

I.U.P.A.T. OF WESTERN PA ANNUITY FUND

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOUNT

Application Form

If you are a Participant in the I.U.P.A.T. of Western PA Annuity Fund, use the Application for Distribution of Account Form to apply for the distribution of your Account upon your Retirement, Disability, or eligible Termination of Employment. Also use this form to apply for a lump sum withdrawal from your Rollover Contribution Account or a lump sum age 55 withdrawal from your Pre-1/1/2004 Employer Contribution Account and/or Post-1/1/2004 Employer Contribution Account.

If you are an Alternate Payee who is the spouse or former spouse of a Participant, use the Application for Distribution of Account Form to apply for the distribution of the Account established for you under the I.U.P.A.T. of Western PA Annuity Fund pursuant to a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO).

File the completed Application Form with the Fund Office, along with:

- (1) if single and if you elect distribution in the form of an Immediate Single Life Annuity (see "Form of Distribution - Section IV of the Form" below), a copy of your birth certificate;
- (2) if married and if you elect distribution in the form of an Immediate 100% Joint And Survivor Annuity or an Immediate 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity (see "Form of Distribution - Section IV of the Form" below), copies of your birth certificate, your spouse's birth certificate, and your marriage license;
- (3) if applicable (see "Federal Income Tax Withholding Election - IRS Form W-4P" below), a completed IRS Form W-4P;
- (4) if applying for distribution on account of disability, evidence of your Total Disability (see "Application for Distribution" below); and
- (5) if divorced, any qualified domestic relations order, divorce decree or property settlement that relates to your Account under the Annuity Fund. (If the case of divorce, the former spouse will be treated as the Participant's spouse and the Participant will be considered married for the purpose of this application to the extent required by a qualified domestic relations order.)

Once filed, by written notice to the Fund Office, you may revoke your Application for Distribution at any time up to the date distribution of your Account begins or is made. After that date, it cannot be revoked.

Your Application for Distribution has important tax and legal consequences. You should consider it carefully and consult with an attorney or tax advisor before completing the Application.

Time of Distribution

Distribution of your Account will be made as soon as reasonably practicable following the date you file a completed Application Form (subject to its approval). However, under current IRS rules, the distribution cannot be made within the seven-day period following the date you are provided with these Instructions.

Also, under current IRS rules:

- (1) You have the right to a 30-day period after you are provided with these Instructions and the IRS required Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments to consider your application, form of distribution election and direct rollover election. You may waive that right by filing the Application within this 30-day period.

- (2) You must be provided with these Instructions and the IRS required Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments no earlier than 180 days before the date of the distribution of your Account. Accordingly, if, when you return the Form, the distribution cannot be made within 180 days of the date you were provided with these Instructions and the Special Tax Notice, the distribution will not be made and you will have to obtain another set of Instructions and Special Tax Notice before you can apply for the distribution of your Account.

Application for Distribution - Section III of the Form

In order to receive a distribution of your Account on account of Retirement, you must retire and leave Covered Employment at or after age 55. Retirement for this purpose is your permanent withdrawal from all employment and self-employment in the industry within the geographic jurisdiction of the Union.

If applying for distribution of your Account on account of Disability, you must attach evidence of your Total Disability. Total Disability is explained in the Summary Plan Description for the Annuity Fund. Acceptable evidence of Total Disability consists of (1) a final Award of Disability Benefits from the Social Security Administration or (2) a certification of your Total Disability by your physician. The Trustees can request additional evidence of your Total Disability or have another physician confirm your Total Disability.

In order to receive a distribution of your Account on account of Termination of Employment, you must leave Covered Employment (before Retirement). You are considered to leave Covered Employment for this purpose if no Employer Contributions have been made or are due to the Annuity Fund on your behalf for six consecutive months.

In order to receive a withdrawal of your Rollover Contribution Account, you cannot be eligible for a retirement distribution, a disability distribution, or a termination of employment distribution. Enter the dollar amount or the percentage of the Rollover Contribution Account you wish to withdraw. The minimum total withdrawal is \$1,000, or if less, the balance of your Rollover Contribution Account. Note that only one withdrawal of your Rollover Contribution Account is permitted each calendar year.

In order to receive an Age 55 Withdrawal, you must be age 55 or older, and you cannot be eligible for a retirement distribution, a disability distribution, or a termination of employment distribution. Check one or both of the boxes to specify the account from which you are requesting a withdrawal, and, for each account you check, enter the dollar amount or the percentage of the account you wish to withdraw. The maximum total withdrawal for an Age 55 Withdrawal is \$1,000, or if less, the balance in your Account.

