Latitude AI Health Plan Notices

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

This packet of notices related to our health care plan includes a notice regarding how the plan's prescription drug coverage compares to Medicare Part D. If you or a covered family member is also enrolled in Medicare Parts A or B, but not Part D, you should read the Medicare Part D notice carefully. It is titled, "Important Notice From Latitude AI LLC About Your Prescription Drug Coverage and Medicare."

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

Latitude AI LLC's People Operations Benefits Team at benefits@lat.ai or 412-709-6992 .

The Marketplace can help you evaluate your coverage options, including your eligibility for coverage through the Marketplace and its cost. Please visit **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	4. Employer Identification Number (EIN)
Latitude AI LLC	92-1130676
5. Employer address	**6. Employer phone number**
2545 Railroad Street	412-709-6992

7. City	8. State	9. ZIP code
Pittsburgh	PA	15222

10. Who can we contact about employee health coverage at this job?	
Latitude AI Benefits Team	
11. Phone number (if different from above)	12. Email address benefits@lat.ai

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:
  - ☒ Some employees. Eligible employees are:

    Full-time employees who work on average 30 hours per week.
    Salaried exempt employees who work on average 20 hours per week.

- With respect to dependents:
  - ☒ We do offer coverage. Eligible dependents are:

    Legal spouse, domestic partner, and dependent children up to age 26 or disabled children over the age of 26.

  - ☐ We do not offer coverage.

☒ 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** will guide you through the process. Here's the employer information you'll enter when you visit **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? $ 53.64
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)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

NO SURPRISE BILLING NOTICE

Your Rights and Protections Against Surprise Medical Bills

When you get emergency care or are treated by an out-of-network provider at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, you are protected from balance billing. In these cases, you shouldn't be charged more than your plan's copayments, coinsurance and/or deductible.

What is "balance billing" (sometimes called "surprise billing")?

When you see a doctor or other health care provider, you may owe certain out-of-pocket costs, like a copayment, coinsurance, or deductible. You may have additional costs or have to pay the entire bill if you see a provider or visit a health care facility that isn't in your health plan's network.

"Out-of-network" means providers and facilities that haven't signed a contract with your health plan to provide services. Out-of-network providers may be allowed to bill you for the difference between what your plan pays and the full amount charged for a service. This is called "**balance billing**." This amount is likely more than in-network costs for the same service and might not count toward your plan's deductible or annual out-of-pocket limit.

"Surprise billing" is an unexpected balance bill. This can happen when you can't control who is involved in your care—like when you have an emergency or when you schedule a visit at an innetwork facility but are unexpectedly treated by an out-of-network provider. Surprise medical bills could cost thousands of dollars depending on the procedure or service.

You are protected from balance billing for:

Emergency services

If you have an emergency medical condition and get emergency services from an out-of- network provider or facility, the most the provider or facility may bill you is your plan's in- network cost-sharing amount (such as copayments and coinsurance). You **can't** be balance billed for these emergency services. This includes services you may get after you're in stable condition, unless you give written consent and give up your protections not to be balanced billed for these post-stabilization services.

Certain services at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center

When you get services from an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, certain providers may be out-of-network. In these cases, the most that those providers may bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount. This applies to emergency medicine, anesthesia, pathology, radiology, laboratory, neonatology, assistant surgeon, hospitalist, or intensivist services. These providers **can't** balance bill you and may **not** ask you to give up your protections not to be balance billed.

If you get other services at these in-network facilities, out-of-network providers **can't** balance bill you, unless you give written consent and give up your protections.

You're never required to give up your protections from balance billing. You also aren't required to get care out-of-network. You can choose a provider or facility in your plan's network.

More information about your state rights and protections

As of February 2021, the following 18 states had enacted comprehensive Balance Billing Protections: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

As of February 2021, the following 15 states had enacted limited Balance-Billing Protections: Arizona, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Generally, those state passed protections apply to fully insured medical plans governed by the specific state and not self-funded medical plans which are covered under the federal law. The chart below contains state specific balance billing or relevant information and resources, if any, including contact information for state agencies that may be able to help you further. Check the state insurance commissioner website for details on specific state laws.

If your state is not listed above or included in the chart below, check your state commissioner's website as states may adopt a surprising billing mandate at any time.

When balance billing isn't allowed, you also have the following protections:

- You are only responsible for paying your share of the cost (like the copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles that you would pay if the provider or facility was in-network). Your health plan will pay out-of-network providers and facilities directly.
- Your health plan generally must:
  - Cover emergency services without requiring you to get approval for services in advance (prior authorization).
  - Cover emergency services by out-of-network providers.
  - Base what you owe the provider or facility (cost-sharing) on what it would pay an in-network provider or facility and show that amount in your explanation of benefits.
  - Count any amount you pay for emergency services or out-of-network services toward your deductible and out-of-pocket limit.

If you believe you've been wrongly billed, you may file a complaint with the federal government at https://www.cms.gov/nosurprises/consumers or by calling 1-800-985-3059; and/or file a complaint with your state balance billing regulator, if any, which is identified in the chart below.

Visit https://www.cms.gov/nosurprises for more information about your rights under federal law or visit your home state regulator's website (included in state links below) for more information about your state balance billing rights.

NOTICE OF PATIENT PROTECTIONS

Latitude AI LLC Welfare Benefit Plan generally allows the designation of a primary care provider. You have the right to designate any primary care provider who participates in our network and who is available to accept you or your family members. For information on how to select a primary care provider, and for a list of the participating primary care providers, contact the People Operations Benefits Team at 2545 Railroad Street, Suite 400, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222, (412) 709-6992 or benefits@lat.ai.

For children, you may designate a pediatrician as the primary care provider.

You do not need prior authorization from Latitude AI, LLC Welfare Benefit Plan or from any other person (including a primary care provider) in order to obtain access to obstetrical or gynecological care from a health care professional in our network who specializes in obstetrics or gynecology. The health care professional, however, may be required to comply with certain procedures, including obtaining prior authorization for certain services, following a pre-approved treatment plan, or procedures for making referrals. For a list of participating health care professionals who specialize in obstetrics or gynecology, contact the People Operations Benefits Team at 2545 Railroad Street, Suite 400, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222, (412) 709-6992 or benefits@lat.ai.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ENROLLMENT RIGHTS

LATITUDE AI LLC EMPLOYEE HEALTH CARE PLAN

If you are declining enrollment for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) because of other health insurance or group health plan coverage, you may be able to later 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).

Loss of eligibility includes but is not limited to:

- Loss of eligibility for coverage as a result of ceasing to meet the plan's eligibility requirements (e.g., divorce, cessation of dependent status, death of an employee, termination of employment, reduction in the number of hours of employment);
- Loss of HMO coverage because the person no longer resides or works in the HMO service area and no other coverage option is available through the HMO plan sponsor;
- Elimination of the coverage option a person was enrolled in, and another option is not offered in its place;
- Failing to return from an FMLA leave of absence; and
- Loss of eligibility under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Unless the event giving rise to your special enrollment right is a loss of eligibility under Medicaid or CHIP, you must request enrollment within ***30 days*** after your or your dependent's(s') other coverage ends (or after the employer that sponsors that coverage stops contributing toward the coverage).

