

Insurance guide (Personal Super)

16 October 2026

This guide is part of the *CBUS Personal Super Product Disclosure Statement* dated 16 October 2026

CBUS

1215.8 10-26 ISS23

Contents

Types of cover we offer 3

Changing your cover 4

The cost of cover 7

Important information 11

Making a claim 12

Defined terms 17

About this guide

The information in this guide is about insurance in CBUS Personal Super.

The information is general in nature and doesn't take into account your specific needs. You should consider your own financial position, objectives and requirements before making any financial decisions.

Read the relevant Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) to decide whether CBUS is right for you. Also read the relevant Target Market Determination at **cbussuper.com.au/tmd**.

Insurance cover is subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable insurance policy. This guide provides a summary of these terms and conditions as at the date of publication, but they may change from time to time. In the event of an inconsistency, the policy terms prevail. Always check our website for the most up to date information.

Issued by United Super Pty Ltd ABN 46 006 261 623 AFSL 233792 as Trustee for the Construction and Building Unions Superannuation Fund ABN 75 493 363 262. Use of 'us', 'we', 'our' or 'the Trustee' is a reference to United Super Pty Ltd. Use of 'CBUS' or 'the Fund' refers to Construction and Building Unions Superannuation Fund.

MySuper authorisation 75 493 363 262 473.

Insurance is provided under a group policy with our insurer, TAL Life Limited ABN 70 050 109 450 AFSL 237848.

Types of cover we offer

Insurance cover can provide financial protection and security to you and your family.

CBUS Personal Super members can apply for:

- Death cover (including terminal illness cover)
- Total and permanent disablement (TPD) cover

Cover is provided in units. Units are a set amount of cover that will vary based on your age and your occupation category.

This insurance guide provides a summary of the terms and conditions of the insurance cover provided to CBUS members as at the date of publication. You should always check our website for the most up to date information, as they may change from time to time.

Some words (such as **active employment** and **new events cover**) have specific meanings. You should read the definitions starting on page 17 to make sure you understand how they're used and what's covered.

Occupation categories

Your occupation category affects how much cover is included in a unit and how much you pay for your cover. So it's important you're in the right category even if you're not currently working.

We'll check your occupation category if you make a claim, and any insurance payment may be reduced if you weren't eligible for the category you selected. Contact us if you're not sure which category applies to you.

Occupation category	Description	Typical jobs
Manual (default category)	• You do manual or physical work • You're not currently working • You don't qualify for any other category **You'll be covered under this category unless you tell us otherwise.**	– Bricklayer – Truck driver – Mechanic – Plumber
Non-manual	• You do only administrative, managerial or professional work (and no manual work) • At least 80% of your work is in an office • You don't qualify for the Professional category.	– Bookkeeper – Quantity surveyor – Payroll administrator
Professional	• You do only administrative, managerial or professional work (and no manual work) • At least 80% of your work is in an office • Your annual taxable income from your primary occupation is over $100,000 (pro-rated if part time) • You're a senior manager or executive, or have a university degree or higher qualification.	– Accountant – Architect – HR manager – Lawyer

The default occupation category

The Manual category is our default occupation category. This means if you don't choose a different occupation category, you'll be in our Manual occupation category.

The cost of cover in the Manual occupation category is higher than for other occupation categories and the amount of cover is lower.

How to change your occupation category

You can let us know your occupation category as part of the online joining process, or on your join form. You can also change your occupation category at any time:

- by logging into your account at **cbussuper.com.au/login**, navigating to the *Go to Insurance Online* (or *Update your insurance* if you're on mobile) and selecting the *change your occupation category* option, or
- completing and returning a *Change occupation category* form, available at **cbussuper.com.au/forms**. This form must be received by us within 31 days of the date you sign the form or it won't be accepted.

Changing your cover

Once you have insurance cover, it's important to take the time to review it every now and then, especially if something in your life has changed.

This section explains how you can change your insurance cover to make sure it continues to suit your needs.

How you can change your death and TPD cover

You can change your cover to make sure it better suits your particular circumstances, by:

- applying to increase your death and TPD cover,
- decreasing or cancelling cover,
- electing to extend your TPD cover past age 65,
- changing your occupation category (see page 3).

You can have different levels of death and TPD cover, or if you don't need one type of cover you can cancel it and keep the other.

You can't increase your cover if at the time you apply to change it:

- you've reached age 70,
- you've received a total and permanent disablement or terminal illness payment from a super fund or insurance policy, or you're currently making a claim for or entitled to one, or
- you have a terminal illness with a life expectancy of 24 months or less.

Increasing cover

You can apply to increase your cover at any time:

- log into your account, go to the *Insurance* section, click *Go to Insurance Online*, and then select *Change your insurance*
- complete and return the *Change my insurance: Personal Super* form available from our website **cbussuper.com.au/forms**.

When you apply to increase your cover, you'll need to provide the insurer with personal information including about your health and finances. The insurer may ask you for more information or medical tests to help them assess your application. Once the insurer has considered your application, they will either:

- accept the cover,
- accept the cover with conditions, e.g. exclusions and loadings, or
- decline the cover.

If your application is approved, we'll let you know the details of your new cover.

When your new cover will start

When your new cover starts will depend on whether you already have cover or not:

- if you already had the same type of cover, then the increase will apply from the date approved by the insurer, or
- cover will start on the date approved by the insurer, provided you have at least $250 in your super account within 31 days of the date your application is approved by the insurer.

You can change your mind later and decide to cancel your increased cover. If you ask us to cancel your increased cover within 31 days, then the increased cover will be deemed never to have started. We'll refund all premiums paid in respect of that cover (unless you've made a claim) and you won't be able to make a claim for the increased cover.

