

Department of Labor / Health and Welfare Benefit Notices for Annual and New Hire Distribution

Optimax Systems, Inc.
2026 Plan Year

Please contact your group administrator regarding any information included in this packet. Your group administrator is listed below.

Plan Administrator:



Plan Administrator Contact: Alejandro Mendoza

585-217-0708/ amendoza@optimaxsi.com

Disclaimer: The information contained in packet is for informational purposes only and should not be used to replace medical, legal or tax advice.

Published 9/1/2019

Model General Notice of COBRA Continuation Coverage Rights

(For use by single-employer group health plans)

**** Continuation Coverage Rights Under COBRA****

Introduction

You're getting this notice because you recently gained coverage under a group health plan (the Plan). This notice has important information about your right to COBRA continuation coverage, which is a temporary extension of coverage under the Plan. **This notice explains COBRA continuation coverage, when it may become available to you and your family, and what you need to do to protect your right to get it.** When you become eligible for COBRA, you may also become eligible for other coverage options that may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage.

The right to COBRA continuation coverage was created by a federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA continuation coverage can become available to you and other members of your family when group health coverage would otherwise end. For more information about your rights and obligations under the Plan and under federal law, you should review the Plan's Summary Plan Description or contact the Plan Administrator.

You may have other options available to you when you lose group health coverage. For example, you may be eligible to buy an individual plan through the Health Insurance Marketplace. By enrolling in coverage through the Marketplace, you may qualify for lower costs on your monthly premiums and lower out-of-pocket costs. Additionally, you may qualify for a 30-day special enrollment period for another group health plan for which you are eligible (such as a spouse's plan), even if that plan generally doesn't accept late enrollees.

What is COBRA continuation coverage?

COBRA continuation coverage is a continuation of Plan coverage when it would otherwise end because of a life event. This is also called a "qualifying event." Specific qualifying events are listed later in this notice. After a qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage must be offered to each person who is a "qualified beneficiary." You, your spouse, and your dependent children could become qualified beneficiaries if coverage under the Plan is lost because of the qualifying event. Under the Plan, qualified beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage must pay for COBRA continuation coverage.

If you're an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- Your hours of employment are reduced, or
- Your employment ends for any reason other than your gross misconduct.

If you're the spouse of an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- Your spouse dies;
- Your spouse's hours of employment are reduced;
- Your spouse's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- Your spouse becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); or
- You become divorced or legally separated from your spouse.

Your dependent children will become qualified beneficiaries if they lose coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- The parent-employee dies;
- The parent-employee's hours of employment are reduced;
- The parent-employee's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- The parent-employee becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (Part A, Part B, or both);
- The parents become divorced or legally separated; or
- The child stops being eligible for coverage under the Plan as a "dependent child."

When is COBRA continuation coverage available?

The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to qualified beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator has been notified that a qualifying event has occurred. The employer must notify the Plan Administrator of the following qualifying events:

- The end of employment or reduction of hours of employment;
- Death of the employee;
- The employee's becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both).

For all other qualifying events (divorce or legal separation of the employee and spouse or a dependent child's losing eligibility for coverage as a dependent child), you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 days [or enter longer period permitted under the terms of the Plan] after the qualifying event occurs. You must provide this notice to: [Enter name of appropriate party]. [Add description of any additional Plan procedures for this notice, including a description of any required information or documentation.]

How is COBRA continuation coverage provided?

Once the Plan Administrator receives notice that a qualifying event has occurred, COBRA continuation coverage will be offered to each of the qualified beneficiaries. Each qualified beneficiary will have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Covered employees may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their spouses, and parents may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their children.

COBRA continuation coverage is a temporary continuation of coverage that generally lasts for 18 months due to employment termination or reduction of hours of work. Certain qualifying events, or a second qualifying event during the initial period of coverage, may permit a beneficiary to receive a maximum of 36 months of coverage.

There are also ways in which this 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage can be extended:

Disability extension of 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage

If you or anyone in your family covered under the Plan is determined by Social Security to be disabled and you notify the Plan Administrator in a timely fashion, you and your entire family may be entitled to get up to an additional 11 months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 29 months. The disability would have to have started at some time before the 60th day of COBRA continuation coverage and must last at least until the end of the 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage.

Second qualifying event extension of 18-month period of continuation coverage

If your family experiences another qualifying event during the 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage, the spouse and dependent children in your family can get up to 18 additional months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 36 months, if the Plan is properly notified about the second qualifying event. This extension may be available to the spouse and any dependent children getting COBRA continuation coverage if the employee or former employee dies; becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); gets divorced or legally separated; or if the dependent child stops being eligible under the Plan as a dependent child. This extension is only available if the second qualifying event would have caused the spouse or dependent child to lose coverage under the Plan had the first qualifying event not occurred.

New York State COBRA

If you are entitled to Federal COBRA, you may also be entitled to extended coverage under a New York State insurance law that applies to fully-insured medical insurance policies issued under New York law; this extension does not apply to policies delivered outside of New York State. If this law applies, qualified beneficiaries who are enrolled in COBRA as a result of a covered employee's termination of employment or reduction in hours of employment may be entitled to a maximum COBRA period of up to 36 months of coverage when combining COBRA (which provides up to 18 months of coverage) and New York State extended coverage.

Important

This extended coverage does not apply unless the medical plan in which a Member is enrolled expressly provides for the extended coverage under New York State law. If you have any questions about this coverage continuation option, contact the medical plan in which you are enrolled.

Are there other coverage options besides COBRA Continuation Coverage?

Yes. Instead of enrolling in COBRA continuation coverage, there may be other coverage options for you and your family through the Health Insurance Marketplace, Medicare, Medicaid, [Children's Health Insurance Program \(CHIP\)](#), or other group health plan coverage options (such as a spouse's plan) through what is called a "special enrollment period." Some of these options may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage. You can learn more about many of these options at www.healthcare.gov.

Can I enroll in Medicare instead of COBRA continuation coverage after my group health plan coverage ends?

In general, if you don't enroll in Medicare Part A or B when you are first eligible because you are still employed, after the Medicare initial enrollment period, you have an 8-month special enrollment period¹ to sign up for Medicare Part A or B, beginning on the earlier of

- The month after your employment ends; or
- The month after group health plan coverage based on current employment ends.