If the event giving rise to your special enrollment right is a loss of coverage under Medicaid or CHIP, you may request enrollment under this plan within ***60 days*** of the date you or your dependent(s) lose such coverage under Medicaid or CHIP. Similarly, if you or your dependent(s) become eligible for a state-granted premium subsidy toward this plan, you may request enrollment under this plan within ***60 days*** after the date Medicaid or CHIP determine that you or the dependent(s) qualify for the subsidy.

In addition, if you have a new dependent as a result of 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, adoption, or placement for adoption.

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact: the People Operations Benefits Team at benefits@lat.ai or 412-709-6992

**** This notice is relevant for healthcare coverages subject to the HIPAA portability rules.***

NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES

Latitude AI, LLC 2545 Railroad Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 709-6992

Privacy Official:

People Operations, Benefits Team 2545 Railroad Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 709-6992
benefits@lat.ai

Effective Date: 02/01/2023

Your Information. Your Rights. Our Responsibilities.
This notice describes how medical information about you may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information. **Please review it carefully.**

Your Rights
You have the right to:

- Get a copy of your health and claims records
- Correct your health and claims records
- Request confidential communication
- Ask us to limit the information we share
- Get a list of those with whom we've shared your information
- Get a copy of this privacy notice
- Choose someone to act for you
- File a complaint if you believe your privacy rights have been violated

Your Choices
You have some choices in the way that we use and share information as we:

- Answer coverage questions from your family and friends
- Provide disaster relief
- Market our services and sell your information

Our Uses and Disclosures
We may use and share your information as we:

- Help manage the health care treatment you receive
- Run our organization
- Pay for your health services

- Administer your health plan
- Help with public health and safety issues
- Do research
- Comply with the law
- Respond to organ and tissue donation requests and work with a medical examiner or funeral director
- Address workers' compensation, law enforcement, and other government requests
- Respond to lawsuits and legal actions

Your Rights

When it comes to your health information, you have certain rights. This section explains your rights and some of our responsibilities to help you.

Get a copy of health and claims records

- You can ask to see or get a copy of your health and claims records and other health information we have about you. Ask us how to do this.
- We will provide a copy or a summary of your health and claims records, usually within 30 days of your request. We may charge a reasonable, cost-based fee.

Ask us to correct health and claims records

- You can ask us to correct your health and claims records if you think they are incorrect or incomplete. Ask us how to do this.
- We may say "no" to your request, but we'll tell you why in writing within 60 days.

Request confidential communications

- You can ask us to contact you in a specific way (for example, home or office phone) or to send mail to a different address.
- We will consider all reasonable requests, and must say "yes" if you tell us you would be in danger if we do not.

Ask us to limit what we use or share

- You can ask us not to use or share certain health information for treatment, payment, or our operations.
- We are not required to agree to your request, and we may say "no" if it would affect your care.

Get a list of those with whom we've shared information

- You can ask for a list (accounting) of the times we've shared your health information for six years prior to the date you ask, who we shared it with, and why.
- We will include all the disclosures except for those about treatment, payment, and health care operations, and certain other disclosures (such as any you asked us to make). We'll provide one accounting a year for free but will charge a reasonable, cost-based fee if you ask for another one within 12 months.

Get a copy of this privacy notice

You can ask for a paper copy of this notice at any time, even if you have agreed to receive the notice electronically. We will provide you with a paper copy promptly.

Choose someone to act for you

- If you have given someone medical power of attorney or if someone is your legal guardian, that person can exercise your rights and make choices about your health information.
- We will make sure the person has this authority and can act for you before we take any action.

File a complaint if you feel your rights are violated

- You can complain if you feel we have violated your rights by contacting us at: People Operations, Benefits Team
2545 Railroad Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 709-6992
benefits@lat.ai

- You can file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights by sending a letter to 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, calling 1-877-696-6775, or visiting **www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/complaints/**.
- We will not retaliate against you for filing a complaint.

Your Choices

For certain health information, you can tell us your choices about what we share. If you have a clear preference for how we share your information in the situations described below, talk to us. Tell us what you want us to do, and we will follow your instructions.

In these cases, you have both the right and choice to tell us to:

- Share information with your family, close friends, or others involved in payment for your care
- Share information in a disaster relief situation

If you are not able to tell us your preference, for example if you are unconscious, we may go ahead and share your information if we believe it is in your best interest. We may also share your information when needed to lessen a serious and imminent threat to health or safety.

In these cases we *never* share your information unless you give us written permission:

- Marketing purposes
- Sale of your information

Our Uses and Disclosures

How do we typically use or share your health information?

We typically use or share your health information in the following ways.

Help manage the health care treatment you receive

We can use your health information and share it with professionals who are treating you.

Example: A doctor sends us information about your diagnosis and treatment plan so we can arrange additional services.

Run our organization

- We can use and share your information to run our organization and contact you when necessary.

- We are not allowed to use genetic information to decide whether we will give you coverage and the price of that coverage. This does not apply to long term care plans.

Example: We use health information about you to develop better services for you.

Pay for your health services

We can use and disclose your health information as we pay for your health services.

Example: We share information about you with your dental plan to coordinate payment for your dental work.

Administer your plan

We may disclose your health information to your health plan sponsor for plan administration.

Example: Your company contracts with us to provide a health plan, and we provide your company with certain statistics to explain the premiums we charge.

How else can we use or share your health information?
We are allowed or required to share your information in other ways – usually in ways that contribute to the public good, such as public health and research. We have to meet many conditions in the law before we can share your information for these purposes. For more information, see: www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/noticepp.html.

Help with public health and safety issues

We can share health information about you for certain situations such as:

- Preventing disease
- Helping with product recalls
- Reporting adverse reactions to medications
- Reporting suspected abuse, neglect, or domestic violence
- Preventing or reducing a serious threat to anyone's health or safety

Do research

We can use or share your information for health research.

Comply with the law

We will share information about you if state or federal laws require it, including with the Department of Health and Human Services if it wants to see that we're complying with federal privacy law.

Respond to organ and tissue donation requests and work with a medical examiner or funeral director

- We can share health information about you with organ procurement organizations.
- We can share health information with a coroner, medical examiner, or funeral director when an individual dies.

Address workers' compensation, law enforcement, and other government requests

We can use or share health information about you:

- For workers' compensation claims
- For law enforcement purposes or with a law enforcement official
- With health oversight agencies for activities authorized by law
- For special government functions such as military, national security, and presidential protective services

Respond to lawsuits and legal actions
We can share health information about you in response to a court or administrative order, or in response to a

subpoena. Our Responsibilities

- We are required by law to maintain the privacy and security of your protected health information.
- We will let you know promptly if a breach occurs that may have compromised the privacy or security of your information.
- We must follow the duties and privacy practices described in this notice and give you a copy of it.
- We will not use or share your information other than as described here unless you tell us we can in writing. If you tell us we can, you may change your mind at any time. Let us know in writing if you change your mind.

For more information, see: www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/noticepp.html**. Changes to**

the Terms of this Notice

We can change the terms of this notice, and the changes will apply to all information we have about you. The new notice will be available upon request, on our website, and we will mail a copy to you.