Maximum cover

You can apply for cover up to these limits:

- Death cover: $5 million.
- TPD cover: $3 million.

Our insurer may not approve you for the full amount of cover you apply for; these are just the absolute maximum levels of cover available.

Decreasing or cancelling cover

You can easily reduce or cancel some or all of any cover you have whenever you like, in a few different ways:

- log into your account at **cbussuper.com.au/login**, navigate to the *Insurance* page, click *Go to Insurance Online* (or *Update your insurance* if you're on mobile), and then select either *Change your insurance* or *Cancel cover*. This is usually the easiest option.
- complete and return the *Change my insurance: Personal Super* form available at **cbussuper.com.au/forms**, or
- if you only want to cancel your cover, you can do that by calling us on **1300 361 784**.

We'll decrease or cancel your cover effective from the date that we receive the request from you.

If you cancel your cover:

- within the first 14 days since we told you that your cover has started, then it will be deemed never to have started and we'll refund you all the premiums paid (unless you've made or are making a claim for a benefit already).
- you won't be able to make a claim for events or conditions that happen after your cover was cancelled.
- we'll deduct insurance premiums from your account up to the date you cancel your cover and then you'll stop paying insurance premiums.
- if you change your mind and want cover later, you'll need to provide detailed health and other information for our insurer to consider, and you may not be approved for cover.

Transferring your cover from another fund

You can apply to transfer existing death or TPD cover that you have with another super fund or life insurer into your CBUS account.

To be able to transfer cover, you must:

- be in active employment when you apply.
- not be making a claim for, entitled to, or have been paid a total and permanent disablement or terminal illness benefit from any superannuation fund or life insurer.
- not have been diagnosed with a terminal illness.
- not have a premium loading on your other cover.

How much can you transfer?

You can apply to transfer amounts up to the following limits:

- for death cover (including terminal illness): you can transfer up to $2 million, but your total death cover with CBUS can't be more than $5 million.
- for TPD cover: you can transfer up to $2 million, but your total TPD cover with CBUS can't be more than $3 million.

What cover will you get?

If accepted, your transferred cover will be added to any cover you already have with CBUS, as long as the total amount doesn't exceed the limits outlined in the previous section.

You'll receive units of cover to replace the amount of death and TPD cover you transferred (rounded up to the next whole unit).

Your transferred cover will be based on the same occupation category on your account at the time of transfer. You should check the occupation category we have recorded for you before you complete the transfer. To change your occupation category, log into your account or complete the *Change my insurance* form for your division, available at **cbussuper.com.au/forms**.

How to transfer your cover

1. Leave your cover in place - don't cancel it yet.
2. Log into your account at **cbussuper.com.au/login**, go to the *Insurance* page and complete your transfer request online. If you prefer, you can complete the *Transfer my other insurance* form.
3. Submit your application to us, along with a copy of your most recent annual statement or other proof from your other super fund or life insurer that shows the type and amount of cover you have, and any exclusions that apply.
4. Our insurer will assess your application and write to you to confirm if the transfer is accepted or not.
5. If it's accepted, you'll have 14 days from the date we notify you to cancel your other insurance policy.

The duty to take reasonable care

When you apply for or change your insurance cover, you need to take care when answering questions.

Not taking appropriate care when answering questions for the insurer may mean that you can't claim on your cover. Your full duty is explained below.

The duty to take reasonable care

When you apply for insurance, you're treated as if you are applying for cover under an individual consumer insurance contract.

A person who applies for cover under a consumer insurance contract has a legal duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation to the insurer before the contract of insurance is entered into.

A misrepresentation is:

- a false answer
- an answer that is only partially true
- an answer which does not fairly reflect the truth.

This duty also applies when extending or making changes to existing insurance, and reinstating insurance.

If you don't meet your duty

If you don't meet your legal duty, this can have serious impacts on your insurance. Under the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984 (Cth)* there are a number of different remedies that may be available to the insurer. They are intended to put the insurer in the position it would have been, if the duty had been met. For example, the insurer may:

- avoid the cover (treat it as if it never existed)
- vary the amount of the cover
- vary the terms of the cover, such as adding an exclusion.

Whether the insurer can exercise one of these remedies depends on a number of factors, including:

- whether reasonable care was taken not to make a misrepresentation (this depends on all of the relevant circumstances)
- what the insurer would have done if the duty had been met – for example, whether it would have offered cover, and if so, on what terms
- whether the misrepresentation was fraudulent
- and in some cases, how long it has been since the cover started.

Before any of these remedies are exercised, the insurer will explain the reasons for its decision, how to respond and provide further information, and what you can do if you disagree.

Guidance for answering questions in your applications

You're responsible for the information provided to the insurer. When answering questions:

- Think carefully about each question before you answer. If you're unsure of the meaning of any question, please ask us before you respond.
- Answer every question.
- Answer truthfully, accurately and completely. If you're unsure about whether or not you should include information, please include it.
- Review your application carefully before it's submitted. If someone else helped prepare your application (for example, your adviser), please check every answer (and if necessary, make any corrections) before the application is submitted.

Please note that there may be circumstances where the insurer later investigates whether the information given to it was true. For example, it may do this when a claim is made.

Changes before your cover starts

Before your cover starts, the insurer may ask you whether the information that has been given as part of your application for insurance remains accurate or whether there has been a change to any of your circumstances. As any changes that occur between when you complete your application and when your cover starts might require further assessment or investigation, it could save time if you let us or the insurer know about any changes when they happen.

If you need help

It's important that you understand your obligations and the questions that are being asked. Please contact us for help if you have difficulty understanding the process of obtaining insurance or answering any questions.

Please also let us know if you're having difficulty due to a disability, understanding English or for any other reason – we're here to help and can provide additional support.