If you don't enroll in Medicare and elect COBRA continuation coverage instead, you may have to pay a Part B late enrollment penalty and you may have a gap in coverage if you decide you want Part B later. If you elect COBRA continuation coverage and later enroll in Medicare Part A or B before the COBRA continuation coverage ends, the Plan may terminate your continuation coverage. However, if Medicare Part A or B is effective on or before the date of the COBRA election, COBRA coverage may not be discontinued on account of Medicare entitlement, even if you enroll in the other part of Medicare after the date of the election of COBRA coverage.

If you are enrolled in both COBRA continuation coverage and Medicare, Medicare will generally pay first (primary payer) and COBRA continuation coverage will pay second. Certain plans may pay as if secondary to Medicare, even if you are not enrolled in Medicare.

For more information visit <https://www.medicare.gov/medicare-and-you>.

If you have questions

Questions concerning your Plan or your COBRA continuation coverage rights should be addressed to the contact or contacts identified below. For more information about your rights under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), including COBRA, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and other laws affecting group health plans, contact the nearest Regional or District Office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) in your area or visit www.dol.gov/ebsa. (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.) For more information about the Marketplace, visit www.HealthCare.gov.

Keep your Plan informed of address changes

To protect your family's rights, let the Plan Administrator know about any changes in the addresses of family members. You should also keep a copy, for your records, of any notices you send to the Plan Administrator.

Plan contact information

Optimax Systems, Inc.

6367 Dean Pkwy

Ontario, NY 14519

HR Manager

585-217-0708

¹ <https://www.medicare.gov/sign-up-change-plans/how-do-i-get-parts-a-b/part-a-part-b-sign-up-periods>.

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT NOTICE

This notice is being provided to make certain that you understand your right to apply for group health coverage. You should read this notice even if you plan to waive health coverage at this time.

Loss of Other Coverage

If you are declining coverage for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) because of other health insurance or group health plan coverage, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this Plan if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage (or if the employer stops contributing toward your or your dependents' other coverage). However, you must request enrollment within 30 days after your or your dependents' other coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing toward the other coverage).

Example: You waived coverage under this Plan because you were covered under a plan offered by your spouse's employer. Your spouse terminates employment. If you notify your employer within 30 days of the date coverage ends, you and your eligible dependents may apply for coverage under this Plan.

Marriage, Birth or Adoption

If you have a new dependent as a result of a marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents. However, you must request enrollment within 30 days after the marriage, birth, or placement for adoption.

Example: When you were hired, you were single and chose not to elect health insurance benefits. One year later, you marry. You and your eligible dependents are entitled to enroll in this Plan. However, you must apply within 30 days from the date of your marriage.

Medicaid or CHIP

If you or your dependents lose eligibility for coverage under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or become eligible for a premium assistance subsidy under Medicaid or CHIP, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents. You must request enrollment within 60 days of the loss of Medicaid or CHIP coverage or the determination of eligibility for a premium assistance subsidy.

Example: When you were hired, your children received health coverage under CHIP and you did not enroll them in this Plan. Because of changes in your income, your children are no longer eligible for CHIP coverage. You may enroll them in this Plan if you apply within 60 days of the date of their loss of CHIP coverage.

For More Information or Assistance

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, please contact your plan administrator.



Health Insurance Marketplace Coverage Options and Your Health Coverage

Form Approved
OMB No. 1210-0149
(expires 12-31-2026)

PART A: General Information

Even if you are offered health coverage through your employment, you may have other coverage options through the Health Insurance Marketplace ("Marketplace"). To assist you as you evaluate options for you and your family, this notice provides some basic information about the Health Insurance Marketplace and health coverage offered through your employment.

What is the Health Insurance Marketplace?

The Marketplace is designed to help you find health insurance that meets your needs and fits your budget. The Marketplace offers "one-stop shopping" to find and compare private health insurance options in your geographic area.

Can I Save Money on my Health Insurance Premiums in the Marketplace?

You may qualify to save money and lower your monthly premium and other out-of-pocket costs, but only if your employer does not offer coverage, or offers coverage that is not considered affordable for you and doesn't meet certain minimum value standards (discussed below). The savings that you're eligible for depends on your household income. You may also be eligible for a tax credit that lowers your costs.

Does Employment-Based Health Coverage Affect Eligibility for Premium Savings through the Marketplace?

Yes. If you have an offer of health coverage from your employer that is considered affordable for you and meets certain minimum value standards, you will not be eligible for a tax credit, or advance payment of the tax credit, for your Marketplace coverage and may wish to enroll in your employment-based health plan. However, you may be eligible for a tax credit, and advance payments of the credit that lowers your monthly premium, or a reduction in certain cost-sharing, if your employer does not offer coverage to you at all or does not offer coverage that is considered affordable for you or meet minimum value standards. If your share of the premium cost of all plans offered to you through your employment is more than 9.12%¹ of your annual household income, or if the coverage through your employment does not meet the "minimum value" standard set by the Affordable Care Act, you may be eligible for a tax credit, and advance payment of the credit, if you do not enroll in the employment-based health coverage. For family members of the employee, coverage is considered affordable if the employee's cost of premiums for the lowest-cost plan that would cover all family members does not exceed 9.12% of the employee's household income.^{1,2}

Note: If you purchase a health plan through the Marketplace instead of accepting health coverage offered through your employment, then you may lose access to whatever the employer contributes to the employment-based coverage. Also, this employer contribution -as well as your employee contribution to employment-based coverage- is generally excluded from income for federal and state income tax purposes. Your payments for coverage through the Marketplace are made on an after-tax basis. In addition, note that if the health coverage offered through your employment does not meet the affordability or minimum value standards, but you accept that coverage anyway, you will not be eligible for a tax credit. You should consider all of these factors in determining whether to purchase a health plan through the Marketplace.

¹ Indexed annually; see <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/rp-22-34.pdf> for 2023.

² An employer-sponsored or other employment-based health plan meets the "minimum value standard" if the plan's share of the total allowed benefit costs covered by the plan is no less than 60 percent of such costs. For purposes of eligibility for the premium tax credit, to meet the "minimum value standard," the health plan must also provide substantial coverage of both inpatient hospital services and physician services.

When Can I Enroll in Health Insurance Coverage through the Marketplace?

You can enroll in a Marketplace health insurance plan during the annual Marketplace Open Enrollment Period. Open Enrollment varies by state but generally starts November 1 and continues through at least December 15.

Outside the annual Open Enrollment Period, you can sign up for health insurance if you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period. In general, you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period if you've had certain qualifying life events, such as getting married, having a baby, adopting a child, or losing eligibility for other health coverage. Depending on your Special Enrollment Period type, you may have 60 days before or 60 days following the qualifying life event to enroll in a Marketplace plan.