If you are an alternate payee, check the box in this section indicating that you are taking a distribution pursuant to a QDRO. No other option applies.

Form of Distribution - Section IV of the Form

If the balance of your Account is more than \$5,000, complete Section IV of the Form to elect a form for the distribution of your Account. Each form of distribution is described below. Do not complete this section if you are taking a withdrawal from your Rollover Contribution Account or an Age 55 Withdrawal. Those benefits are only payable in a lump sum.

Total Lump Sum Payment - The entire balance of your Account will be paid to you in a single payment. This single payment is subject to your direct rollover/payment election in Section VI of the Application Form.

Partial Lump Sum Payment - You must specify the amount of the Partial Lump Sum Payment, which cannot be less than \$1,000. The amount you specify will be paid to you in a single payment. This single payment is subject to your direct rollover/payment election in Section VI of the Application Form.

Once a Partial Lump Sum Payment is made, you may apply for another Partial Lump Sum Payment at any time before your Required Beginning Date (see the section called "Required Beginning Date" later in these instructions.) However, you may not receive a Partial Lump Sum Payment more frequently than once every three months.

By the end of the calendar year in which you reach your Required Beginning Date, you must apply for distribution of the remaining balance of your Account on another Application Form and elect one of the available forms of distribution. If you do not make a timely application, the remaining balance of your Account will be distributed to you by the purchase of an

Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity (if married) or the purchase of an Immediate Single Life Annuity (if not married or if an Alternate Payee) by the time required by the minimum distribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code.

If you are a Participant and you die after a Partial Lump Sum Payment is made, but before the entire balance of your Account is distributed to you, the remaining balance of your Account will be distributed in accordance with the applicable pre-retirement death benefit provisions of the Annuity Fund.

If you are an Alternate Payee and you die after a Partial Lump Sum Payment is made, but before the entire balance of your Account is distributed to you, the remaining balance of your Account will be distributed to the beneficiary you designate on a separate Designation of Beneficiary Form available from the Fund Office.

Until the entire balance of your Account is distributed, your Account will continue to be credited with the earnings and losses of the Annuity Fund in the same manner as the other Accounts.

Installment Payments - If you elect Installment Payments, you must:

- (1) elect whether the installment payments are to be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- (2) specify the amount of each installment payment; and
- (3) designate a beneficiary (in Section V of the Application Form) to receive any remaining balance in your Account if you die before the entire balance of your Account has been distributed to you.

The installment payments will be paid at the frequency and in the amount you specify until the entire balance of your Account has been distributed. However, beginning with the calendar year in which you reach your Required Beginning Date, the total installment payments paid each calendar year cannot be less than the amount required by the minimum distribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code. Your installment payments will be modified to the extent necessary to satisfy these rules.

If expected to be paid for less than 10 years, the installment payments are subject to your direct rollover/payment election in Section VI of the Application Form. If expected to be paid for 10 or more years, the installment payments are subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P. Each is discussed below. Contact the Fund Office for a determination of the period for which the installment payments are expected to be paid.

After payment of the installment payments begins, you may elect to change the frequency or amount of the installment payments or to receive the remaining balance of your Account in a single payment. However, if you are a Participant and you were married when you elected the installment payments, your spouse must consent (if still married) to your election and your spouse's consent must be witnessed by a notary public.

Until the entire balance of your Account is distributed, your Account will continue to be credited with the earnings and losses of the Annuity Fund in the same manner as the other Accounts.

If you die after payment of the installment payments begin, but before the entire balance of your Account has been distributed to you, the remaining installment payments will be paid to the beneficiary you designate in Section V of the Application Form, unless your beneficiary elects to receive the remaining balance of your Account in a single payment.

Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments - If you elect an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments, you must:

- (1) specify the amount of the initial lump sum payment, which cannot be less than \$1,000;
- (2) elect whether the installment payments are to be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- (3) specify the amount of each installment payment; and
- (4) designate a beneficiary (in Section V of the Application Form) to receive any remaining balance in your Account if you die before the entire balance of your Account has been distributed to you.

You may elect this form of distribution only if the balance to be paid in installments after the initial lump sum payment is more than \$5,000.

