

Critical Illness Benefit Rider

UIN: 107C004V01

If the life insured suffers from a critical illness listed below and the policyholder proves the same to the satisfaction of the Company, the critical illness benefit (see schedule) will become payable. After payment this benefit will cease.. This benefit represents an advance of the basic benefits that would normally have been paid in any other circumstances (e.g death and maturity). Hence on the payment of the Critical Illness Benefit, such basic benefits will reduce proportionately. This benefit will be subject to the following:

- a) This benefit is in full force at the time of the diagnosis of the critical illness.
- b) The policy has been in force for at least six months.
- c) This benefit shall only be paid in respect of the first critical illness to affect the life insured.
- d) The policyholder writes to the Company, within 30 days from the day the critical illness is diagnosed, giving the following details :
 - (i) Date of diagnosis of the critical illness
 - (ii) Nature and extent of the illness and details thereof, including medical reports and investigations, and
 - (iii) The life insured's address.

and

- e) The life insured is willing to be examined by a Medical Examiner nominated by the Company.
- f) If there is a loan outstanding on the policy, a proportionate amount of the outstanding loan shall be deducted from the amount payable under this rider.

This benefit will not be payable if the critical illness takes place as a result of :

- i) Self inflicted injuries, suicide, insanity, immorality, committing any breach of law.
- ii) Unreasonable failure to seek or follow medical advice.
- iii) Any pre-existing medical condition not disclosed at inception.
- iv) Alcohol or solvent abuse, or the taking of drugs except under the direction of a registered medical practitioner.
- v) Infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or conditions due to any Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

For the purpose of this plan, the definition of AIDS will be the one that is used by the World Health Organisation at the date of onset or that used by any other appropriate Government or international organisation. Infection by HIV will be deemed to have occurred where blood tests indicate the presence of the virus or

any antibodies to it.

- vi) When the life insured is engaged in aviation or aeronautics other than as a passenger on a licensed commercial aircraft operating on a scheduled route, and
- vii) Due to injuries from war (whether war is declared or not), invasion, hunting, mountaineering, motor racing of any kind, other dangerous hobbies or activities, or having been on duty in military, para-military, security or police organisation.

For the payment of benefits under this rider a critical illness means the following:

[1] Heart Attack (MI)

The first occurrence of Heart Attack or myocardial infarction which means the death of a portion of the heart muscle, as a result of an acute interruption of blood supply to the heart muscle. The diagnosis must be based on a history of typical chest pain, new electrocardiographic changes proving heart attack, and significant elevation of cardiac enzymes.

Angina is specifically excluded.

[2] Cancer

The diagnosis of a malignant tumour characterised by the uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells with invasion and destruction of normal tissue.

Cancer includes: Leukaemia, Malignant Lymphoma, Hodgkin's Disease, Malignant bone marrow disorders & Metastatic skin cancer.

The cancer must be confirmed by histological evidence of malignancy by a qualified oncologist or pathologist.

The following are excluded:

- All tumours which are histologically described as pre-malignant, non-invasive or "carcinoma in situ".
- Early prostate cancer TNM Classification T1a and T1b or equivalent classification.
- Melanomas of the skin of less than 1.5mm Breslow thickness, or less than Clark Level 3.
- Hyperkeratoses, basal cell and squamous skin cancers.
- All tumours in the presence of HIV infection.

[3] Stroke

A loss of blood supply to the brain tissue, due to obstruction or haemorrhaging in a cerebral vessel, which results in permanent neurological deficit. This diagnosis must be supported by appropriate clinical investigations.

Infarction of brain tissue or intracranial bleeding as a result of external injury is specifically excluded. Transient ischaemic attacks are also excluded.

[4] Coronary artery by-pass graft surgery (CABG)

The undergoing of open-heart surgery to correct the narrowing or blockage of the main left coronary artery or two or more coronary arteries with bypass grafts. Angiographic evidence of significant coronary artery obstruction must be provided and the procedure must be considered medically necessary by a consultant cardiologist.

Angioplasty and all other intra-vascular, or laser procedures are excluded.

[5] Kidney failure

End stage renal failure presenting as chronic irreversible failure of both kidneys to function, as a result of which regular renal dialysis is undertaken. Evidence of end stage kidney disease must be provided and the requirement for dialysis must be confirmed by a consultant physician.

[6] Major organ transplant

The undergoing of a transplant of the heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas or bone marrow as a recipient. The transplant must be medically necessary and based on objective confirmation of organ failure.

[7] Paralysis

The total loss of function of two or more limbs due to injury or disease of the spinal cord or brain, where such functional loss is considered to be permanent by a neurologist.

[8] Loss of limbs

The loss of two or more limbs due to injury or disease. This includes the loss of both hands or both feet or one hand and one foot.

[9] Aorta surgery

The undergoing of surgery (including key-hole type surgery) for a disease or injury of the thoracic or abdominal aorta requiring excision and surgical replacement of the diseased part of the aorta with a graft. Surgery must be on the advice of an appropriate consultant and supported by investigations.

Excludes surgery to branches of the aorta.

[10] Major burns

Third degree burns covering at least 20% of the body surface. The extent of the burns must be confirmed by an appropriate consultant.

[11] Heart valve surgery

The undergoing of open or endoscopic heart valve surgery, performed to replace or repair one or more heart valves, as a consequence of defects that cannot be repaired by intra-vascular

procedures alone. The surgery must be considered medically necessary by a consultant cardiologist and supported by investigations.

[12] Blindness

Total irreversible loss of sight in both eyes as a result of illness or accident. The blindness must be certified by an ophthalmologist's report.

The blindness must not be correctable by medical procedure.