There is also a Marketplace Special Enrollment Period for individuals and their families who lose eligibility for Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage on or after March 31, 2023, through July 31, 2024. Since the onset of the nationwide COVID-19 public health emergency, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies generally have not terminated the enrollment of any Medicaid or CHIP beneficiary who was enrolled on or after March 18, 2020, through March 31, 2023. As state Medicaid and CHIP agencies resume regular eligibility and enrollment practices, many individuals may no longer be eligible for Medicaid or CHIP coverage starting as early as March 31, 2023. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is offering a temporary Marketplace Special Enrollment period to allow these individuals to enroll in Marketplace coverage.

Marketplace-eligible individuals who live in states served by HealthCare.gov and either- submit a new application or update an existing application on HealthCare.gov between March 31, 2023 and July 31, 2024, and attest to a termination date of Medicaid or CHIP coverage within the same time period, are eligible for a 60-day Special Enrollment Period. **That means that if you lose Medicaid or CHIP coverage between March 31, 2023, and July 31, 2024, you may be able to enroll in Marketplace coverage within 60 days of when you lost Medicaid or CHIP coverage.** In addition, if you or your family members are enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage, it is important to make sure that your contact information is up to date to make sure you get any information about changes to your eligibility. To learn more, visit HealthCare.gov or call the Marketplace Call Center at 1-800-318-2596. TTY users can call 1-855-889-4325.

What about Alternatives to Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage?

If you or your family are eligible for coverage in an employment-based health plan (such as an employer-sponsored health plan), you or your family may also be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period to enroll in that health plan in certain circumstances, including if you or your dependents were enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage and lost that coverage. Generally, you have 60 days after the loss of Medicaid or CHIP coverage to enroll in an employment-based health plan, but if you and your family lost eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP coverage between March 31, 2023 and July 10, 2023, you can request this special enrollment in the employment-based health plan through September 8, 2023. Confirm the deadline with your employer or your employment-based health plan.

Alternatively, you can enroll in Medicaid or CHIP coverage at any time by filling out an application through the Marketplace or applying directly through your state Medicaid agency. Visit <https://www.healthcare.gov/medicaid-chip/getting-medicaid-chip/> for more details.

How Can I Get More Information?

For more information about your coverage offered through your employment, please check your health plan's summary plan description or contact

The Marketplace can help you evaluate your coverage options, including your eligibility for coverage through the Marketplace and its cost. Please visit [HealthCare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov) for more information, including an online application for health insurance coverage and contact information for a Health Insurance Marketplace in your area.

PART B: Information About Health Coverage Offered by Your Employer

This section contains information about any health coverage offered by your employer. If you decide to complete an application for coverage in the Marketplace, you will be asked to provide this information. This information is numbered to correspond to the Marketplace application.

3. Employer name Optimax Systems, Inc.		4. Employer Identification Number (EIN)	
5. Employer address 6367 Dean Pkwy		6. Employer phone number 585-217-0708	
7. City Ontario	8. State NY	9. ZIP code 14519	
10. Who can we contact about employee health coverage at this job? HR Manager			
11. Phone number (if different from above)		12. Email address amendoza@optimaxsi.com	

Here is some basic information about health coverage offered by this employer:

- As your employer, we offer a health plan to:
 - All employees. Eligible employees are: All FTE's working 30+ hrs per week.

- Some employees. Eligible employees are:

- With respect to dependents:

- x We do offer coverage. Eligible dependents are:
 - spouse (unless legally separated) or domestic partner
 - children, including:
 - o naturally born children
 - o legally adopted child. An adopted child is considered a dependent from the moment the child is placed in the custody of the adoptive parents
 - step child, foster child, or any child of whom you have legal custody, who resides in your household in a regular parent-child relationship and is principally dependent on you for his/her support and maintenance and is named as as exemption on your most recent federal income tax return
 - any child whom you are required to provide healthcare coverage for under a Qualified Medical Child Support Order

- If checked, this coverage meets the minimum value standard, and the cost of this coverage to you is intended to be affordable, based on employee wages.

** Even if your employer intends your coverage to be affordable, you may still be eligible for a premium discount through the Marketplace. The Marketplace will use your household income, along with other factors, to determine whether you may be eligible for a premium discount. If, for example, your wages vary from week to week (perhaps you are an hourly employee or you work on a commission basis), if you are newly employed mid-year, or if you have other income losses, you may still qualify for a premium discount.

If you decide to shop for coverage in the Marketplace, [HealthCare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov) will guide you through the process. Here's the employer information you'll enter when you visit [HealthCare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov) to find out if you can get a tax credit to lower your monthly premiums.

The information below corresponds to the Marketplace Employer Coverage Tool. Completing this section is optional for employers, but will help ensure employees understand their coverage choices.

13. Is the employee currently eligible for coverage offered by this employer, or will the employee be eligible in the next 3 months?

- Yes** (Continue)
13a. If the employee is not eligible today, including as a result of a waiting or probationary period, when is the employee eligible for coverage? _____ (mm/dd/yyyy) (Continue)
- No** (STOP and return this form to employee)

14. Does the employer offer a health plan that meets the minimum value standard*?

- Yes (Go to question 15) No (STOP and return form to employee)

15. For the lowest-cost plan that meets the minimum value standard* offered only to the employee (don't include family plans): If the employer has wellness programs, provide the premium that the employee would pay if he/ she received the maximum discount for any tobacco cessation programs, and didn't receive any other discounts based on wellness programs.

- a. How much would the employee have to pay in premiums for this plan? \$ _____
b. How often? Weekly Every 2 weeks Twice a month Monthly Quarterly Yearly

If the plan year will end soon and you know that the health plans offered will change, go to question 16. If you don't know, STOP and return form to employee.

16. What change will the employer make for the new plan year? _____

- Employer won't offer health coverage
 Employer will start offering health coverage to employees or change the premium for the lowest-cost plan available only to the employee that meets the minimum value standard.* (Premium should reflect the discount for wellness programs. See question 15.)

- a. How much would the employee have to pay in premiums for this plan? \$ _____
b. How often? Weekly Every 2 weeks Twice a month Monthly Quarterly Yearly

* An employer-sponsored health plan meets the "minimum value standard" if the plan's share of the total allowed benefit costs covered by the plan is no less than 60 percent of such costs (Section 36B(c)(2)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986)

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act

Group health plans and health insurance issuers generally may not, under federal law, restrict benefits for any hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery, or less than 96 hours following a cesarean section. However, federal law generally does not prohibit the mother's or newborn's attending provider, after consulting with the mother, from discharging the mother or her newborn earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours as applicable). In any case, plans and issuers may not, under federal law, require that a provider obtain authorization from the plan or the insurance issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).

Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act

Enrollment Notice

If you have had or are going to have a mastectomy, you may be entitled to certain benefits under the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998 (WHCRA). For individuals receiving mastectomy-related benefits, coverage will be provided in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient, for:

- All stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy was performed;
- Surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance;
- Prostheses; and
- Treatment of physical complications of the mastectomy, including lymphedema.

These benefits will be provided subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, call your plan administrator.

Annual Notice

Do you know that your plan, as required by the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998, provides benefits for mastectomy-related services, including all stages of reconstruction and surgery to achieve symmetry between the breasts, prostheses, and complications resulting from a mastectomy, including lymphedema? Call your plan administrator for more information.

Glossary of Health Coverage and Medical Terms

- This glossary defines many commonly used terms, but isn't a full list. These glossary terms and definitions are intended to be educational and may be different from the terms and definitions in your [plan](#) or [health insurance policy](#). Some of these terms also might not have exactly the same meaning when used in your policy or [plan](#), and in any case, the policy or [plan](#) governs. (See your Summary of Benefits and Coverage for information on how to get a copy of your policy or [plan](#) document.)
- [Underlined](#) text indicates a term defined in this Glossary.
- See page 6 for an example showing how [deductibles](#), [coinsurance](#) and [out-of-pocket limits](#) work together in a real life situation.

Allowed Amount

This is the maximum payment the [plan](#) will pay for a covered health care service. May also be called "eligible expense", "payment allowance", or "negotiated rate".

Appeal

A request that your health insurer or [plan](#) review a decision that denies a benefit or payment (either in whole or in part).

Balance Billing

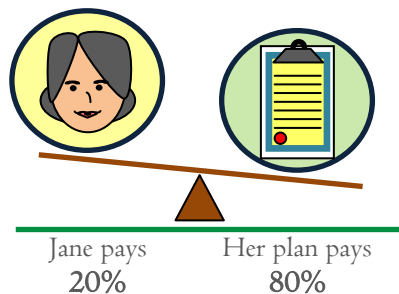
When a [provider](#) bills you for the balance remaining on the bill that your [plan](#) doesn't cover. This amount is the difference between the actual billed amount and the [allowed amount](#). For example, if the provider's charge is \$200 and the allowed amount is \$110, the provider may bill you for the remaining \$90. This happens most often when you see an [out-of-network provider](#) ([non-preferred provider](#)). A [network provider](#) ([preferred provider](#)) may not bill you for covered services.

Claim

A request for a benefit (including reimbursement of a health care expense) made by you or your health care [provider](#) to your health insurer or [plan](#) for items or services you think are covered.

Coinurance

Your share of the costs of a covered health care service, calculated as a percentage (for example, 20%) of the [allowed amount](#) for the service. You generally pay coinsurance *plus* any [deductibles](#) you owe. (For example, if the [health insurance](#) or [plan's](#) allowed amount for an office visit is \$100 and you've met your [deductible](#), your coinsurance payment of 20% would be \$20. The health insurance or [plan](#) pays the rest of the allowed amount.)



Complications of Pregnancy

Conditions due to pregnancy, labor, and delivery that require medical care to prevent serious harm to the health of the mother or the fetus. Morning sickness and a non-emergency caesarean section generally aren't complications of pregnancy.

Copayment

A fixed amount (for example, \$15) you pay for a covered health care service, usually when you receive the service. The amount can vary by the type of covered health care service.

Cost Sharing

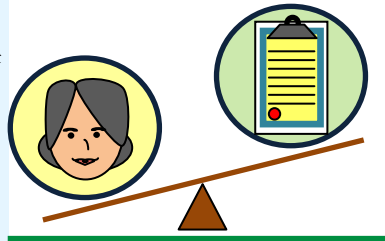
Your share of costs for services that a [plan](#) covers that you must pay out of your own pocket (sometimes called "out-of-pocket costs"). Some examples of cost sharing are [copayments](#), [deductibles](#), and [coinsurance](#). Family cost sharing is the share of cost for [deductibles](#) and [out-of-pocket](#) costs you and your spouse and/or child(ren) must pay out of your own pocket. Other costs, including your [premiums](#), penalties you may have to pay, or the cost of care a [plan](#) doesn't cover usually aren't considered cost sharing.

Cost-sharing Reductions

Discounts that reduce the amount you pay for certain services covered by an individual [plan](#) you buy through the [Marketplace](#). You may get a discount if your income is below a certain level, and you choose a Silver level health plan or if you're a member of a federally-recognized tribe, which includes being a shareholder in an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporation.

Deductible

An amount you could owe during a coverage period (usually one year) for covered health care services before your [plan](#) begins to pay. An overall deductible applies to all or almost all covered items and services. A [plan](#) with an overall deductible may also have separate deductibles that apply to specific services or groups of services. A [plan](#) may also have only separate deductibles. (For example, if your deductible is \$1000, your plan won't pay anything until you've met your \$1000 deductible for covered health care services subject to the deductible.)



Jane pays 100% Her plan pays 0%
(See page 6 for a detailed example.)

Diagnostic Test

Tests to figure out what your health problem is. For example, an x-ray can be a diagnostic test to see if you have a broken bone.

Durable Medical Equipment (DME)

Equipment and supplies ordered by a health care [provider](#) for everyday or extended use. DME may include: oxygen equipment, wheelchairs, and crutches.

Emergency Medical Condition

An illness, injury, symptom (including severe pain), or condition severe enough to risk serious danger to your health if you didn't get medical attention right away. If you didn't get immediate medical attention you could reasonably expect one of the following: 1) Your health would be put in serious danger; or 2) You would have serious problems with your bodily functions; or 3) You would have serious damage to any part or organ of your body.

Emergency Medical Transportation

Ambulance services for an [emergency medical condition](#). Types of emergency medical transportation may include transportation by air, land, or sea. Your [plan](#) may not cover all types of emergency medical transportation, or may pay less for certain types.

Emergency Room Care / Emergency Services

Services to check for an [emergency medical condition](#) and treat you to keep an [emergency medical condition](#) from getting worse. These services may be provided in a licensed hospital's emergency room or other place that provides care for [emergency medical conditions](#).

Excluded Services

Health care services that your [plan](#) doesn't pay for or cover.

