Employer-paid
Long-Term Disability Insurance

Wellesley College | All Eligible Union Employees | 224991

Protect your paycheck for the long-term
An accident or illness can put your life on hold. It may even mean you can’t work. How do you pay your bills? Long-term disability replaces part of your income if you can’t work due to a covered disability. You can use this money to help you pay everyday expenses, like your mortgage or rent, utilities, childcare and groceries.

How it works
This coverage is provided by your employer at no cost to you!

Benefits

| Monthly benefit after your claim is approved | You will receive a check for your benefits on a monthly basis. It will cover 60% of your Total Monthly Earnings, up to $3,000 each month. |
| When benefits begin | Benefits begin as soon as 180 days |
| Benefits may be paid for | If your covered disability occurs prior to age 60, benefits will be paid until you reach age 65; if your approved disability occurs after age 60, benefits will be paid for a specified number of years. Ask your employer for details. |
| Additional plan information | You’re covered for disabilities resulting from injury or sickness 24 hours a day, seven days a week. You may receive additional benefits if your covered disability begins with a hospital stay of 14 days or more. A vocational rehabilitation counselor will work with you, when appropriate, to create a return-to-work plan that’s right for you. |

More than one in four of today’s 20-year-olds will be out of work for 12 months or more for a disabling injury or illness before they reach retirement.*

What did Long-Term Disability insurance mean for Mark?
Mark could no longer work at his technology job after he started to have blurry vision due to diabetes.

- Mark filed a claim with Sun Life. We reviewed his medical information and job description and approved his claim.
- His case manager talked with him about his return to work options.
- With the help of Sun Life, his employer purchased technology that helped Mark work part-time.
- He increased his hours until he could work a full schedule. Throughout this period, Mark was able to stay on top of his bills.

Top 5
Long-Term Disability diagnoses:
1. Musculoskeletal
2. Circulatory conditions
3. Cancer
4. Nervous system disorders
5. Injury

Sun Life claims data, July 2018
Additional considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If I have other income</th>
<th>Income from other sources may reduce your benefit amount. These may include disability benefits from social security, retirement, government plans or state disability income; other group disability plans; no-fault benefits, salary continuance or sick leave, and return-to-work earnings.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I can work while disabled</td>
<td>Your plan is designed to encourage and support your return to work. If you are able to work part-time for example, you may receive part of your benefit while working.</td>
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Long-term disability FAQs

What if I have a pre-existing condition?
If you submit a claim within 12 months of your insurance taking effect, or 12 months following any increase in your amount of insurance, we will not pay any benefit for any pre-existing condition. A pre-existing condition includes anything you have sought treatment for in the 3 months prior to your insurance becoming effective. Treatment can include consultation, advice, care, services or a prescription for drugs or medicine.

How much insurance do I need?
Visit www.sunlife.com/calculators for help understanding how much insurance you may need.

How do I file a claim after becoming disabled?
Check with your employer to make sure you are eligible for benefits. Then, file a claim with Sun Life. We will ask for information from you about your doctor, your income, and your condition. We will ask for medical records and for your doctor to fill out a form about your condition and your expected recovery. You can download forms from our website.

How is my benefit taxed?
If you pay for your coverage all post-tax, your benefit will not be taxable income or tax reported by us to the IRS. If you pay for your coverage all pre-tax, or if you pay for part of your coverage post-tax and your employer pays for the rest, or if your employer pays the entire premium, some or all of your benefit amount will be taxable income, which will be tax reported on a Form W-2 and it may have FICA tax deductions that reduce the amount we pay you. Please consult with a tax advisor or your employer if you have any questions.

How do I qualify for benefits?
You’ll start receiving disability payments if you satisfy the Elimination Period (see “When benefits begin” in the table) and meet the definition of disability if you’re insured when you become disabled.

Read the important plan provisions section for more information including limitations and exclusions.

The following coverage(s) do not constitute comprehensive health insurance (often referred to as “major medical coverage”). They do NOT provide basic hospital, basic medical, or major medical insurance.

To become insured, you must meet the eligibility requirements set forth by your employer. Your coverage effective date will be determined by the Policy and may be delayed if you are not actively at work on the date your coverage would otherwise go into effect. Similarly, dependent coverage, if offered, may be delayed if your dependents are in the hospital (except for newborns) on the date coverage would otherwise become effective. Refer to the Certificate for details.

Limitations and exclusions
The below exclusions and limitations may vary by state law and regulations. This list may not be comprehensive. Please see the Certificate or ask your benefits administrator for details.

Long-Term Disability
We will not pay a benefit that is caused by, contributed to in any way or resulting from: intentionally self-inflicted injuries; committing or attempting to commit an assault, felony or other criminal act; war or an act of war; active participation in a riot, rebellion or insurrection; operation of a motorized vehicle while intoxicated. We will not pay a benefit if you do not submit proof of your loss as required by us (this covers medical examination, continuing care, death certificate, medical records, etc.); or for any Period of disability during which you are incarcerated. Disability benefits may be limited for certain conditions.

This Overview is preliminary to the issuance of the Policy. Refer to your Certificate for details. Receipt of this Overview does not constitute approval of coverage under the Policy. In the event of a discrepancy between this Overview, the Certificate and the Policy, the terms of the Policy will govern. Product offerings may not be available in all states and may vary depending on state laws and regulations.

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