrator determines that, due to matters beyond the control of the Plan, a decision cannot be rendered within that extension period, the period for making the determination may be extended for up to an additional 30 days, provided that the Plan Administrator notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the first 30-day extension period, of the circumstances requiring the extension and the date as of which the Plan expects to render a decision. In the case of any extension, the notice of extension shall specifically explain the standards on which entitlement to a benefit is based, the unresolved issues that prevent a decision on the claim, and the additional information needed to resolve those issues. The claimant shall have at least 45 days within which to provide the specified information.

Notice of Adverse Benefit Determination. The Plan Administrator will provide a claimant with written or electronic notification (written in a culturally and linguistically appropriate and understandable manner) of any "adverse benefit determination." An adverse benefit determination includes a rescission of coverage (except for non-payment of premiums). The notice of adverse benefit determination will set forth:

- The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination;
- Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination is based;
- A description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary;
- A description of the Plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures, including a statement of the claimant's right to bring a civil action under ERISA §502(a) following an adverse benefit determination on review; and
- A discussion of the decision, including an explanation of the basis for disagreeing with or not following:
  - The views presented by the claimant to the Plan of health care professionals treating the claimant and vocational professionals who evaluated the claimant;
  - The views of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with a claimant's adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination; and
  - A disability determination regarding the claimant presented by the claimant to the Plan made by the Social Security Administration.
- If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the

determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the claimant's medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided free of charge upon request;

- The specific internal rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the Plan relied upon in making the adverse determination or, alternatively, a statement that such rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the Plan do not exist; and
- A statement that the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to the claimant's claim for benefits.

The Plan Administrator will assist in language translation of a notice of adverse benefit determination, if necessary. Translation assistance can include recommending translation services, providing verbal assistance and providing the notice in a non-English language upon request.

Appeals of Adverse Benefit Determinations. A claimant shall have 180 days following receipt of a notification of an adverse benefit determination within which to appeal the determination. Any appeal will receive a full and fair review of the claim and the adverse benefit determination. With respect to such review:

- Claimants will have the opportunity to submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to the claim for benefits;
- Claimants (upon request and free of charge) will have reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to the claimant’s claim for benefits;
- The review will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by the claimant relating to the claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination;
- As soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the date on which any notice of an “adverse benefit determination on review,” the Plan Administrator will provide the claimant, free of charge, with any new or additional evidence considered, relied upon, or generated by the person making the benefit determination in connection with the claim; and
- As soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the “notice of adverse benefit determination on review,” the Plan Administrator will provide the claimant, free of charge, with the rationale for the adverse decision.

In performing the review, the Plan will not afford deference to the initial adverse benefit determination and the review will be conducted by an appropriate named fiduciary of the Plan who is neither the individual who made the initial adverse benefit determination, nor the subordinate of such individual. If the appeal is based in whole or in part on a medical judgment, including determinations with regard to whether a particular treatment, drug, or other item is experimental, investigational, or not medically necessary or appropriate, the appropriate named fiduciary shall consult with a health care professional who has appropriate training and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment. Such health care professional will not be an individual (or a subordinate of such individual) who was consulted in connection with the initial adverse benefit determination.

If the Plan obtained advice from medical or vocational experts in connection with a claimant’s adverse benefit determination (without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination), such experts will be identified.

The Plan Administrator shall notify the claimant of the Plan’s benefit determination on review within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 45 days after receipt of the claimant’s request for review by the Plan, unless the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances (such as the need to hold a hearing) require an extension of time for processing the claim. If the Plan Administrator determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of the extension shall be furnished to the claimant prior to the termination of the initial 45-day period. The extension notice will indicate the special

circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the determination on review.

Notice of Adverse Benefit Determination on Review. The Plan Administrator will provide a claimant with written or electronic notification (written in a culturally and linguistically appropriate and understandable manner) of any "adverse benefit determination." The notice of adverse benefit determination on review will set forth:

- The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination;
- Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination is based;
- That the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to the claimant's claim for benefits;
- A description of any voluntary appeal procedures offered by the Plan and the claimant's right to obtain the information about such procedures;
- A description of the claimant's right to bring an action under ERISA §502(a) (including a description of any applicable contractual limitation period that applies to the claimant's right to bring such an action);
- A discussion of the decision, including an explanation of the basis for disagreeing with or not following:
  - The views presented by the claimant to the Plan of health care professionals treating the claimant and vocational professionals who evaluated the claimant;
  - The views of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with a claimant's adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination; and
  - A disability determination regarding the claimant presented by the claimant to the Plan made by the Social Security Administration;
- If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the claimant's medical circumstances, or, alternatively, a statement that such explanation will be provided free of charge upon request; and
- The specific internal rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the Plan relied upon in making the adverse determination or, alternatively, a statement that such rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the Plan do not exist.

The Plan Administrator will assist in language translation of a notice of adverse benefit determination on review, if necessary. Translation assistance can include recommending translation services, providing verbal assistance and providing the notice in a non-English language upon request.

ADDENDUM
ADDITIONAL SPD PROVISIONS

Protected benefits (money purchase plan assets). This Plan contains assets that were held under a prior money purchase plan. Money purchase plans are subject to different benefit and distribution requirements which carried over to this plan document. If you have assets that were transferred to this plan from the prior money purchase plan, special distribution restrictions may apply with respect to such assets.