Formulary

A list of drugs your [plan](#) covers. A formulary may include how much your share of the cost is for each drug. Your [plan](#) may put drugs in different [cost sharing](#) levels or tiers. For example, a formulary may include generic drug and brand name drug tiers and different [cost sharing](#) amounts will apply to each tier.

Grievance

A complaint that you communicate to your health insurer or [plan](#).

Habilitation Services

Health care services that help a person keep, learn or improve skills and functioning for daily living. Examples include therapy for a child who isn't walking or talking at the expected age. These services may include physical and occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, and other services for people with disabilities in a variety of inpatient and/or outpatient settings.

Health Insurance

A contract that requires a health insurer to pay some or all of your health care costs in exchange for a [premium](#). A health insurance contract may also be called a "policy" or "[plan](#)".

Home Health Care

Health care services and supplies you get in your home under your doctor's orders. Services may be provided by nurses, therapists, social workers, or other licensed health care [providers](#). Home health care usually doesn't include help with non-medical tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, or driving.

Hospice Services

Services to provide comfort and support for persons in the last stages of a terminal illness and their families.

Hospitalization

Care in a hospital that requires admission as an inpatient and usually requires an overnight stay. Some [plans](#) may consider an overnight stay for observation as outpatient care instead of inpatient care.

Hospital Outpatient Care

Care in a hospital that usually doesn't require an overnight stay.

Individual Responsibility Requirement

Sometimes called the “individual mandate”, the duty you may have to be enrolled in health coverage that provides [minimum essential coverage](#). If you don’t have [minimum essential coverage](#), you may have to pay a penalty when you file your federal income tax return unless you qualify for a health coverage exemption.

In-network Coinsurance

Your share (for example, 20%) of the [allowed amount](#) for covered healthcare services. Your share is usually lower for in-[network](#) covered services.

In-network Copayment

A fixed amount (for example, \$15) you pay for covered health care services to [providers](#) who contract with your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). In-network copayments usually are less than [out-of-network copayments](#).

Marketplace

A marketplace for [health insurance](#) where individuals, families and small businesses can learn about their [plan](#) options; compare plans based on costs, benefits and other important features; apply for and receive financial help with [premiums](#) and [cost sharing](#) based on income; and choose a [plan](#) and enroll in coverage. Also known as an “Exchange”. The Marketplace is run by the state in some states and by the federal government in others. In some states, the Marketplace also helps eligible consumers enroll in other programs, including Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Available online, by phone, and in-person.

Maximum Out-of-pocket Limit

Yearly amount the federal government sets as the most each individual or family can be required to pay in [cost sharing](#) during the [plan](#) year for covered, in-[network](#) services. Applies to most types of health [plans](#) and insurance. This amount may be higher than the [out-of-pocket limits](#) stated for your [plan](#).

Medically Necessary

Health care services or supplies needed to prevent, diagnose, or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms, including habilitation, and that meet accepted standards of medicine.

Minimum Essential Coverage

Health coverage that will meet the [individual responsibility requirement](#). Minimum essential coverage generally includes [plans](#), [health insurance](#) available through the [Marketplace](#) or other individual market policies, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, and certain other coverage.

Minimum Value Standard

A basic standard to measure the percent of permitted costs the [plan](#) covers. If you’re offered an employer [plan](#) that pays for at least 60% of the total allowed costs of benefits, the [plan](#) offers minimum value and you may not qualify for [premium tax credits](#) and [cost sharing reductions](#) to buy a [plan](#) from the [Marketplace](#).

Network

The facilities, [providers](#) and suppliers your health insurer or [plan](#) has contracted with to provide health care services.

Network Provider (Preferred Provider)

A [provider](#) who has a contract with your [health insurer](#) or [plan](#) who has agreed to provide services to members of a [plan](#). You will pay less if you see a [provider](#) in the [network](#). Also called “preferred provider” or “participating provider.”

Orthotics and Prosthetics

Leg, arm, back and neck braces, artificial legs, arms, and eyes, and external breast prostheses after a mastectomy. These services include: adjustment, repairs, and replacements required because of breakage, wear, loss, or a change in the patient’s physical condition.

Out-of-network Coinsurance

Your share (for example, 40%) of the [allowed amount](#) for covered health care services to [providers](#) who don’t contract with your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). Out-of-network coinsurance usually costs you more than [in-network coinsurance](#).

Out-of-network Copayment

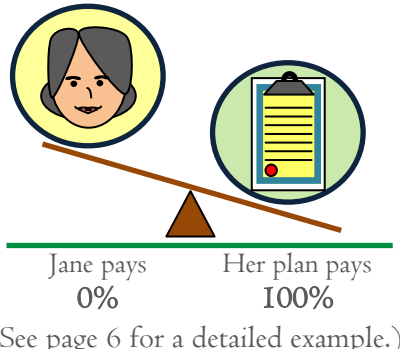
A fixed amount (for example, \$30) you pay for covered health care services from [providers](#) who do *not* contract with your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). Out-of-network copayments usually are more than [in-network copayments](#).

Out-of-network Provider (Non-Preferred Provider)

A [provider](#) who doesn't have a contract with your [plan](#) to provide services. If your [plan](#) covers out-of-network services, you'll usually pay more to see an out-of-network provider than a [preferred provider](#). Your policy will explain what those costs may be. May also be called "non-preferred" or "non-participating" instead of "out-of-network provider".

Out-of-pocket Limit

The most you *could* pay during a coverage period (usually one year) for your share of the costs of covered services. After you meet this limit the [plan](#) will usually pay 100% of the



[allowed amount](#). This limit helps you plan for health care costs. This limit never includes your [premium](#), [balance-billed](#) charges or health care your [plan](#) doesn't cover. Some [plans](#) don't count all of your [copayments](#), [deductibles](#), [coinsurance](#) payments, out-of-network payments, or other expenses toward this limit.

Physician Services

Health care services a licensed medical physician, including an M.D. (Medical Doctor) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine), provides or coordinates.

Plan

Health coverage issued to you directly (individual plan) or through an employer, union or other group sponsor (employer group plan) that provides coverage for certain health care costs. Also called "health insurance plan", "policy", "health insurance policy" or "[health insurance](#)".

Preauthorization

A decision by your health insurer or [plan](#) that a health care service, treatment plan, [prescription drug](#) or [durable medical equipment \(DME\)](#) is [medically necessary](#). Sometimes called prior authorization, prior approval or precertification. Your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#) may require preauthorization for certain services before you receive them, except in an emergency. Preauthorization isn't a promise your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#) will cover the cost.