LATITUDE AI LLC IMPORTANT NOTICE
HIPAA COMPREHENSIVE NOTICE OF PRIVACY POLICY AND PROCEDURES

THIS NOTICE DESCRIBES HOW MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU MAY BE USED AND DISCLOSED AND HOW YOU CAN GET ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION. PLEASE REVIEW IT CAREFULLY.

This notice is provided to you on behalf of:

Latitude AI LLC 501 Plan*

* This notice pertains only to healthcare coverage provided under the plan.

1. **Introduction:** This Notice is being provided to all covered participants in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and is intended to apprise you of the legal duties and privacy practices of the Company's self-insured group health plans. If you are a participant in any fully insured group health plan of the Company, then the insurance carriers with respect to those plans is required to provide you with a separate privacy notice regarding its practices.

2. **General Rule**: A group health plan is required by HIPAA to maintain the privacy of protected health information, to provide individuals with notices of the plan's legal duties and privacy practices with respect to protected health information, and to notify affected individuals follow a breach of unsecured protected health information. In general, a group health plan may only disclose protected health information (i) for the purpose of carrying out treatment, payment and health care operations of the plan, (ii) pursuant to your written authorization; or (iii) for any other permitted purpose under the HIPAA regulations.

3. **Protected Health Information (PHI):** The term "protected health information" includes all individually identifiable health information transmitted or maintained by a group health plan, regardless of whether or not that information is maintained in an oral, written or electronic format. Protected health information does not include employment records or health information that has been stripped of all individually identifiable information and with respect to which there is no reasonable basis to believe that the health information can be used to identify any particular individual.

4. **Use and Disclosure for Treatment, Payment and Health Care Operations:** A group health plan may use protected health information without your authorization to carry out treatment, payment and health care operations of the group health plan.

- An example of a "treatment" activity includes consultation between the plan and your health care provider regarding your coverage under the plan.
- Examples of "payment" activities include billing, claims management, and medical necessity reviews.
- Examples of "health care operations" include disease management and case management activities.

The group health plan may also disclose protected health information to a designated group of employees of the Company, known as the HIPAA privacy team, for the purpose of carrying out plan administrative functions, including treatment, payment and health care operations.

5. **Disclosure for Underwriting Purposes.** A group health plan is generally prohibited from using or disclosing protected health information that is genetic information of an individual for purposes of underwriting.

6. **Uses and Disclosures Requiring Written Authorization:** Subject to certain exceptions described elsewhere in this Notice or set forth in regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services, a group health plan may not disclose protected health information for reasons unrelated to treatment, payment or health care operations without your authorization. Specifically, a group health plan may not use your protected health information for marketing purposes or sell your protected health information. Any use or disclosure not disclosed in this Notice will be made only with your written authorization. If you authorize a disclosure of protected health information, it will be disclosed solely for the purpose of your authorization and may be revoked at any time. Authorization forms are available from the Privacy Official identified in section 23.

7. **Special Rule for Mental Health Information:** Your written authorization generally will be obtained before a group health plan will use or disclose psychotherapy notes (if any) about you.

8. **Uses and Disclosures for which Authorization or Opportunity to Object is not Required:** A group health plan may use and disclose your protected health information without your authorization under the following circumstances:

- When required by law;
- When permitted for purposes of public health activities;
- When authorized by law to report information about abuse, neglect or domestic violence to public authorities;
- When authorized by law to a public health oversight agency for oversight activities;
- When required for judicial or administrative proceedings;
- When required for law enforcement purposes;
- When required to be given to a coroner or medical examiner or funeral director;
- When disclosed to an organ procurement organization;
- When used for research, subject to certain conditions;
- When necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public and the disclosure is to a person reasonably able to prevent or lessen the threat; and
- When authorized by and to the extent necessary to comply with workers' compensation or other similar programs established by law.

9. **Minimum Necessary Standard:** When using or disclosing protected health information or when requesting protected health information from another covered entity, a group health plan must make reasonable efforts not to use, disclose or request more than the minimum amount of protected health information necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the use, disclosure or request. The minimum necessary standard will not apply to: disclosures to or requests by a health care provider for treatment; uses or disclosures made to the individual about his or her own protected health information, as permitted or required by HIPAA; disclosures made to the Department of Health and Human Services; or uses or disclosures that are required by law.

10. **Disclosures of Summary Health Information:** A group health plan may use or disclose summary health information to the Company for the purpose of obtaining premium bids or modifying, amending or terminating the group health plan. Summary health information summarizes the participant claims history and other information without identifying information specific to any one individual.

11. **Disclosures of Enrollment Information:** A group health plan may disclose to the Company information on whether an individual is enrolled in or has disenrolled in the plan.

12. **Disclosure to the Department of Health and Human Services:** A group health plan may use and disclose your protected health information to the Department of Health and Human Services to investigate or determine the group health plan's compliance with the privacy regulations.

13. **Disclosures to Family Members, other Relations and Close Personal Friends:** A group health plan may disclose protected health information to your family members, other relatives, close personal friends and anyone else you choose, if:
(i) the information is directly relevant to the person's involvement with your care or payment for that care, and (ii) either you have agreed to the disclosure, you have been given an opportunity to object and have not objected, or it is

reasonably inferred from the circumstances, based on the plan's common practice, that you would not object to the disclosure. For example, if you are married, the plan will share your protected health information with your spouse if he or she reasonably demonstrates to the plan and its representatives that he or she is acting on your behalf and with your consent. Your spouse might choose to do so by providing the plan with your claim number or social security number. Similarly, the plan will normally share protected health information about a dependent child (whether or not emancipated) with the child's parents. The plan might also disclose your protected health information to your family members, other relatives, and close personal friends if you are unable to make health care decisions about yourself due to incapacity or an emergency.

14. **Uses and Disclosures for which Authorization or Opportunity to Object is not Required:** A group health plan may use and disclose your protected health information without your authorization under the following circumstances:

- When required by law;
- When permitted for purposes of public health activities;
- When authorized by law to report information about abuse, neglect or domestic violence to public authorities;
- When authorized by law to a public health oversight agency for oversight activities;
- When required for judicial or administrative proceedings;
- When required for law enforcement purposes;
- When required to be given to a coroner or medical examiner or funeral director;
- When disclosed to an organ procurement organization;
- When used for research, subject to certain conditions;
- When necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public and the disclosure is to a person reasonably able to prevent or lessen the threat; and
- When authorized by and to the extent necessary to comply with workers' compensation or other similar programs established by law.

15. **Minimum Necessary Standard:** When using or disclosing protected health information or when requesting protected health information from another covered entity, a group health plan must make reasonable efforts not to use, disclose or request more than the minimum amount of protected health information necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the use, disclosure or request. The minimum necessary standard will not apply to: disclosures to or requests by a health care provider for treatment; uses or disclosures made to the individual about his or her own protected health information, as permitted or required by HIPAA; disclosures made to the Department of Health and Human Services; or uses or disclosures that are required by law.