The cost of cover

How premiums are calculated

The cost of your insurance cover (also known as premiums) is calculated based on the number of units you have, your age and your occupation category. Generally, the cost of cover will increase as you get older.

You can check the cost of your cover any time by logging into your account and navigating to the insurance page. You can also see the transactions on your account, including the cost of insurance cover being deducted.

For example

Adrian is 32 years old, in the Manual occupation category and has 4 units of death cover and 4 units of TPD cover. The total weekly cost of Adrian's cover is calculated as:

- Death cover: 4 units x $1.30 per unit = $5.20
- TPD cover: 4 units x $2.82 per unit = $11.28
- Total weekly cost = **$16.48**

When we deduct the cost of cover from your account

We deduct the cost of your cover from your super account monthly, generally on the last Friday of each month. If you close your account during the month, we'll calculate and deduct the cost of your cover when we close your account.

You can see the cost of insurance cover deducted from your account online or on your annual statement.

Insurance Loyalty Rebate

You're entitled to a rebate on your future insurance premiums if you held insurance cover for any period of time, and you first activated the insurance cover more than 10 years ago.

The rebate is:

- 2% of insurance premiums if your cover was first activated 10 to 19 years ago, or
- 4% of insurance premiums if your cover was first activated 20 or more years ago.

If you were formerly a member of Media Super and became a member of CBUS on 9 April 2022, we'll determine your eligibility using the date you originally joined Media Super. If you were an accumulation member of the former EISS fund and became a member of CBUS on 12 May 2023, we'll determine your eligibility using the date you originally joined EISS.

If you're eligible for the rebate, we'll automatically credit it to your account when we deduct your insurance premiums. You'll be able to see the rebate reflected in your account online and on your annual statement.

Insurance costs come out of your super

The cost of cover will come out of your account unless you cancel it, or it stops for another reason.

When deciding what cover is right for you – now and in the future – think about the benefits of being covered and the impact of insurance costs on your retirement savings.

Ways you can manage the cost of your cover

There are a few things you can do if you want to reduce how much your cover costs:

1. Reduce your amount of cover. You can ask us to reduce the number of units of death cover, TPD cover, or both if you don't need as much cover.

2. Cancel cover you don't need. If you don't have dependants, you may not need death cover. Similarly, if you have a larger account balance or other assets outside super, you may not need TPD cover. Our insurance needs calculator can help you figure out how much cover you actually need, so you're not paying for cover you don't. Go to **cbussuper.com.au/calculators**.

3. Check your occupation category. For example, if you've changed from a Manual occupation category job to a Professional occupation category job, you may be eligible for lower premiums.

Cover and cost per unit of death and TPD cover

Manual occupation category

Age	Death		TPD	
	Cover per unit	Weekly cost	Cover per unit	Weekly cost
15 - 20	$52,000	$1.16	$52,000	$0.92
21 - 24	$52,000	$1.16	$39,000	$0.92
25 - 29	$52,000	$1.30	$39,000	$2.82
30 - 34	$52,000	$1.30	$36,400	$2.82
35 - 39	$52,000	$1.96	$33,800	$4.19
40 - 44	$52,000	$1.96	$31,200	$4.19
45 - 49	$52,000	$1.96	$26,000	$4.19
50	$52,000	$2.84	$26,000	$4.96
51	$48,000	$2.84	$25,000	$4.96
52	$44,000	$2.84	$25,000	$4.96
53	$39,500	$2.84	$25,000	$4.96
54	$35,000	$2.84	$25,000	$4.96
55	$33,000	$2.84	$23,000	$4.96
56	$31,000	$2.84	$21,000	$4.96
57	$29,000	$2.84	$18,750	$4.96
58	$27,000	$2.84	$16,500	$4.96
59	$25,000	$2.84	$14,250	$4.96
60	$25,000	$2.84	$12,000	$4.96
61	$25,000	$2.84	$10,500	$4.96
62	$25,000	$2.84	$9,500	$4.96
63	$25,000	$2.84	$8,500	$4.96
64	$25,000	$2.84	$7,500	$4.96
65	$12,500	$2.84	$6,250[1]	$4.96
66	$10,000	$2.84	$5,000[1]	$4.96
67	$8,000	$2.84	$4,000[1]	$4.96
68 - 69	$6,000	$2.84	$3,000[1]	$4.96

[1] This cover amount (and the weekly cost) only apply if you choose to extend your TPD cover. Read the *Changing your cover* section for more details.