Premium

The amount that must be paid for your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). You and/or your employer usually pay it monthly, quarterly, or yearly.

Premium Tax Credits

Financial help that lowers your taxes to help you and your family pay for private [health insurance](#). You can get this help if you get [health insurance](#) through the [Marketplace](#) and your income is below a certain level. Advance payments of the tax credit can be used right away to lower your monthly [premium](#) costs.

Prescription Drug Coverage

Coverage under a [plan](#) that helps pay for [prescription drugs](#). If the plan's [formulary](#) uses "tiers" (levels), prescription drugs are grouped together by type or cost. The amount you'll pay in [cost sharing](#) will be different for each "tier" of covered [prescription drugs](#).

Prescription Drugs

Drugs and medications that by law require a prescription.

Preventive Care (Preventive Service)

Routine health care, including [screenings](#), check-ups, and patient counseling, to prevent or discover illness, disease, or other health problems.

Primary Care Physician

A physician, including an M.D. (Medical Doctor) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine), who provides or coordinates a range of health care services for you.

Primary Care Provider

A physician, including an M.D. (Medical Doctor) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine), nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, or physician assistant, as allowed under state law and the terms of the [plan](#), who provides, coordinates, or helps you access a range of health care services.

Provider

An individual or facility that provides health care services. Some examples of a provider include a doctor, nurse, chiropractor, physician assistant, hospital, surgical center, skilled nursing facility, and rehabilitation center. The [plan](#) may require the provider to be licensed, certified, or accredited as required by state law.

Reconstructive Surgery

Surgery and follow-up treatment needed to correct or improve a part of the body because of birth defects, accidents, injuries, or medical conditions.

Referral

A written order from your [primary care provider](#) for you to see a [specialist](#) or get certain health care services. In many health maintenance organizations (HMOs), you need to get a referral before you can get health care services from anyone except your [primary care provider](#). If you don't get a referral first, the [plan](#) may not pay for the services.

Rehabilitation Services

Health care services that help a person keep, get back, or improve skills and functioning for daily living that have been lost or impaired because a person was sick, hurt, or disabled. These services may include physical and occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, and psychiatric rehabilitation services in a variety of inpatient and/or outpatient settings.

Screening

A type of [preventive care](#) that includes tests or exams to detect the presence of something, usually performed when you have no symptoms, signs, or prevailing medical history of a disease or condition.

Skilled Nursing Care

Services performed or supervised by licensed nurses in your home or in a nursing home. Skilled nursing care is *not* the same as “skilled care services”, which are services performed by therapists or technicians (rather than licensed nurses) in your home or in a nursing home.

Specialist

A [provider](#) focusing on a specific area of medicine or a group of patients to diagnose, manage, prevent, or treat certain types of symptoms and conditions.

Specialty Drug

A type of [prescription drug](#) that, in general, requires special handling or ongoing monitoring and assessment by a health care professional, or is relatively difficult to dispense. Generally, specialty drugs are the most expensive drugs on a [formulary](#).

UCR (Usual, Customary and Reasonable)

The amount paid for a medical service in a geographic area based on what [providers](#) in the area usually charge for the same or similar medical service. The UCR amount sometimes is used to determine the [allowed amount](#).

Urgent Care

Care for an illness, injury, or condition serious enough that a reasonable person would seek care right away, but not so severe as to require [emergency room care](#).

Important Notice from **Optimax Systems, Inc.** About Your Prescription Drug Coverage and Medicare

Please read this notice carefully and keep it where you can find it. This notice has information about your current prescription drug coverage with **Optimax Systems, Inc.** and about your options under Medicare's prescription drug coverage. This information can help you decide whether or not you want to join a Medicare drug plan. If you are considering joining, you should compare your current coverage, including which drugs are covered at what cost, with the coverage and costs of the plans offering Medicare prescription drug coverage in your area. Information about where you can get help to make decisions about your prescription drug coverage is at the end of this notice.

There are two important things you need to know about your current coverage and Medicare's prescription drug coverage:

1. Medicare prescription drug coverage became available in 2006 to everyone with Medicare. You can get this coverage if you join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan or join a Medicare Advantage Plan (like an HMO or PPO) that offers prescription drug coverage. All Medicare drug plans provide at least a standard level of coverage set by Medicare. Some plans may also offer more coverage for a higher monthly premium.
2. **Optimax Systems, Inc.** has determined that the prescription drug coverage offered by the **Optimax Systems, Inc.** Health Plans are, on average for all plan participants, expected to pay out as much as standard Medicare prescription drug coverage pays and is therefore considered Creditable Coverage. Because your existing coverage is Creditable Coverage, you can keep this coverage and not pay a higher premium (a penalty) if you later decide to join a Medicare drug plan.

When Can You Join A Medicare Drug Plan?

You can join a Medicare drug plan when you first become eligible for Medicare and each year from October 15th to December 7th.

However, if you lose your current creditable prescription drug coverage, through no fault of your own, you will also be eligible for a two (2) month Special Enrollment Period (SEP) to join a Medicare drug plan.

CMS Form 10182-CC

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0938-0990. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 8 hours per response initially, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, Attn: PRA Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.

What Happens To Your Current Coverage If You Decide to Join A Medicare Drug Plan?

If you decide to join a Medicare drug plan, your **Optimax Systems, Inc.** coverage may or may not be affected. The plan(s) prescription drug coverage is:

Excellus - subject to deductible (except preventive)

\$2,000 High Deductible: Generic: \$5/ Brand: \$35/ Formulary: \$70

If you do decide to join a Medicare drug plan and drop your current **Optimax Systems, Inc.** coverage, be aware that you and your dependents may or may not be able to get this coverage back.

When Will You Pay A Higher Premium (Penalty) To Join a Medicare Drug Plan?

You should also know that if you drop or lose your current coverage with **Optimax Systems, Inc.** and don't join a Medicare drug plan within 63 continuous days after your current coverage ends, you may pay a higher premium (a penalty) to join a Medicare drug plan later.

If you go 63 continuous days or longer without creditable prescription drug coverage, your monthly premium may go up by at least 1% of the Medicare base beneficiary premium per month for every month that you did not have that coverage. For example, if you go nineteen months without creditable coverage, your premium may consistently be at least 19% higher than the Medicare base beneficiary premium. You may have to pay this higher premium (a penalty) as long as you have Medicare prescription drug coverage. In addition, you may have to wait until the following October to join.

For More Information About This Notice Or Your Current Prescription Drug Coverage...

Contact the person listed below for further information - HR Manager at 585-217-0708.