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19. **Disclosures to Family Members, other Relations and Close Personal Friends:** A group health plan may disclose protected health information to your family members, other relatives, close personal friends and anyone else you choose, if: (i) the information is directly relevant to the person's involvement with your care or payment for that care, and (ii) either you have agreed to the disclosure, you have been given an opportunity to object and have not objected, or it is reasonably inferred from the circumstances, based on the plan's common practice, that you would not object to the disclosure. For example, if you are married, the plan will share your protected health information with your spouse if he or she reasonably demonstrates to the plan and its representatives that he or she is acting on your behalf and with your consent. Your spouse might choose to do so by providing the plan with your claim number or social security number. Similarly, the plan will normally share protected health information about a

dependent child (whether or not emancipated) with the child's parents. The plan might also disclose your protected health information to your family members, other relatives, and close personal friends if you are unable to make health care decisions about yourself due to incapacity or an emergency.

20. **Appointment of a Personal Representative:** You may exercise your rights through a personal representative upon appropriate proof of authority (including, for example, a notarized power of attorney). The group health plan retains discretion to deny access to your protected health information to a personal representative.

21. **Individual Right to Request Restrictions on Use or Disclosure of Protected Health Information:** You may request the group health plan to restrict (1) uses and disclosures of your protected health information to carry out treatment, payment or health care operations, or (2) uses and disclosures to family members, relatives, friends or other persons identified by you who are involved in your care or payment for your care. However, the group health plan is not required to and normally will not agree to your request in the absence of special circumstances. A covered entity (other than a group health plan) must agree to the request of an individual to restrict disclosure of protected health information about the individual to the group health plan, if (a) the disclosure is for the purpose of carrying out payment or health care operations and is not otherwise required by law, and (b) the protected health information pertains solely to a health care item or service for which the individual (or person other the health plan on behalf of the individual) has paid the covered entity in full.

22. **Individual Right to Request Alternative Communications:** The group health plan will accommodate reasonable written requests to receive communications of protected health information by alternative means or at alternative locations (such as an alternative telephone number or mailing address) if you represent that disclosure otherwise could endanger you. The plan will not normally accommodate a request to receive communications of protected health information by alternative means or at alternative locations for reasons other than your endangerment unless special circumstances warrant an exception.

23. **Individual Right to Inspect and Copy Protected Health Information:** You have a right to inspect and obtain a copy of your protected health information contained in a "designated record set," for as long as the group health plan maintains the protected health information. A "designated record set" includes the medical records and billing records about individuals maintained by or for a covered health care provider; enrollment, payment, billing, claims adjudication and case or medical management record systems maintained by or for a health plan; or other information used in whole or in part by or for the group health plan to make decisions about individuals.

The requested information will be provided within 30 days. A single 30-day extension is allowed if the group health plan is unable to comply with the deadline, provided that you are given a written statement of the reasons for the delay and the date by which the group health plan will complete its action on the request. If access is denied, you or your personal representative will be provided with a written denial setting forth the basis for the denial, a description of how you may exercise those review rights and a description of how you may contact the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

24. **Individual Right to Amend Protected Health Information:** You have the right to request the group health plan to amend your protected health information for as long as the protected health information is maintained in the designated record set. The group health plan has 60 days after the request is made to act on the request. A single 30-day extension is allowed if the group health plan is unable to comply with the deadline. If the request is denied in whole or part, the group health plan must provide you with a written denial that explains the basis for the denial. You may then submit a written statement disagreeing with the denial and have that statement included with any future disclosures of your protected health information.

25. **Right to Receive an Accounting of Protected Health Information Disclosures:** You have the right to request an accounting of all disclosures of your protected health information by the group health plan during the six years prior to the date of your request. However, such accounting need not include disclosures made: (1) to carry out treatment, payment or health care operations; (2) to individuals about their own protected health information; (3) prior to the compliance date; or
(4) pursuant to an individual's authorization.

If the accounting cannot be provided within 60 days, an additional 30 days is allowed if the individual is given a written statement of the reasons for the delay and the date by which the accounting will be provided. If you request

more than one accounting within a 12-month period, the group health plan may charge a reasonable fee for each subsequent accounting.

26. **The Right to Receive a Paper Copy of This Notice Upon Request:** If you are receiving this Notice in an electronic format, then you have the right to receive a written copy of this Notice free of charge by contacting the Privacy Official (see section 23).

27. **Individual Right to Request Restrictions on Use or Disclosure of Protected Health Information:** You may request the group health plan to restrict (1) uses and disclosures of your protected health information to carry out treatment, payment or health care operations, or (2) uses and disclosures to family members, relatives, friends or other persons identified by you who are involved in your care or payment for your care. However, the group health plan is not required to and normally will not agree to your request in the absence of special circumstances. A covered entity (other than a group health plan) must agree to the request of an individual to restrict disclosure of protected health information about the individual to the group health plan, if (a) the disclosure is for the purpose of carrying out payment or health care operations and is not otherwise required by law, and (b) the protected health information pertains solely to a health care item or service for which the individual (or person other the health plan on behalf of the individual) has paid the covered entity in full.

28. **Individual Right to Request Alternative Communications:** The group health plan will accommodate reasonable written requests to receive communications of protected health information by alternative means or at alternative locations (such as an alternative telephone number or mailing address) if you represent that disclosure otherwise could endanger you. The plan will not normally accommodate a request to receive communications of protected health information by alternative means or at alternative locations for reasons other than your endangerment unless special circumstances warrant an exception.

29. **Individual Right to Inspect and Copy Protected Health Information:** You have a right to inspect and obtain a copy of your protected health information contained in a "designated record set," for as long as the group health plan maintains the protected health information. A "designated record set" includes the medical records and billing records about individuals maintained by or for a covered health care provider; enrollment, payment, billing, claims adjudication and case or medical management record systems maintained by or for a health plan; or other information used in whole or in part by or for the group health plan to make decisions about individuals.

The requested information will be provided within 30 days. A single 30-day extension is allowed if the group health plan is unable to comply with the deadline, provided that you are given a written statement of the reasons for the delay and the date by which the group health plan will complete its action on the request. If access is denied, you or your personal representative will be provided with a written denial setting forth the basis for the denial, a description of how you may exercise those review rights and a description of how you may contact the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

30. **Individual Right to Amend Protected Health Information:** You have the right to request the group health plan to amend your protected health information for as long as the protected health information is maintained in the designated record set. The group health plan has 60 days after the request is made to act on the request. A single 30-day extension is allowed if the group health plan is unable to comply with the deadline. If the request is denied in whole or part, the group health plan must provide you with a written denial that explains the basis for the denial. You may then submit a written statement disagreeing with the denial and have that statement included with any future disclosures of your protected health information.

31. **Right to Receive an Accounting of Protected Health Information Disclosures:** You have the right to request an accounting of all disclosures of your protected health information by the group health plan during the six years prior to the date of your request. However, such accounting need not include disclosures made: (1) to carry out treatment, payment or health care operations; (2) to individuals about their own protected health information; (3) prior to the compliance date; or
(4) pursuant to an individual's authorization.

If the accounting cannot be provided within 60 days, an additional 30 days is allowed if the individual is given a written statement of the reasons for the delay and the date by which the accounting will be provided. If you request more than one accounting within a 12-month period, the group health plan may charge a reasonable fee for each subsequent accounting.