Non-manual occupation category

Age	Death		TPD	
	Cover per unit	Weekly cost	Cover per unit	Weekly cost
15 - 24	$122,500	$0.67	$122,500	$0.39
25 - 29	$122,500	$0.74	$122,500	$1.25
30	$119,400	$0.74	$119,400	$1.25
31	$116,100	$0.74	$116,100	$1.25
32	$112,900	$0.74	$112,900	$1.25
33	$109,400	$0.74	$109,400	$1.25
34	$105,700	$0.74	$105,700	$1.25
35	$102,000	$1.41	$102,000	$2.56
36	$96,700	$1.41	$96,700	$2.56
37	$91,500	$1.41	$91,500	$2.56
38	$86,200	$1.41	$86,200	$2.56
39	$81,000	$1.41	$81,000	$2.56
40	$75,500	$1.41	$75,500	$2.56
41	$72,400	$1.41	$72,400	$2.56
42	$69,300	$1.41	$69,300	$2.56
43	$66,200	$1.41	$66,200	$2.56
44	$63,200	$1.41	$63,200	$2.56
45	$61,500	$1.41	$61,500	$2.56
46	$61,000	$1.41	$61,000	$2.56
47	$60,400	$1.41	$60,400	$2.56
48	$60,200	$1.41	$60,200	$2.56
49	$60,100	$1.41	$60,100	$2.56
50	$59,800	$2.35	$47,300	$3.11
51	$55,300	$2.35	$43,500	$3.11
52	$50,800	$2.35	$39,700	$3.11
53	$45,700	$2.35	$33,900	$3.11
54	$42,200	$2.35	$26,500	$3.11
55	$39,600	$2.35	$26,500	$3.11
56	$37,000	$2.35	$23,800	$3.11
57	$34,400	$2.35	$21,100	$3.11
58	$31,600	$2.35	$18,500	$3.11
59	$29,000	$2.35	$15,800	$3.11
60	$26,600	$2.35	$13,300	$3.11
61	$24,200	$2.35	$12,100	$3.11
62	$22,000	$2.35	$11,000	$3.11
63	$20,500	$2.35	$10,250	$3.11
64	$20,500	$2.35	$10,250	$3.11
65	$14,400	$2.35	$7,200[1]	$3.11
66	$11,500	$2.35	$5,750[1]	$3.11
67	$9,400	$2.35	$4,700[1]	$3.11
68 - 69	$8,200	$2.35	$4,100[1]	$3.11

[1] This cover amount (and the weekly cost) only apply if you choose to extend your TPD cover. Read the *Changing your cover* section for more details.

Professional occupation category

Age	Death		TPD	
	Cover per unit	Weekly cost	Cover per unit	Weekly cost
15 - 24	$153,125	$0.67	$153,125	$0.39
25 - 29	$153,125	$0.74	$153,125	$1.25
30	$149,250	$0.74	$149,250	$1.25
31	$145,125	$0.74	$145,125	$1.25
32	$141,125	$0.74	$141,125	$1.25
33	$136,750	$0.74	$136,750	$1.25
34	$132,125	$0.74	$132,125	$1.25
35	$127,500	$1.41	$127,500	$2.56
36	$120,875	$1.41	$120,875	$2.56
37	$114,375	$1.41	$114,375	$2.56
38	$107,750	$1.41	$107,750	$2.56
39	$101,250	$1.41	$101,250	$2.56
40	$94,375	$1.41	$94,375	$2.56
41	$90,500	$1.41	$90,500	$2.56
42	$86,625	$1.41	$86,625	$2.56
43	$82,750	$1.41	$82,750	$2.56
44	$79,000	$1.41	$79,000	$2.56
45	$76,875	$1.41	$76,875	$2.56
46	$76,250	$1.41	$76,250	$2.56
47	$75,500	$1.41	$75,500	$2.56
48	$75,250	$1.41	$75,250	$2.56
49	$75,125	$1.41	$75,125	$2.56
50	$74,750	$2.35	$59,125	$3.11
51	$69,125	$2.35	$54,375	$3.11
52	$63,500	$2.35	$49,625	$3.11
53	$57,125	$2.35	$42,375	$3.11
54	$52,750	$2.35	$33,125	$3.11
55	$49,500	$2.35	$33,125	$3.11
56	$46,250	$2.35	$29,750	$3.11
57	$43,000	$2.35	$26,375	$3.11
58	$39,500	$2.35	$23,125	$3.11
59	$36,250	$2.35	$19,750	$3.11
60	$33,250	$2.35	$16,625	$3.11
61	$30,250	$2.35	$15,125	$3.11
62	$27,500	$2.35	$13,750	$3.11
63	$25,625	$2.35	$12,813	$3.11
64	$25,625	$2.35	$12,813	$3.11
65	$18,000	$2.35	$9,000[1]	$3.11
66	$14,375	$2.35	$7,188[1]	$3.11
67	$11,750	$2.35	$5,875[1]	$3.11
68 - 69	$10,250	$2.35	$5,125[1]	$3.11

[1] This cover amount (and the weekly cost) only apply if you choose to extend your TPD cover. Read the *Changing your cover* section for more details.

Important information

Your cover will change

As you get older, the amount of cover provided by each unit of death and TPD cover will decrease (see the tables in *The cost of cover*).

It's important to check your cover regularly so there are no surprises if you or your family need to claim.

When cover stops

Any death or TPD cover you have stops when any of the following happen:

- you stop being a CBUS member,
- you cancel your cover,
- our insurer approves your claim for a TPD or terminal illness payment ,
- for TPD cover, you turn 65 and haven't extended it to age 70,
- you turn 70 (all cover),
- you join the armed forces of any country (except the Australian Defence Force Reserves, as long as you're not on active duty outside Australia),
- you don't have enough super in your account to pay your premiums. Cover will stop at the end of the month when you run out of money to pay for it,
- your account becomes inactive (it hasn't received any amounts for 16 months) and you haven't elected to keep your cover,
- you die.

Keep your cover even if your account is inactive

Unless you've told us you want to keep it, your death and TPD cover will stop once your account becomes inactive. Your account is inactive when it has received no contributions (such as personal contributions or rollovers) for 16 months.

We can keep you covered if you tell us you want to keep your insurance by making an election:

- when you join online or on the *Join CBUS Personal Super* form,
- anytime at **cbussuper.com.au/opt-in** or on the *Keep my insurance cover* form.

Asking us to keep your insurance doesn’t lock you into a specific level of cover. It simply prevents any current and future cover stopping after your account becomes inactive. You should think carefully before you decide whether or not to elect to keep your cover, to make sure it's right for you. You can change your mind and cancel your cover at any time.

If you haven’t elected to keep your cover, it will stop at the end of the day once your account becomes inactive, unless it has already stopped for another reason listed on this page.

Reinstating cover

Cover can't be reinstated once it has ceased. If you want to take out cover again you'll need to apply for it.