The amount you specify as the initial lump sum payment will be paid to you in a single payment. This single payment is subject to your direct rollover/payment election in Section VI of the Application Form.

The balance of your Account remaining after the initial lump sum payment is made will be distributed in the same manner described above for Installment Payments.

Immediate Single Life Annuity - If you elect the purchase of an Immediate Single Life Annuity, the entire balance of your Account will be transferred to an insurance company to purchase an immediate single life annuity. Under the single life annuity, you will receive fixed monthly benefits from the insurance company for your lifetime. No monthly benefits are paid after your death.

Payments under the annuity will generally begin as soon as practicable after its purchase.

The amount of the monthly benefit under the annuity depends upon the purchase rates offered by the insurance company, your age, and the value of your Account at the time the annuity is purchased. You may request an estimate of the monthly benefit amount from the Fund Office.

You may elect an Immediate Single Life Annuity only if you are not married when distribution of your Account is made or if you are an Alternate Payee.

Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity - If you elect the purchase of an Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity, the entire balance of your Account will be transferred to an insurance company to purchase an immediate joint and survivor annuity. Under the joint and survivor annuity, you will receive fixed monthly benefits from the insurance company for your lifetime, and if you die before your spouse (to whom you are married when the monthly benefits begin), your spouse will receive fixed monthly benefits from the insurance company for life equal to 100% of the monthly benefit being paid to you during your lifetime. No monthly benefits are paid after the death of you and your spouse.

Payments under the annuity will generally begin as soon as practicable after its purchase.

The amount of the monthly benefit under the annuity depends upon the purchase rates offered by the insurance company, your age and your spouse's age, and the value of your Account at the time the annuity is purchased. You may request an estimate of the monthly benefit amount from the Fund Office.

You may elect an Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity only if you are a married Participant when distribution of your Account is made.

Immediate 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity - If you elect the purchase of an Immediate 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity, the entire balance of your Account will be transferred to an insurance company to purchase an immediate joint and survivor annuity. Under the joint and survivor annuity, you will receive fixed monthly benefits from the insurance company for your lifetime, and if you die before your spouse (to whom you are married when the monthly benefits begin), your spouse will receive fixed monthly benefits from the insurance company for life equal to 50% of the monthly benefit being paid to you during your lifetime. No monthly benefits are paid after the death of you and your spouse.

Payments under the annuity will generally begin as soon as practicable after its purchase.

The amount of the monthly benefit under the annuity depends upon the purchase rates offered by the insurance company, your age and your spouse's age, and the value of your Account at the time the annuity is purchased. You may request an estimate of the monthly benefit amount from the Fund Office.

You may elect an Immediate 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity only if you are a married Participant when distribution of your Account is made.

Small Benefits - If the value of your Account is \$5,000 or less, your Account will be distributed to you in a Total Lump Sum Payment only, and you should not complete Section IV (and your spouse should not complete the Spouse's Consent in Section VIII). However, you should still make the direct rollover/payment election in Section VI of the Form.

Beneficiary Designation for Monthly Payments - Section V of the Form

Complete Section V of the Form if you elect Installment Payments or an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments for the distribution of your Account to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to receive any remaining balance of your Account at your death.

In Section V A. of the Form, you should designate one or more primary beneficiaries. A primary beneficiary is the person (or persons or trust) to whom any remaining balance of your Account will be paid if you die before the entire balance is paid to you. If you designate more than one primary beneficiary, they (or the survivor(s) of them) will receive equal shares unless you designate another percentage.

In Section V B. of the Form, you may also designate one or more contingent beneficiaries. If no primary beneficiary is living at your death, any balance of your Account will be paid to your contingent beneficiary. If you designate more than one contingent beneficiary, they (or the survivor(s) of them) will receive equal shares unless you designate another percentage.

If you want to designate more than two primary beneficiaries or more than two contingent beneficiaries, attach a dated and signed sheet of paper with the information requested by Section V A. or by V B. respectively (including the percentage each is to receive).

If you want to designate a minor as a beneficiary, you should consult with an attorney on the legal requirements and arrangements for the transfer of property to a minor beneficiary.

If you designate more than one beneficiary and also designate the percentage of the distribution each is to receive, and if one of the beneficiaries dies before you, then unless you thereafter change your beneficiary designation, the deceased beneficiary's share will be allocated among the surviving beneficiaries in proportion to the percentages you designated for the surviving beneficiaries. This applies separately to the primary beneficiaries and contingent beneficiaries (i.e., if a primary beneficiary, the deceased beneficiary's share is allocated only among the surviving primary beneficiaries, and if a contingent beneficiary, the deceased beneficiary's share is allocated only among the surviving contingent beneficiaries).