32. **The Right to Receive a Paper Copy of This Notice Upon Request:** If you are receiving this Notice in an electronic format, then you have the right to receive a written copy of this Notice free of charge by contacting the Privacy Official (see section 23).

33. **Changes in the Privacy Practice:** Each group health plan reserves the right to change its privacy practices from time to time by action of the Privacy Official. You will be provided with an advance notice of any material change in the plan's privacy practices.

34. **Your Right to File a Complaint with the Group Health Plan or the Department of Health and Human Services:** If you believe that your privacy rights have been violated, you may complain to the group health plan in care of the HIPAA Privacy Official (see section 23). You may also file a complaint with the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201. The group health plan will not retaliate against you for filing a complaint.

35. **Person to Contact at the Group Health Plan for More Information:** If you have any questions regarding this Notice or the subjects addressed in it, you may contact the Privacy Official.

36. **Substance Use Disorder Treatment:** The group health plan may receive certain substance use disorder (SUD) treatment records that are protected by Federal law under 42 C.F.R. Part 2 ("Part 2"). These records are subject to privacy protections that are more stringent than the HIPAA privacy rules. The group health plan will follow all applicable Part 2 requirements for safeguarding, maintaining, using, and disclosing any SUD treatment information it receives.

If the group health plan receives or maintains SUD information protected by Part 2, the group health plan may not use or disclose Part 2 records unless: (i) the plan has your written consent that meets the requirements of Part 2; (ii) the disclosure is expressly permitted by Part 2 regulations; or (iii) a court issues an order that complies with Part 2. Examples of permitted disclosures include medical emergencies, certain audit or evaluation activities by authorized agencies, or other limited circumstances allowed under Part 2.

Part 2 records generally may not be used or disclosed in any civil, criminal, administrative, or legislative proceeding to which you are a party unless you provide written consent in accordance with requirements of Part 2; or a court orders the disclosure after following the procedures required under Part 2.

The group health plan will not disclose any Part 2 records for fundraising purposes unless you are first provided with a clear and conspicuous opportunity to opt out of receiving fundraising communications. If Part 2 records are disclosed to another party, federal law may prohibit the recipient from redisclosing that information unless further disclosure is expressly permitted by Part 2.

As applicable, you have the right to: (i) request access to your Part 2 records maintained by the plan; (ii) request restrictions on disclosures, including those permitted under Part 2; and (iii) revoke your consent to disclosures permitted under Part 2, except to the extent we have already relied on it.

The Plan's Duty to Safeguard Your Protected Health Information

Individually identifiable information about your past, present, or future health or condition, the provision of health care to you, or payment for the health care is considered "Protected Health Information" ("PHI"). The Plan is required to extend certain protections to your PHI, and to give you this notice about its privacy practices that explains how, when, and why the Plan may use or disclose your PHI. Except in specified circumstances, the Plan may use or disclose only the minimum necessary PHI to accomplish the purpose of the use or disclosure.

The Plan is required to follow the privacy practices described in this notice, though it reserves the right to change those practices and the terms of this notice at any time. If it does so, and the change is material, you will receive a revised version of this Notice either by hand delivery, mail delivery to your last known address, or some other fashion. This notice, and any material revisions of it, will also be provided to you in writing upon your request (ask your Human Resources representative, or contact the Plan's Privacy Official, described below), and will be posted on any website maintained by Latitude AI LLC that describes benefits available to employees and dependents.

You may also receive one or more other privacy notices from insurance companies that provide benefits under the Plan. Those notices will describe how the insurance companies use and disclose PHI and your rights with respect to the PHI they maintain.

How the Plan May Use and Disclose Your Protected Health Information

The Plan uses and discloses PHI for a variety of reasons. For its routine uses and disclosures it does not require your authorization, but for other uses and disclosures, your authorization (or the authorization of your personal representative (e.g., a person who is your custodian, guardian, or has your power-of-attorney) may be required. The following offers more description and examples of the Plan's uses and disclosures of your PHI.

- **Uses and Disclosures Relating to Treatment, Payment, or Health Care Operations.**

- **Treatment:** Generally, and as you would expect, the Plan is permitted to disclose your PHI for purposes of your medical treatment. Thus, it may disclose your PHI to doctors, nurses, hospitals, emergency medical technicians, pharmacists, and other health care professionals where the disclosure is for your medical treatment. For example, if you are injured in an accident, and it's important for your treatment team to know your blood type, the Plan could disclose that PHI to the team in order to allow it to more effectively provide treatment to you.

- **Payment:** Of course, the Plan's most important function, as far as you are concerned, is that it *pays for* all or some of the medical care you receive (provided the care is covered by the Plan). In the course of its payment operations, the Plan receives a substantial amount of PHI about you. For example, doctors, hospitals, and pharmacies that provide you care send the Plan detailed information about the care they provided, so that they can be paid for their services. The Plan may also share your PHI with other plans in certain cases. For example, if you are covered by more than one health care plan (e.g., covered by this Plan and your spouse's plan or covered by the plans covering your father and mother), we may share your PHI with the other plans to coordinate payment of your claims.

- **Health care Operations:** The Plan may use and disclose your PHI in the course of its "health care operations." For example, it may use your PHI in evaluating the quality of services you received or disclose your PHI to an accountant or attorney for audit purposes. In some cases, the Plan may disclose your PHI to insurance companies for purposes of obtaining various insurance coverages. However, the Plan will not disclose, for underwriting purposes, PHI that is genetic information.

- **Other Uses and Disclosures of Your PHI Not Requiring Authorization.** The law provides that the Plan may use and disclose your PHI without authorization in the following circumstances:

    - **To the Plan Sponsor:** The Plan may disclose PHI to the employers (such as Latitude AI LLC) who sponsor or maintain the Plan for the benefit of employees and dependents. However, the PHI may only be used for limited purposes, and may not be used for purposes of employment-related actions or decisions or in connection with any other benefit or employee benefit plan of the employers. PHI may be disclosed to: the human resources or employee benefits department for purposes of enrollments and disenrollments, census, claim resolutions, and other matters related to Plan administration; payroll department for purposes of ensuring appropriate payroll deductions and other payments by covered persons for their coverage; information technology department, as needed for preparation of data compilations and reports related to Plan administration; finance department for purposes of reconciling appropriate payments of premium to and benefits from the Plan, and other matters related to Plan administration; internal legal counsel to assist with resolution of claim, coverage, and other disputes related to the Plan's provision of benefits.

    - **To the Plan's Service Providers:** The Plan may disclose PHI to its service providers ("business associates") who perform claim payment and plan management services. The Plan requires a written contract that obligates the business associate to safeguard and limit the use of PHI.

    - **Required by Law**: The Plan may disclose PHI when a law requires that it report information about suspected abuse, neglect, or domestic violence, or relating to suspected criminal activity, or in response to a court order. It must also disclose PHI to authorities that monitor compliance with these privacy requirements.

    - **For Public Health Activities:** The Plan may disclose PHI when required to collect information about disease or injury, or to report vital statistics to the public health authority.

    - **For Health Oversight Activities:** The Plan may disclose PHI to agencies or departments responsible

for monitoring the health care system for such purposes as reporting or investigation of unusual incidents.