NOTE: You'll get this notice each year. You will also get it before the next period you can join a Medicare drug plan, and if this coverage through **Optimax Systems, Inc.** changes. You also may request a copy of this notice at any time.

CMS Form 10182-CC

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For More Information About Your Options Under Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage...

More detailed information about Medicare plans that offer prescription drug coverage is in the “Medicare & You” handbook. You’ll get a copy of the handbook in the mail every year from Medicare. You may also be contacted directly by Medicare drug plans.

For more information about Medicare prescription drug coverage:

- Visit www.medicare.gov
- Call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (see the inside back cover of your copy of the “Medicare & You” handbook for their telephone number) for personalized help
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

If you have limited income and resources, extra help paying for Medicare prescription drug coverage is available. For information about this extra help, visit Social Security on the web at www.socialsecurity.gov, or call them at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

Remember: Keep this Creditable Coverage notice. If you decide to join one of the Medicare drug plans, you may be required to provide a copy of this notice when you join to show whether or not you have maintained creditable coverage and, therefore, whether or not you are required to pay a higher premium (a penalty).

Date: 10/14/2025
Name of Entity/Sender: **Optimax Systems, Inc.**

Contact--Position/Office: HR Manager
Address: 6367 Dean Pkwy, Ontario, NY 14519
Phone Number: 585-217-0708

CMS Form 10182-CC

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0938-0990. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 8 hours per response initially, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, Attn: PRA Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.



The Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC) document will help you choose a health plan. The SBC shows you how you and the plan would share the cost for covered health care services. NOTE: Information about the cost of this plan (called the premium) will be provided separately.

This is only a summary. For more information about your coverage, or to get a copy of the complete terms of coverage, call 1-800-499-1275 or visit Our website at www.excellusbcbcs.com. For general definitions of common terms, such as allowed amount, balance billing, coinsurance, copayment, deductible, provider, or other underlined terms see the Glossary. You can view the Glossary at www.ccio.cms.gov or www.healthcare.gov/sbc-glossary or call 1-800-499-1275 to request a copy.

Important Questions	Answers	Why This Matters:
What is the overall deductible?	In-Network: \$2,000 Individual/ \$4,000 Family; Out-of-Network: \$4,000 Individual/ \$8,000 Family	Generally, you must pay all of the costs from <u>providers</u> up to the <u>deductible</u> amount before this <u>plan</u> begins to pay. If you have other family members on the policy, the overall family <u>deductible</u> must be met before the <u>plan</u> begins to pay.
Are there services covered before you meet your deductible?	Yes, <u>Preventive Care</u>	This <u>plan</u> covers some items and services even if you haven't yet met the <u>deductible</u> amount. But a <u>copayment</u> or <u>coinsurance</u> may apply. For example, this <u>plan</u> covers certain <u>preventive services</u> without <u>cost sharing</u> and before you meet your <u>deductible</u> . See a list of covered <u>preventive services</u> at https://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits/ .
Are there other deductibles for specific services?	No	You don't have to meet <u>deductibles</u> for specific services.
What is the out-of-pocket limit for this plan?	In-Network: \$4,000 Individual/\$8,000 Family; Out-of-Network: \$8,000 Individual/\$16,000 Family	The <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> is the most you could pay in a year for covered services. If you have other family members in this <u>plan</u> , the overall family <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> must be met.
What is not included in the out-of-pocket limit?	Costs for <u>premiums</u> , <u>balance billing</u> charges, and health care this <u>plan</u> doesn't cover.	Even though you pay these expenses, they don't count toward the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> .
Will you pay less if you use a network provider?	Yes. See www.excellusbcbcs.com or call 1-800-499-1275 for a list of <u>network providers</u> .	This <u>plan</u> uses a <u>provider network</u> . You will pay less if you use a <u>provider</u> in the <u>plan's network</u> . You will pay the most if you use an <u>out-of-network provider</u> , and you might receive a bill from a <u>provider</u> for the difference between the <u>provider's</u> charge and what your <u>plan</u> pays (<u>balance billing</u>). Be aware your <u>network provider</u> might use an <u>out-of-network provider</u> for some services (such as lab work). Check with your <u>provider</u> before you get services.
Do you need a referral to see a specialist?	No	You can see the <u>specialist</u> you choose without a <u>referral</u> .

All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	What You Will Pay		Limitations, Exceptions, & Other Important Information
		In-Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Out-of-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	
If you visit a health care provider's office or clinic	Primary care visit to treat an injury or illness	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Specialist visit	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	
	Preventive care/screening/immunization	Adult Physical: No Charge Adult Immunizations: No Charge Well Child Visit: No Charge Deductible does not apply	Adult Physical: 40% Coinsurance Adult Immunizations: 40% Coinsurance Well Child Visit: No Charge	You may have to pay for services that aren't preventive. Ask your provider if the services needed are preventive. Then check what your plan will pay for. 1 Exam per calendar year
If you have a test	Diagnostic test (x-ray, blood work)	X-Ray: 20% Coinsurance Blood Work: 20% Coinsurance	X-Ray: 40% Coinsurance Blood Work: 40% Coinsurance	None
	Imaging (CT/PET scans, MRIs)	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	
	Tier 1 (Generic drugs)	\$5/prescription retail, \$10/prescription mail order No Charge Members to age 19	Not Covered	Covers up to a 30-day supply (retail); 90-day supply (mail order)/prescription
If you need drugs to treat your illness or condition More information about prescription drug coverage is available at www.excellusbcs.com	Tier 2 (Preferred brand drugs)	\$35/prescription retail, \$70/prescription mail order	Not Covered	Preauthorization required for certain prescription drugs . If you don't get a preauthorization , you must pay the entire cost and submit a claim to us for reimbursement.
	Tier 3 (Non-preferred brand drugs)	\$70/prescription retail, \$140/prescription mail order	Not Covered	Accelerated approved drugs are not covered unless the manufacturer participates in the Medication Assurance Program.
	Facility fee (e.g., ambulatory surgery center)	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
If you have outpatient surgery	Physician/surgeon fees	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	
	Emergency room care	20% Coinsurance	20% Coinsurance	None
	Emergency medical transportation	20% Coinsurance	20% Coinsurance	None
If you need immediate medical attention	Urgent care	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Facility fee (e.g., hospital room)	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Physician/surgeon fees	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
If you have a hospital stay	Outpatient services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	
	Inpatient services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Office visits	No Charge	40% Coinsurance	Cost sharing does not apply for preventive services .