Direct Rollover/Payment Election - Section VI of the Form

Complete Section VI of the Form if you elect to have your Account distributed in:

- (1) a Total Lump Sum Payment;
- (2) a Partial Lump Sum Payment;
- (3) Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years; or
- (4) an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments.

You should also complete Section VI of the Form if the balance of your Account is \$5,000 or less and will be distributed in a Total Lump Sum Payment, or if you are electing a withdrawal from your Rollover Contribution Account or an age 55 withdrawal.

In Section VI A. of the Form, you should elect one of the three following options for the distribution of each payment eligible for a direct rollover:

- (1) direct payment of the entire eligible payment to you;
- (2) direct rollover of the entire eligible payment to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or an eligible plan of another employer that accepts rollovers (Eligible Employer Plan); or
- (3) direct rollover of \$500 or more of the eligible payment to an IRA or an Eligible Employer Plan and direct payment of the remaining amount to you.

If you have elected a Total Lump Sum Payment or a Partial Lump Sum Payment, your direct rollover/payment election will apply to the entire distribution.

If you have elected Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years, your direct rollover/payment election applies to each Installment Payment until you elect to change the election.

If you have elected an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments and the Installment Payments are expected to be paid for 10 or more years, your direct rollover/payment election applies only to the Initial Lump Sum Payment. If you have elected an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments and the Installment Payments are expected to be paid for less than 10 years, your direct rollover/payment election applies to the Initial Lump Sum Payment and to each Installment Payment until you change the election. In that case, if you want to make separate elections for the Initial Lump Sum Payment and the Installment Payments, please contact the Fund Office.

Note that if you elect a direct payment for a payment eligible for a direct rollover, the direct payment will be subject to mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding. If you want, you may elect to have an additional amount withheld from a direct payment in Section VI B. of the Form. If you make no election, no additional amount will be withheld from the direct payment. Additional information on the withholding of federal income tax can be found in the instructions to IRS Form W-4P.

These elections are discussed in the Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments, which contains the IRS's explanation of the election of a direct payment and/or direct rollover for your eligible payment(s). Please contact the Fund Office if you have not received a copy of this Special Tax Notice.

Beginning with the calendar year in which you are age 72 (70½ if you were born before July 1, 1949) and retired (unless you are a 5% owner within the meaning of Section 416 of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you do not have to be retired), and for each calendar year thereafter, your direct rollover/payment election and the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding rules apply to only a portion of the Total Lump Sum Payment, Partial Lump Sum Payment, Initial Lump Sum Payment or Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years. This is discussed below under "Direct Rollover/Payment Election and Income Tax Withholding for Required Distribution Years."

Federal Income Tax Withholding Election - IRS Form W-4P

Complete and return the IRS Form W-4P if you elect to have your Account distributed:

- (1) in Installment Payments expected to be paid for 10 or more years;
- (2) in an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments expected to be paid for 10 or more years;
- (3) by the purchase of an Immediate Single Life Annuity, Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity, or Immediate 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity; or
- (4) regardless of the form of distribution, in the calendar year in which you reach your Required Beginning Date.

Note that if you are returning the IRS Form W-4P because distribution will be made in the calendar year in which you reached your Required Beginning Date, or in any later calendar year, and if distribution will be made in a Total Lump Sum Payment, Partial Lump Sum Payment, Initial Lump Sum Payment or eligible Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years, your income tax withholding election on IRS Form W-4P applies to only a portion of these eligible payments. This is discussed below under "Direct Rollover/Payment Election and Income Tax Withholding for Required Distribution Years."

Information on the withholding of federal income tax, including a worksheet for calculating the number of withholding allowances, can be found in the instructions to IRS Form W-4P.

Direct Rollover/Payment Election and Income Tax Withholding for Required Distribution Years

Under the minimum distribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code, beginning with the calendar year in which you reach your Required Beginning Date, and for each calendar year thereafter, a required minimum distribution must be made to you. The required minimum distribution is not eligible for rollover to an IRA or another eligible employer plan (by direct

rollover or otherwise), and it is not subject to the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding rules. Instead, the required minimum distribution is subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P.