- **Relating to Decedents:** The Plan may disclose PHI relating to an individual's death to coroners, medical examiners, or funeral directors, and to organ procurement organizations relating to organ, eye, or tissue donations or transplants.

- **For Research Purposes:** In certain circumstances, and under strict supervision of a privacy board, the Plan may disclose PHI to assist medical and psychiatric research.

- **To Avert Threat to Health or Safety:** In order to avoid a serious threat to health or safety, the Plan may disclose PHI as necessary to law enforcement or other persons who can reasonably prevent or lessen the threat of harm.

- **For Specific Government Functions:** The Plan may disclose PHI of military personnel and veterans in certain situations, to correctional facilities in certain situations, to government programs relating to eligibility and enrollment, and for national security reasons.

- **Uses and Disclosures Requiring Authorization:** For uses and disclosures beyond treatment, payment, and operations purposes, and for reasons not included in one of the exceptions described above, the Plan is required to have your written authorization. For example, uses and disclosures of psychotherapy notes, uses and disclosures of PHI for marketing purposes, and disclosures that constitute a sale of PHI would require your authorization. Your authorization can be revoked at any time to stop future uses and disclosures, except to the extent that the Plan has already undertaken an action in reliance upon your authorization.

- **Uses and Disclosures Requiring You to Have an Opportunity to Object:** The Plan may share PHI with your family, friend, or other person involved in your care, or payment for your care. We may also share PHI with these people to notify them about your location, general condition, or death. However, the Plan may disclose your PHI only if it informs you about the disclosure in advance and you do not object (but if there is an emergency situation and you cannot be given your opportunity to object, disclosure may be made if it is consistent with any prior expressed wishes and disclosure is determined to be in your best interests; you must be informed and given an opportunity to object to further disclosure as soon as you are able to do so).

Your Rights Regarding Your Protected Health Information

You have the following rights relating to your protected health information:

- **To Request Restrictions on Uses and Disclosures:** You have the right to ask that the Plan limit how it uses or discloses your PHI. The Plan will consider your request, but is not legally bound to agree to the restriction. To the extent that it agrees to any restrictions on its use or disclosure of your PHI, it will put the agreement in writing and abide by it except in emergency situations. The Plan cannot agree to limit uses or disclosures that are required by law.
- **To Choose How the Plan Contacts You:** You have the right to ask that the Plan send you information at an alternative address or by an alternative means. To request confidential communications, you must make your request in writing to the Privacy Official. We will not ask you the reason for your request. Your request must specify how or where you wish to be contacted. The Plan must agree to your request as long as it is reasonably easy for it to accommodate the request.
- **To Inspect and Copy Your PHI:** Unless your access is restricted for clear and documented treatment reasons, you have a right to see your PHI in the possession of the Plan or its vendors if you put your request in writing. The Plan, or someone on behalf of the Plan, will respond to your request, normally within 30 days. If your request is denied, you will receive written reasons for the denial and an explanation of any right to have the denial reviewed. If you want copies of your PHI, a charge for copying may be imposed but may be waived, depending on your circumstances. You have a right to choose what portions of your information you want copied and to receive, upon request, prior information on the cost of copying.
- **To Request Amendment of Your PHI:** If you believe that there is a mistake or missing information in a record of your PHI held by the Plan or one of its vendors you may request in writing that the record be corrected or supplemented. The Plan or someone on its behalf will respond, normally within 60 days of receiving your request. The Plan may deny the request if it is determined that the PHI is: (i) correct and complete; (ii) not created by the Plan or its vendor and/or not part of the Plan's or vendor's records; or (iii) not permitted to be disclosed. Any denial will state the reasons for denial and explain your rights to have the request and denial, along with any statement in response that you provide, appended to your PHI. If the request for amendment is approved, the Plan or vendor, as the case may be, will change the PHI and so inform you, and tell others that need to know about the change in the PHI.
- **To Find Out What Disclosures Have Been Made:** You have a right to get a list of when, to whom, for what purpose, and what portion of your PHI has been released by the Plan and its vendors, other than instances of disclosure for which you gave authorization, or instances where the disclosure was made to you or your family. In addition, the disclosure list will not include disclosures for treatment, payment, or health care operations. The list also will not include any disclosures made for national security purposes, to law enforcement officials or correctional facilities, or before the date the federal privacy rules applied to the Plan. You will normally receive a response to your written request for such a list within 60 days after you make the request in writing. Your request can relate to disclosures going as far back as six years. There will be no charge for up to one such list each year. There may be a charge for more frequent requests.

How to Complain About the Plan's Privacy Practices

If you think the Plan or one of its vendors may have violated your privacy rights, or if you disagree with a decision made by the Plan or a vendor about access to your PHI, you may file a complaint with the person listed in the section immediately below. You also may file a written complaint with the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The law does not permit anyone to take retaliatory action against you if you make such complaints.

Notification of a Privacy Breach

Any individual whose unsecured PHI has been, or is reasonably believed to have been used, accessed, acquired or disclosed in an unauthorized manner will receive written notification from the Plan within 60 days of the discovery of the breach.

If the breach involves 500 or more residents of a state, the Plan will notify prominent media outlets in the state. The Plan will maintain a log of security breaches and will report this information to HHS on an annual basis. Immediate reporting from the Plan to HHS is required if a security breach involves 500 or more people.

Contact Person for Information, or to Submit a Complaint

If you have questions about this notice please contact the Plan's Privacy Official or Deputy Privacy Official(s) (see below). If you have any complaints about the Plan's privacy practices, handling of your PHI, *or breach notification process*, please contact the Privacy Official or an authorized Deputy Privacy Official.

Privacy Official

The Plan's Privacy Official, the person responsible for ensuring compliance with this notice, is:

Bri Mitcheson
People Operations Manager II, Benefits 412-709-6992

Effective Date

The effective date of this notice is: November 1, 2023

MENTAL HEALTH PARITY AND ADDICTION EQUITY ACT (MHPAEA) DISCLOSURE

The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 generally requires group health plans and health insurance issuers to ensure that financial requirements (such as co-pays and deductibles) and treatment limitations (such as annual visit limits) applicable to mental health or substance use disorder benefits are no more restrictive than the predominant requirements or limitations applied to substantially all medical/surgical benefits. For information regarding the criteria for medical necessity determinations made under the Latitude AI, LLC Welfare Benefit Plan with respect to mental health or substance use disorder benefits, please contact your plan administrator at (412) 709-6992.

GENETIC INFORMATION NONDISCRIMINATION ACT (GINA) DISCLOSURE

Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 ("GINA") protects employees against discrimination based on their genetic information. Unless otherwise permitted, your Employer may not request or require any genetic information from you or your family members.

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) prohibits employers and other entities covered by GINA Title II from requesting or requiring genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, we are asking that you not provide any genetic information when responding to this request for medical information. "Genetic information," as defined by GINA, includes an individual's family medical history, the results of an individual's or family member's genetic tests, the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, and genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by an individual or family member receiving assistive reproductive services.