When you apply for cover, you'll need to provide the insurer with personal information including about your health and finances. The insurer may ask you for more information or medical tests to help them assess your application. Once the insurer has considered your application, they'll either accept the cover, accept the cover with conditions (such as exclusions) or decline the cover.

If you have more than one account

We have processes in place to try and avoid creating new (duplicate) accounts if you’ve already got an account with CBUS or Media Super. If we do identify that you have more than one account across either CBUS or Media Super, then we'll:

- review and update your insurance cover based on what you’re entitled to (this may include removing cover you’ve received automatically that you're not eligible for), and
- refund any insurance premiums paid for cover that you're not eligible for.

We may also combine your super accounts, usually into your oldest account, and refund any duplicate administration fees you’ve paid. Any changes will be shown on your next annual statement.

When a claim won’t be paid

If we identify a duplicate account for you when you make a claim, then our insurer will check if you’re eligible for any automatic cover you have. If you weren't eligible for automatic cover, then:

- your claim won’t be paid,
- we’ll remove the cover from your account,
- we’ll refund any insurance premiums back to you.

Making a claim

How to make a claim

You can make a claim for TPD and terminal illness cover online at **cbussuper.com.au/claim** or by calling **1300 722 152**.

To make a death benefit claim, call our claims team on **1300 722 152**. We'll be able to help you through the claim process and send you the right forms by post or email.

The insurer will review all relevant information for your claim against the terms and conditions of the policy, including any exclusions that may apply.

We have more information on the steps involved in the claims process available at **cbussuper.com.au/claim**.

Claiming a death benefit

How a death benefit is paid

If you die, your dependants or your legal personal representative (see below) can receive your death benefit, which is made up of your super account balance plus any death cover you may have when you die.

When we're notified of your death, we'll lodge the claim for your death cover with our insurer. Any claim for death cover that the insurer pays will be paid as a lump sum directly into your super account and will be distributed as part of your death benefit.

Nominating beneficiaries

Your super doesn't automatically become part of your estate when you die, even if there are instructions in your will. That's why it's important to nominate at least one beneficiary to receive your super.

When you die, your death benefit will be paid in accordance with Fund rules and superannuation law.

Taking steps now to let us know your wishes can make it easier for the loved ones you leave behind.

The simplest way to do this is with a binding death benefit nomination.

Binding death benefit nominations

A binding death benefit nomination is a written instruction from you on who we should pay your death benefit to.

You can make a non-lapsing binding nomination any time in your online member account. Advantages include:

- **It's legally binding.** If your nomination is valid, we'll pay your death benefit to the person or people you've nominated.
- **Support your loved ones.** Rest assured that your super will go to the people you want to have it.

Or you can download a *Binding death benefit nomination* form at **cbussuper.com.au/binding** or call us on **1300 361 784** and we'll post it to you. You'll need two adults who aren't beneficiaries to witness and sign the paper form with you.

Non-lapsing binding death benefit nominations don't expire after a set period of time so you should remember to keep your nomination up to date, especially if your circumstances change.

Who you can nominate

Not everyone can be nominated as a beneficiary, so it's important to know who is eligible to receive your super. You can nominate:

A dependant	Your legal personal representative (LPR)
– your surviving current spouse (including a de-facto spouse or partner of the same sex), – your surviving child/children (including outside of marriage, adopted or step[1] children), – someone you're in an interdependency relationship with, or – someone who is financially dependent on you.	– the executor of your will, or – the court appointed administrator if you don't have a will.
Any person you nominate must still be a dependant when you die for your nomination to remain valid.	This option may suit you if you want your super to go to someone who doesn't fit within the definition of a dependant, such as a parent, sibling or close friend. You can include them in your will and nominate your LPR as a beneficiary.

[1] A person is no longer your stepchild if their natural parent dies before you, or if their natural parent is divorced or separated from you.

If you don't have a valid binding death benefit nomination

If you don’t have a valid binding death benefit nomination, we must decide who your death benefit is paid to in accordance with the law and the CBUS trust deed.

In this case, your death benefit will be paid to either your surviving current spouse, your surviving children or your estate.

If you have a surviving current spouse

- We’ll pay your entire benefit to your surviving current spouse (including same-sex, married or de-facto).

If you don't have a surviving current spouse

- Your benefit will be divided equally among your surviving children (including adopted and outside of marriage).

If you don't have a surviving current spouse or any surviving children

- Your benefit will be paid to your estate.
- In special circumstances, where we're not able to pay your death benefit to your estate, it may be transferred to the ATO.



You can make, check or cancel a binding nomination online by logging into your member account at **cbussuper.com.au/login**.

When your binding death benefit nomination might not be followed

There are some situations where we won’t be required to pay your death benefit according to your binding nomination.

- If, since making your nomination:
  - you got married or divorced,
  - you entered into a de facto relationship,
  - you welcomed a new child.
- If any person you nominated is not a dependant or legal personal representative at the time of your death.
- If more than one person is nominated but it’s not clear what proportion of your death benefit you intended be paid to each person.
- If CBUS is subject to a court order that stops us from paying your death benefit as set out in your non-lapsing binding death benefit nomination we will need to follow those orders.

This is why it’s important to keep your nomination up-to-date, especially if your circumstances change.

Claiming a terminal illness benefit

If you’re diagnosed with a terminal illness, you can apply for a terminal illness (TI) benefit. This would be made up of your super account balance plus an advance of any death cover you have (up to the limits on this insured component).

For the insured component, any amount paid due to a terminal illness is limited to a maximum of $3 million. If you have more than $3 million of death cover, the rest can be paid to your beneficiaries as a residual death payment as long as you’re still a member when you die, and premiums are paid until then.