* For more information about limitations and exceptions, see [plan](#) or policy document at [www.excellusbcs.com](#)

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	What You Will Pay		Limitations, Exceptions, & Other Important Information
		In-Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Out-of-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	
If you need help recovering or have other special health needs	Childbirth/delivery professional services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	Maternity care may include tests and services described elsewhere in the SBC (i.e. ultrasound.). Depending on the type of services, a copayment , coinsurance , or deductible may apply.
	Childbirth/delivery facility services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Home health care	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Rehabilitation services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	45 Visits per plan year limit
	Habilitation services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	45 Visits per plan year limit
	Skilled nursing care	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	45 Days per plan year limit
	Durable medical equipment	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	None
	Hospice services	20% Coinsurance	40% Coinsurance	Family bereavement counseling limited to 5 Visits per plan year
	If your child needs dental or eye care	Children's eye exam	Not Covered	Not Covered
Children's glasses		Not Covered	Not Covered	None
Children's dental check-up		Not Covered	Not Covered	

Excluded Services & Other Covered Services:

Services Your Plan Generally Does NOT Cover (Check your policy or [plan](#) document for more information and a list of any other [excluded services](#).)

- Acupuncture
- Dental care (Child)
- Routine eye care (Adult)
- Weight loss programs
- Cosmetic surgery
- Long-term care
- Routine eye care (Child)
- Dental care (Adult)
- Private-duty nursing
- Routine foot care

Other Covered Services (Limitations may apply to these services. This isn't a complete list. Please see your [plan](#) document.)

- Bariatric surgery
- Infertility treatment
- Chiropractic care
- Non-emergency care when traveling outside the U.S.
- Hearing aids

Your Rights to Continue Coverage: There are agencies that can help if you want to continue your coverage after it ends. The contact information for those agencies is: Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-EBSA (3272) or <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/ask-a-question/ask-ebsa>. Other coverage options may be available to you too, including buying individual insurance coverage through the [Health Insurance Marketplace](#). For more information about the [Marketplace](#), visit www.HealthCare.gov or call 1-800-318-2596.

* For more information about limitations and exceptions, see [plan](#) or policy document at www.excellusbcbcs.com

Your Grievance and Appeals Rights: There are agencies that can help if you have a complaint against your [plan](#) for a denial of a [claim](#). This complaint is called a [grievance](#) or [appeal](#). For more information about your rights, look at the explanation of benefits you will receive for that medical [claim](#). Your [plan](#) documents also provide complete information to submit a [claim](#), [appeal](#), or a [grievance](#) for any reason to your [plan](#). For more information about your rights, this notice, or assistance, contact: the phone number on Your ID card or www.excellusbcbcs.com; Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-EBSA (3272) or www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/ask-a-question/ask-a-question; New York State Department of Financial Services Consumer Assistance Unit at 1-800-342-3736 or www.dfs.ny.gov. Additionally, a consumer assistance program can help you file your [appeal](#). Contact the Consumer Assistance Program at 1-888-614-5400, or e-mail cha@cssny.org or www.communityhealthadvocates.org. A list of states with Consumer Assistance Programs is available at: <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/EBSA/laws-and-regulations/laws/affordable-care-act/for-employers-and-advisers/consumer-assistance-programs.doc> and www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Consumer-Assistance-Grants.

Does this plan provide Minimum Essential Coverage? Yes

[Minimum Essential Coverage](#) generally includes plans, health insurance available through the Marketplace or other individual market policies, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, and certain other coverage. If you are eligible for certain types of [Minimum Essential Coverage](#), you may not be eligible for the premium tax credit.

Does this plan meet the Minimum Value Standards? Yes

If your [plan](#) doesn't meet the [Minimum Value Standards](#), you may be eligible for a [premium tax credit](#) to help you pay for a [plan](#) through the [Marketplace](#).

-----To see examples of how this plan might cover costs for a sample medical situation, see the next section.-----

About these Coverage Examples:



This is not a cost estimator. Treatments shown are just examples of how this [plan](#) might cover medical care. Your actual costs will be different depending on the actual care you receive, the prices your [providers](#) charge, and many other factors. Focus on the [cost sharing](#) amounts ([deductibles](#), [copayments](#) and [coinsurance](#)) and [excluded services](#) under the [plan](#). Use this information to compare the portion of costs you might pay under different health [plans](#). Please note these coverage examples are based on self-only coverage.

Peg is Having a Baby

(9 months of in-network pre-natal care and a hospital delivery)

- [The plan's overall deductible](#) **\$2,000**
- [Coinsurance](#) **20%**
- [Hospital \(facility\) coinsurance](#) **20%**
- [Other coinsurance](#) **20%**

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Specialist office visits (*prenatal care*)
 Childbirth/Delivery Professional Services
 Childbirth/Delivery Facility Services
 Diagnostic tests (*ultrasounds and blood work*)
 Specialist visit (*anesthesia*)

Total Example Cost **\$12,700**

In this example, Peg would pay:

<i>Cost Sharing</i>	
Deductibles	\$2,000
Copayments	\$0
Coinsurance	\$2,000
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$20
The total Peg would pay is	\$4,020

Managing Joe's type 2 Diabetes

(a year of routine in-network care of a well-controlled condition)

- [The plan's overall deductible](#) **\$2,000**
- [Coinsurance](#) **20%**
- [Hospital \(facility\) coinsurance](#) **20%**
- [Other coinsurance](#) **20%**

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Primary care physician office visits (*including disease education*)
 Diagnostic tests (*blood work*)
 Prescription drugs
 Durable medical equipment (*glucose meter*)

Total Example Cost **\$5,600**

In this example, Joe would pay:

<i>Cost Sharing</i>	
Deductibles	\$2,000
Copayments	\$50
Coinsurance	\$670
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$20
The total Joe would pay is	\$2,740

Mia's Simple Fracture

(in-network emergency room visit and follow up care)

- [The plan's overall deductible](#) **\$2,000**
- [Coinsurance](#) **20%**
- [Hospital \(facility\) coinsurance](#) **20%**
- [Other coinsurance](#) **20%**

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Emergency room care (*including medical supplies*)
 Diagnostic test (*x-ray*)
 Durable medical equipment (*crutches*)
 Rehabilitation services (*physical therapy*)

Total Example Cost **\$2,800**

In this example, Mia would pay:

<i>Cost Sharing</i>	
Deductibles	\$2,000
Copayments	\$0
Coinsurance	\$160
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$0
The total Mia would pay is	\$2,160

The [plan](#) would be responsible for the other costs of these EXAMPLE covered services.