GENERAL FMLA NOTICE

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

The United States Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division

Leave Entitlements

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

Benefits & Protections

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

Eligibility Requirements
An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

*If the employee is a Uniformed Service member under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), different rules may apply for calculating the 12-month and 1,250-hour requirements.

Requesting Leave

Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

Employer Responsibilities
Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

Enforcement
Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

For additional information or to file a complaint:
1-866-4-USWAGE (1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd

USERRA NOTICE

Your Rights Under USERRA

A. The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

B. Reemployment Rights

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- You ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- You have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- You return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- You have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

C. Right To Be Free From Discrimination and Retaliation If you:

- Are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- Have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- Are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; then an employer may not deny you
- Initial employment;
- Reemployment;
- Retention in employment;
- Promotion; or
- Any benefit of employment because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

D. Health Insurance Protection

- If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- Even if you do not elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for
- service-connected illnesses or injuries.

E. Enforcement

- The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.

For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its Web site at *http://www.dol.gov/vets*. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at *http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm*.

- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the Internet at this address: *http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm*.

Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees. U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans' Employment and Training Service,
1-866-487-2365.

MEDICARE PART D CREDITABLE COVERAGE NOTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM LATITUDE AI LLC 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 Latitude AI LLC and about your options under Medicare's prescription drug coverage. This information can help you decide whether you want to join a Medicare drug plan. Information about where you can get help to make decisions about your prescription drug coverage is at the end of this notice.

If neither you nor any of your covered dependents are eligible for or have Medicare, this notice does not apply to you or your dependents, as the case may be. However, you should still keep a copy of this notice in the event you or a dependent should qualify for coverage under Medicare in the future. Please note, however, that later notices might supersede this notice.

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. Latitude AI LLC has determined that the prescription drug coverage offered by the Latitude AI LLC Employee Health Care Plan ("Plan") is, on average for all plan participants, expected to pay out as much as standard Medicare prescription drug coverage pays and is considered "creditable" prescription drug coverage. This is important for the reasons described below.

Because your existing coverage is, on average, at least as good as standard Medicare prescription drug coverage, you can keep this coverage and not pay a higher premium (a penalty) if you later decide to enroll in a Medicare drug plan, as long as you later enroll within specific time periods.

Enrolling in Medicare—General Rules

As some background, you can join a Medicare drug plan when you first become eligible for Medicare. If you qualify for Medicare due to age, you may enroll in a Medicare drug plan during a seven-month initial enrollment period. That period begins three months prior to your 65th birthday, includes the month you turn 65, and continues for the ensuing three months. If you qualify for Medicare due to disability or end-stage renal disease, your initial Medicare Part D enrollment period depends on the date your disability or treatment began. For more information you should contact Medicare at the telephone number or web address listed below.

Late Enrollment and the Late Enrollment Penalty

If you decide to *wait* to enroll in a Medicare drug plan you may enroll later, during Medicare Part D's annual enrollment period, which runs each year from October 15 through December 7. But as a general rule, if you delay your enrollment in Medicare Part D, after first becoming eligible to enroll, you may have to pay a higher premium (a penalty).

If after your initial Medicare Part D enrollment period you go **63 continuous days or longer without "creditable" prescription drug coverage** (that is, prescription drug coverage that's at least as good as Medicare's prescription drug coverage), your monthly Part D premium may go up by at least 1 percent of the premium you would have paid had you enrolled timely, for every month that you did not have creditable coverage.

For example, if after your Medicare Part D initial enrollment period you go 19 months without coverage, your premium may be at least 19% higher than the premium you otherwise would have paid. You may have to pay this higher premium for as long as you have Medicare prescription drug coverage. *However, there are some important exceptions to the late enrollment penalty.*

Special Enrollment Period Exceptions to the Late Enrollment Penalty

There are "special enrollment periods" that allow you to add Medicare Part D coverage months or even years after you first became eligible to do so, without a penalty. For example, if after your Medicare Part D initial enrollment period you lose or decide to leave employer-sponsored or union-sponsored health coverage that includes "creditable" prescription drug coverage, you will be eligible to join a Medicare drug plan at that time.

In addition, if you otherwise lose other creditable prescription drug coverage (such as under an individual policy) through no fault of your own, you will be able to join a Medicare drug plan, again without penalty. These special enrollment periods end two months after the month in which your other coverage ends.

Compare Coverage

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. See the Latitude AI LLC Plan's summary plan description for a summary of the Plan's prescription drug coverage. If you don't have a copy, you can get one by contacting us at the telephone number or address listed below.

Coordinating Other Coverage With Medicare Part D

Generally speaking, if you decide to join a Medicare drug plan while covered under the Latitude AI LLC Plan due to your employment (or someone else's employment, such as a spouse or parent), your coverage under the Latitude AI LLC Plan will not be affected. For most persons covered under the Plan, the Plan will pay prescription drug benefits first, and Medicare will determine its payments second. For more information about this issue of what program pays first and what program pays second, see the Plan's summary plan description or contact Medicare at the telephone number or web address listed below.

If you do decide to join a Medicare drug plan and drop your Latitude AI LLC prescription drug coverage, be aware that you and your dependents may not be able to get this coverage back. To regain coverage you would have to re-enroll in the Plan, pursuant to the Plan's eligibility and enrollment rules. You should review the Plan's summary plan description to determine if and when you are allowed to add coverage.

For More Information About This Notice or Your Current Prescription Drug Coverage…

Contact the person listed below for further information, or call 412-709-6992. **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 Latitude AI LLC changes. You also may request a copy.

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 whether or not you are required to pay a higher premium (a penalty).

Date:	October 15, 2026
Name of Entity/Sender:	Bri Mitcheson
Contact—Position/Office:	People Operations Manager II, Benefits

Address: 2545 Railroad St, Suite 400 Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Phone Number: 412-709-6992

Nothing in this notice gives you or your dependents a right to coverage under the Plan. Your (or your dependents') right to coverage under the Plan is determined solely under the terms of the Plan.

GENERAL COBRA NOTICE

General Notice of COBRA Continuation Coverage Rights

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 after the qualifying event occurs. You must provide this notice in writing to the Plan Administrator. Any notice you provide must state the name of the plan or plans under which you lost or are losing coverage, the name and address of the employee covered under the plan, the name(s) and address(es) of the qualified beneficiary(ies), and the qualifying event and the date it happened. The Plan Administrator will direct you to provide the appropriate documentation to show proof of the event.

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. If you believe you are eligible for this extension, contact the Plan Administrator.

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.

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 period[1] 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.

For additional information regarding your COBRA continuation coverage rights, please contact the Plan Administrator below:

People Operations Benefits Team 2545 Railroad St. Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-709-6992
benefits@lat.ai

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

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DESIGNATE PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER AND OF NO OBLIGATION FOR PRE-AUTHORIZATION FOR OB/GYN CARE

Latitude AI LLC Employee Health Care Plan generally allows the designation of a primary care provider. You have the right to designate any primary care provider who participates in our network and who is available to accept you or your family members. For information on how to select a primary care provider, and for a list of the participating primary care providers, contact the plan administrator at 412-709-6992.

For children, you may designate a pediatrician as the primary care provider.