Any claim for an advance on death cover that the insurer accepts will be paid as a lump sum directly into your super account and will form part of your overall TI benefit.

You’ll qualify for a TI benefit if:

- two doctors approved by our insurer believe your illness is likely to lead to your death within 24 months,
- one of the doctors is a specialist in your claimed condition, and
- you had death cover when your terminal illness was diagnosed.

All your insurance cover will stop once you receive a TI benefit, except death cover where a residual death benefit applies (cover above $3 million). See our *Applying for a terminal illness payment* fact sheet at **cbussuper.com.au/forms** or call us for more information.



If your claim for a TI benefit isn't approved, you may still qualify for a different type of insurance benefit if you have cover, or for early access to your super. Call our team on **1300 722 152** if you need help.

Claiming a TPD benefit

You'll need to make a claim and our insurer will assess whether you qualify for a TPD benefit against the definition of total and permanent disablement (TPD) on page 18. If you do qualify, your benefit will be made up of the value of your TPD cover (which will go into your super account), and the value of your super (less any fees and taxes that apply).

We'll get in touch to let you know:

- how you can withdraw some or all of your insurance payment and super,
- how withdrawals will be taxed, and
- any ongoing conditions you'll need to meet.

See our *Applying for a TPD payment* fact sheet at **cbussuper.com.au/forms** or call us for more information.

If you die or are diagnosed with a terminal illness within 14 days of the insurer making a TPD payment and you have more death cover than TPD, we'll pay the death cover amount less the TPD amount already paid.

Definition of disablement

To be eligible for a TPD payment, you must be insured under the policy on your date of disablement. The definition of disablement has two parts:

Part 1 - Unlikely to return to work

Part 1 applies if immediately before your date of disablement you were:

- in full-time, part-time or casual work (or on employer-approved leave),
- self-employed and had engaged in some paid work in the past 24 months, or
- unemployed and had been for less than 24 consecutive months.

If you don't meet these criteria, then part 2 applies.

You'll be considered totally and permanently disabled under part 1 if since your date of disablement:

- you haven't been able to do your usual occupation because of injury or illness for three months in a row, and
- in the insurer's opinion (based on medical and other evidence) you're unlikely ever to be able to engage in any regular paid work for which you're reasonably suited, taking into account your education, training or experience when your claim is assessed.

The three-month waiting period doesn't apply if you have a specified medical condition (see page 15).

Part 2 – Everyday work activities and psychiatric impairment

If part 1 doesn't apply to you, you may be covered under part 2 instead.

You'll be considered totally and permanently disabled under part 2 if, due to injury or illness:

- in the insurer's opinion (based on medical and other evidence), you're unlikely ever to be able to do any regular paid work for which you're reasonably suited taking into account your education, training or experience when your claim is assessed, and
- you've been getting regular care from a doctor (or if the illness is a mental disorder, from a psychiatrist) for your injury or illness.

You must also meet one of the criteria below:

- Due to your injury or illness you haven't been able to do at least two of the five everyday work activities listed on page 17 without help from another adult (even if using appropriate aids) for at least 12 months in a row and the insurer believes you're likely to need another adult's help for the rest of your life to do at least two of these activities, or:
- Your illness is a mental disorder, diagnosed by a psychiatrist under the DSM. You must have been assessed by the psychiatrist as having reached maximum medical improvement, with a Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale of 19% or above.

The 12-month waiting period doesn't apply if you have a specified medical condition (see page 15).

What does date of disablement mean?

- **If you're suffering from a specified medical condition:** The date you were diagnosed with the specified medical condition.
- **If you're being assessed against part 1 of the total and permanent disablement (TPD) definition:** The first day of the 3 month consecutive period that you haven't been able to do your usual occupation.
- **If you're being assessed against part 2 of the total and permanent disablement (TPD) definition:** The first day of the period in which you haven't been able to perform at least two of the everyday working activities for 12 consecutive months or the date you were assessed as having an impairment of at least 19% under the Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale by a suitably qualified psychiatrist.

Specified medical conditions

The definitions below explain what's considered to be a specified medical condition under your TPD cover:

Advanced heart failure (permanent)

A disease characterised by permanent and irreversible structural, functional and/or electrophysiological dysfunction of the heart muscle, resulting in marked limitation of physical activity. Less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation, shortness of breath or chest pain. The diagnosis, severity as well as the permanency of impairment must be confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor.

Brain tumour

A non-cancerous tumour in the brain, meninges, pituitary gland, or spinal cord, resulting in an irreversible neurological deficit which has caused:

- permanent Whole Person Impairment[2] of at least 25%; or
- the insured person being totally and permanently unable to perform any one of the activities of daily living (see page 17).

Chronic lung failure (requiring permanent oxygen therapy)

A disease characterised by irreversible failure of respiratory function, resulting in marked limitation of physical activity and dependence on permanent oxygen therapy. The diagnosis, severity as well as the permanency of impairment must be confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor.

Dementia including Alzheimer's disease (permanent)

The unequivocal diagnosis of dementia by a consultant neurologist or geriatrician. The diagnosis must confirm dementia or Alzheimer's disease due to permanent failure of brain function with associated cognitive impairment. A Mini-Mental State Examination score of 24 or less out of 30 or evidence from another neuropsychometric test that's acceptable to us is required.

Idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension (of specified severity)

Idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension confirmed by investigations including cardiac right heart catheterisation, resulting in physical permanent impairment to the degree of at least Class 3 of World Health Organisation (WHO) functional class for pulmonary hypertension. The condition must be diagnosed by an appropriate specialist doctor. The severity as well as the permanency of impairment must also be confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor.