You do not need prior authorization from Latitude AI LLC Employee Health Care Plan or from any other person (including a primary care provider) in order to obtain access to obstetrical or gynecological care from a health care professional in our network who specializes in obstetrics or gynecology. The health care professional, however, may be required to comply with certain procedures, including obtaining prior authorization for certain services, following a pre-approved treatment plan, or procedures for making referrals. For a list of participating health care professionals who specialize in obstetrics or gynecology, contact the Latitude AI LLC Employee Health Care Plan at:

People Operations Benefits Team 2545 Railroad Street, Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 1522
412-709-6992
benefits@lat.ai

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS NOTICE

Latitude AI LLC Employee Health Care Plan is required by law to provide you with the following notice:

The Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998 ("WHCRA") provides certain protections 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 lymphedemas.

The Latitude AI LLC Employee Health Care Plan provide(s) medical coverage for mastectomies and the related procedures listed above, subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. Therefore, the following deductibles and coinsurance apply:

PPO	In-Network	Out-of-Netwo
Individual Deductible	$0	$1,000
Family Deductible	$0	$2,000
Coinsurance	0%	40%

HSA	In-Network	Out-of-Netwo
Individual Deductible	$2,000	$2,000
Family Deductible	$4,000	$4,000
Coinsurance	0%	20%

HMO	In-Network	Out-of-Netwo
Individual Deductible	$0	No Coverage Available
Family Deductible	$0	No Coverage
Coinsurance	0%	No Coverage

If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, please refer to your or contact your Plan Administrator at:
People Operations Benefits Team
2545 Railroad Street, Suite 400
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-709-6992
benefits@lat.ai

NEWBORNS' AND MOTHERS' HEALTH PROTECTION ACT NOTICE

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).

MICHELLE'S LAW NOTICE

Michelle's Law is a federal law that requires certain group health plans to continue eligibility for adult dependent children who are students attending a post-secondary school, where the children would otherwise cease to be considered eligible students due to a medically necessary leave of absence from school. In such a case, the plan must continue to treat the child as eligible up to the earlier of:

- The date that is one year following the date the medically necessary leave of absence began; or
- The date coverage would otherwise terminate under the plan.

For the protections of Michelle's Law to apply, the child must:

- Be a dependent child, under the terms of the plan, of a participant or beneficiary; and
- Have been enrolled in the plan, and as a student at a post-secondary educational institution, immediately preceding the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence.

"Medically necessary leave of absence" means any change in enrollment at the post-secondary school that begins while the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury, is medically necessary, and causes the child to lose student status for purposes of coverage under the plan.

If you believe your child is eligible for this continued eligibility, you must provide to the plan a written certification by his or her treating physician that the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury and that the leave of absence is medically necessary.

If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this notice or your child's right to Michelle's Law's continued coverage, you should contact the People Operations Benefits Team at benefits@lat.ai or 412-709-6992.

NOTICE FOR EMPLOYER-SPONSORED WELLNESS PROGRAMS

Latitude AI LLC Wellness Program is a voluntary wellness program available to all eligible employees. The program is administered according to federal rules permitting employer-sponsored wellness programs that seek to improve employee health or prevent disease, including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA), and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, as applicable, among others.

Details about the wellness program, including criteria and incentives, can be found on Confluence or by reaching out to the Latitude AI LLC Benefits Team at benefits@lat.ai.

If you are unable to participate in any of the health-related activities or achieve any of the health outcomes required to earn an incentive, you may be entitled to a reasonable accommodation or an alternative standard. You may request a reasonable accommodation or an alternative standard by contacting the Latitude AI LLC Leave Team at leaveteam@lat.ai.

Protections from Disclosure of Medical Information

We are required by law to maintain the privacy and security of your personally identifiable health information. Although the wellness program and Latitude AI LLC may use aggregate information it collects to design a program based on identified health risks in the workplace, the wellness program will never disclose any of your personal information either publicly or to the employer, except as necessary to respond to a request from you for a reasonable accommodation needed to participate in the wellness program, or as expressly permitted by law.
Medical information that personally identifies you that is provided in connection with the wellness program will not be provided to your supervisors or managers and may never be used to make decisions regarding your employment.

Your health information will not be sold, exchanged, transferred, or otherwise disclosed except to the extent permitted by law to carry out specific activities related to the wellness program, and you will not be asked or required to waive the confidentiality of your health information as a condition of participating in the wellness program or receiving an incentive. Anyone who receives your information for purposes of providing you services as part of the wellness program will abide by the same confidentiality requirements. The only individual(s) who will receive your personally identifiable health information are the Latitude AI LLC Benefits Team in order to provide you with services under the wellness program.

In addition, all medical information obtained through the wellness program will be maintained separate from your personnel records, information stored electronically will be encrypted, and no information you provide as part of the wellness program will be used in making any employment decision. Appropriate precautions will be taken to avoid any data breach, and in the event a data breach occurs involving information you provide in connection with the wellness program, we will notify you immediately.

You may not be discriminated against in employment because of the medical information you provide as part of participating in the wellness program, nor may you be subjected to retaliation if you choose not to participate.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this notice, or about protections against discrimination and retaliation, please contact Bri Mitcheson at 412-709-6992.

SUMMARY ANNUAL REPORT

For Latitude AI LLC

This is a summary of the annual report of the Latitude AI LLC, EIN 92-1130676, Plan No. 501, for period 01/01/2025 through 12/31/2025. The annual report has been filed with the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, as required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Latitude AI LLC has committed itself to pay certain self-insured Dental, Vision, and Short-term Disability claims incurred under the terms of the plan.

Insurance Information

The plan has contracts with Cigna Health And Life Insurance Company And Affiliates, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Four Ever Life Ins Co., Curalinc, Metlife Legal Plans, Unum Life Insurance Company Of America, Cigna Health And Life Insurance Company to pay Medical, Life Insurance, Long-term Disability, Accidental Death and Dismemberment, Employee Assistance Program, Business Travel Accident, Legal, Critical Illness, Hospital, and Accident claims incurred under the terms of the plan. The total premiums paid for the plan year ending 12/31/2025 were $9,823,177.

The contracts with Cigna Health And Life Insurance Company And Affiliates are so called "experience-rated" contracts, the premium costs are affected by, among other things, the number and size of claims. Of the total insurance premiums paid for the plan year ending 12/31/2025, the premiums paid under such "experience-rated" contracts were $7,883,047 and the total of all benefit claims paid under these contracts during the plan year was $8,462,339.

Your Rights To Additional Information

You have the right to receive a copy of the full annual report, or any part thereof, on request. The items listed below are included in that report:

- insurance information, including sales commissions paid by insurance carriers;

To obtain a copy of the full annual report, or any part thereof, write or call the office of Latitude AI LLC at 2545 Railroad Street, Pittsburgh, PA, 15222 or by telephone at 412-709-6992.

You also have the legally protected right to examine the annual report at the main office of the plan (Latitude AI LLC, 2545 Railroad Street, Pittsburgh, PA, 15222) and at the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., or to obtain a copy from the U.S. Department of Labor upon payment of copying costs. Requests to the Department should be addressed to: Public

Disclosure Room, Room N1513, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. Or you may access a copy on the DOL's web site www.efast.dol.gov.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

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