Loss of sight (permanent)

The permanent and irreversible loss of sight in both eyes to the extent that:

a. visual acuity in both eyes, on a Snellen Scale after correction by suitable lens is less than 6/60,
b. the visual field is reduced to 20 degrees or less of arc, or
c. a combination of visual defects resulting in the same degree of visual impairment as that occurring in the above points.

The condition must not be correctable by surgical procedures, implants, or any other means as confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor.

Loss of speech (permanent)

The total and irrecoverable loss of the ability to produce intelligible speech, because of permanent damage to the larynx or its nerve supply or to the speech centres of the brain. The diagnosis, severity as well as the permanency of impairment must be confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor.

Major head trauma (with permanent neurological deficit)

Accidental head injury resulting in an irreversible neurological deficit causing:

- permanent Whole Person Impairment[2] of at least 25%; or
- the insured person being totally and permanently unable to perform any one of the activities of daily living (see page 17).

Motor neurone disease

The unequivocal diagnosis of a progressive form of debilitating motor neurone disease. The diagnosis must be confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor and supported by clinical neurophysiology and other ancillary testing.

Multiple sclerosis (with persisting neurological abnormalities)

The unequivocal diagnosis of multiple sclerosis confirmed by an appropriate specialist doctor, resulting in persisting neurological abnormalities. There must be more than one episode of well-defined neurological deficit, unless there's an unequivocal diagnosis of primary progressive multiple sclerosis.

Neurological investigations such as lumbar puncture, MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) evidence of lesions in the central nervous system, evoked visual responses, and evoked auditory responses are required to confirm diagnosis.

[2] Whole Person Impairment (WPI) means where a payment depends on the person meeting criteria based on the Whole Person Impairment, the calculation is to be based on the 5th edition of the American Medical Association publication entitled *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment*. This is until an equivalent Australian guide, sanctioned by the Australian Medical Association, has been produced, at which time the calculation in the relevant Australian guide will apply.

Muscular dystrophy

The unequivocal diagnosis of muscular dystrophy by an appropriate specialist doctor. The diagnosis must be supported by appropriate clinical investigations.

Paralysis (permanent loss of use of two or more limbs)

The total and permanent loss of function of two or more limbs through illness or injury causing permanent damage to the nervous system. This includes, but isn't limited to quadriplegia, paraplegia, diplegia, hemiplegia, and tetraplegia.

Parkinson's disease (permanent)

The unequivocal diagnosis of degenerative idiopathic Parkinson's disease by an appropriate specialist doctor, and characterised by chronic progressive manifestation of bradykinesia with at least one of the following:

a. rigidity, or
b. rest tremor.

All other types of Parkinsonism are excluded (e.g. secondary to medication).

Severe burns

Tissue injury caused by thermal, electrical or chemical agents causing partial or full thickness burns to at least:

a. 20% of the body surface area as measured by the Lund and Browder Body Surface Chart,
b. 50% of both hands, requiring surgical debridement and/or grafting, or
c. 50% of the face, requiring surgical debridement and/or grafting.

First degree burns, also termed superficial burns, are excluded and won't be considered as part of the required percentage.

Spinal cord injury

Accidental spinal cord injury resulting in irreversible neurological deficit causing:

- permanent Whole Person Impairment[1] of at least 25%; or
- the insured person being totally and permanently unable to perform any one of the activities of daily living (see page 17).

These terms may be reviewed and updated from time to time by the insurer. You should always check **cbussuper.com.au** for the most up to date information.

How a TPD claim is paid

Any claim for TPD that the insurer accepts will be paid as a lump sum directly into your super account and will form part of your overall super benefit. We'll also review your claim and let you know how you can access it. You may be able to:

- take some or all of the benefit as a lump sum,
- start a super income stream,
- leave the money in your super account and make regular withdrawals as you need, or
- do a combination of these options.

If you're under age 60, amounts withdrawn from super, including as income streams, are taxed. You can find more information on the tax that applies in our *How super works* guide at **cbussuper.com.au/superworks** or on the *Tax on super benefits* page of the ATO website **ato.gov.au**.

Waiting period

There are minimum waiting periods in order to qualify for a TPD benefit. The waiting period starts from your date of disablement and will depend on which definition of disability applies:

- for claims assessed against Part 1 (unlikely to ever work in a suitable occupation again), it's a 3-month waiting period,
- for claims assessed against Part 2 (everyday work activities), it's a 12-month waiting period.

These waiting periods don't apply if you're suffering from one or more of the specified medical conditions.

Permanent incapacity

If you don't have cover or your claim isn't approved, you may be able to access your super if you're permanently incapacitated and can no longer work. You'll need to provide evidence that you have a physical or mental condition that is likely to stop you from ever being able to work again in a job you were qualified to do by education, training or experience. Contact us on **1300 722 152** and we can help you make a claim.

Exclusions - when a claim won't be paid

If your cover is limited to new events cover and the illness or injury that led to the claim isn't a new event, your claim won't be paid. If you've applied for cover and had an exclusion applied by the insurer then no claim will be paid for events relating to that particular exclusion.

Defined terms

Accident: Means an event leading to bodily injury which is caused solely and directly by violent, accidental, external and visible means and independent of any other cause.

Active employment: Means you're gainfully employed and:

- at work and doing your normal duties without being restricted by illness or injury, or
- on employer-approved leave but could do your normal duties without being restricted by illness or injury.

If you don't meet this definition but you've returned to work and have been doing the same modified duties for 12 months in a row, then these modified duties become your new normal duties. You're considered to be in active employment at the end of that 12-month period.

Activities of daily living: Means the following activities:

a. Bathing – the ability for the insured person to shower and bathe.
b. Dressing – the ability for the insured person to put on and take off clothing.
c. Toileting – the ability for the insured person to get on and off and use the toilet.
d. Mobility – the ability for the insured person to get in and out of bed and a chair.
e. Feeding – the ability for the insured person to get food from a plate into the mouth.

Annual taxable income: Means your gross annual salary for the last financial year, as shown on your PAYG payment summary.

Date of disablement: Means:

a. If you're suffering from a specified medical condition: The date you were diagnosed with the specified medical condition.
b. If you're being assessed against part 1 of the total and permanent disablement (TPD) definition: The first day of the 3 month consecutive period that you haven't been able to do your usual occupation.
c. If you're being assessed against part 2 of the total and permanent disablement (TPD) definition: The first day of the period in which you haven't been able to perform at least two of the everyday working activities for 12 consecutive months or the date you were assessed as having an impairment of at least 19% under the Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale by a suitably qualified psychiatrist.

DSM: Means the latest edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) issued by American Psychiatric Association.

If the DSM is no longer used or published, the insurer will use another diagnostic tool similar to it for the determination of the psychiatric illness, as determined by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists Board.

Everyday working activities: Means the following activities:

a. mobility – you can't:
   i. walk more than 200m on a level surface without stopping due to breathlessness, or
   ii. bend, kneel or squat to pick something up from the floor and straighten up again, or get in and out of a standard sedan car.
b. communicating – you can't:
   i. speak in your first language so that you're understood in a quiet room and hear an instruction in your first language said in a normal voice in a quiet room (even with a hearing aid), or
   ii. understand a simple message in your first language, and relay that message to another person.
c. vision – you can't read ordinary newsprint and pass the standard eye test for a car licence (even with glasses or contact lenses).
d. lifting – you can't lift, carry or move a 5kg object with your hands.
e. manual dexterity – you can't manipulate small objects precisely with your hands or fingers (such as pick up a coin, tie shoelaces, button a shirt, use cutlery or write a short note with a pen or keyboard).

Illness: Means a sickness, disease or disorder.

Injury: Means injury to your body caused by violent, external and visible means.

New events cover: Means that you're not covered for pre-existing injuries or illnesses. You're only covered for injuries or illnesses that first occur after your cover starts.

On-time employer contribution: Means a superannuation guarantee (SG) contribution that we receive within six months of the end of the month that the contribution is for.

Psychiatrist: Means a medical practitioner legally qualified and registered with AHPRA to practise in Australia. This does not include psychologists or other health providers. The psychiatrist cannot be you, your spouse or partner, parent, child, sibling or close family relative, business partner, employer or employee.

Senior manager or executive: Means you're a senior manager or executive if at least three of the following apply in your main job:

- you're responsible for the work of other supervisory, managerial or professional employees, or you manage a key business function in your organisation,
- you make decisions or recommendations about staff employment, such as hiring, firing, promotions and authorising leave,
- you manage a profit centre or budget and are authorised to approve significant expenses,
- you're a senior specialist and give expert advice to other professional employees or executives in your organisation.

Specified medical conditions: Means the medical conditions listed and defined on page 15

The insurer may review and change these conditions from time to time, but you won't be disadvantaged by this.

Different definitions may apply depending on your date of disablement. To find out more see our *Applying for a TPD payment* fact sheet, or to read about our claims philosophy, visit **cbussuper.com.au/claim**.

Terminal illness: You meet the definition of terminal illness if:

- two doctors approved by our insurer believe you have a condition that's likely to lead to your death within 24 months from when it was diagnosed, and
- one of the doctors specialises in your condition.

Total and permanent disablement (TPD): Means:

To be eligible for a TPD payment, you must be insured under the policy on your date of disablement. The definition of disablement has two parts:

Part 1 - Unlikely to return to work

Part 1 applies if immediately before your date of disablement you were:

- in full-time, part-time or casual work (or on employer-approved leave),
- self-employed and had engaged in some paid work in the past 24 months, or
- unemployed and had been for less than 24 consecutive months.

If you don't meet these criteria, then part 2 applies.

You'll be considered totally and permanently disabled under part 1 if since your date of disablement:

- you haven't been able to do your usual occupation because of injury or illness for three months in a row, and
- in the insurer's opinion (based on medical and other evidence) you're unlikely ever to be able to engage in any regular paid work for which you're reasonably suited, taking into account your education, training or experience when your claim is assessed.

The three-month waiting period doesn't apply if you have a specified medical condition (see page 15).

Part 2 – Everyday work activities and psychiatric impairment

If part 1 doesn't apply to you, you may be covered under part 2 instead.

You'll be considered totally and permanently disabled under part 2 if, due to injury or illness:

- in the insurer's opinion (based on medical and other evidence), you're unlikely ever to be able to do any regular paid work for which you're reasonably suited taking into account your education, training or experience when your claim is assessed, and
- you've been getting regular care from a doctor (or if the illness is a mental disorder, from a psychiatrist) for your injury or illness.

You must also meet one of the criteria below:

- Due to your injury or illness you haven't been able to do at least two of the five everyday work activities listed on page 17 without help from another adult (even if using appropriate aids) for at least 12 months in a row and the insurer believes you're likely to need another adult's help for the rest of your life to do at least two of these activities, or:
- Your illness is a mental disorder, diagnosed by a psychiatrist under the DSM. You must have been assessed by the psychiatrist as having reached maximum medical improvement, with a Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale of 19% or above.

The 12-month waiting period doesn't apply if you have a specified medical condition (see page 15).



Contact us

1300 361 784
8am to 8pm (Melbourne time)
Monday to Friday

CBUS,
Locked Bag 5056
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

cbussuper.com.au/contact
Send us a message or log in to chat to us online

Visit us in person in Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.
Details: **cbussuper.com.au/contact**