Accordingly, if you receive a Total Lump Sum Payment, Partial Lump Sum Payment, Initial Lump Sum Payment, or eligible Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years in a calendar year for which a minimum distribution is required to be made, your direct rollover election in Section VI of the Form and the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding will apply only to the portion of these eligible payments that is in excess of the required minimum distribution for the calendar year. The portion of these eligible payments that is not in excess of the required minimum distribution will be paid to you and subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P.

For example, assume that (1) you elect to have your \$50,000 account balance distributed to you in a Total Lump Sum Payment in the calendar year in which you reach your Required Beginning Date, (2) you elect that the entire amount be distributed by direct rollover to your IRA, and (3) the required minimum distribution for the calendar year is \$3,000. In that case, \$3,000 of the distribution would be paid to you (and not by direct rollover to your IRA) and would be subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P, and the remaining \$47,000 of the distribution would be paid by direct rollover to your IRA.

Assume the same facts, except that you elect to have the entire amount of your \$50,000 account balance distributed by direct payment to you. In that case, \$3,000 of the distribution would be subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P, and the remaining \$47,000 of the distribution would be subject to the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding.

As another example, assume that (1) you elect to have your Account distributed in monthly Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years, (2) you are to receive \$10,000 of monthly payments in the calendar year in which you reach your Required Beginning Date, (3) you elect that the entire amount of each monthly payment be distributed by direct rollover to your IRA, and (4) the required minimum distribution for the calendar year is \$3,000. In that case, the first \$3,000 of the monthly payments made to you for that calendar year would be paid to you (and not by direct rollover to your IRA) and would be subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P, and the remaining \$7,000 of the monthly payments would be paid by direct rollover to your IRA.

Assume the same facts, except that you elect that the entire amount of each monthly payment be distributed by direct payment to you. In that case, the first \$3,000 of the monthly payments made to you for that calendar year would be subject to the federal income tax withholding election you make on IRS Form W-4P, and the remaining \$7,000 of the monthly payments would be subject to the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding.

Spouse's Consent - Section VIII of the Form

If you are an Alternate Payee, you can skip this section.

Form of Distribution Election

If you are a married Participant, if you elect in Section IV of the Form to have your Account distributed in any form of distribution other than by the purchase of an Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity (or you are electing a withdrawal of your Rollover Contribution Account or an age 55 withdrawal), your spouse must consent to your election by completing Section VIII A. of the Form. Otherwise, your election will not be effective, and your Account will be distributed by the purchase of the Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity. As an exception, if you are electing a withdrawal of your Rollover Contribution Account or an age 55 withdrawal, since these benefits are only payable in the form of a lump sum, if your spouse does not consent, no withdrawal can be made.

Although your spouse's consent is voluntary, once given, it is irrevocable. Your spouse's consent applies only to your form of distribution election in Section IV of the Form. Thus, your spouse's consent will be required (if still married) for any later permitted change you may make to that election (see "Subsequent Changes" below).

If you elect to have your Account distributed in a Partial Lump Sum Payment, your spouse must consent (if still married) to your later election of a form of distribution other than the Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity for the remaining balance of your Account.

Note that if you are divorced, your former spouse will be treated as your spouse and you will be considered married for this purpose to the extent required by a qualified domestic relations order.

Beneficiary Designation

If you are a married Participant, and if you elect to have your Account distributed in Installment Payments or an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments, unless you designate your spouse in Section V of the Form as the sole primary beneficiary to receive any remaining balance of your Account at your death, your spouse must consent to your beneficiary designation by completing Section VIII B. of the Form. Otherwise, your beneficiary designation will not be effective, and your spouse will be the sole primary beneficiary.

Although your spouse's consent is voluntary, once given, it is irrevocable. Your spouse's consent applies only to your beneficiary designation in Section V of the Form. Thus, your spouse's consent will be required (if still married) for any later change you may make to that beneficiary designation, unless the change is to designate your spouse as the sole primary beneficiary (see "Subsequent Changes" below).

Note that if you are divorced, your former spouse will be treated as your spouse and you will be considered married for this purpose to the extent required by a qualified domestic relations order.

Additional Tax for Distribution to Participants Under Age 59½

If you are under age 59½ when you receive a distribution from your Account, you will be responsible for the payment of an additional 10% income tax penalty on the distribution unless you terminated employment under the Annuity Fund during or after the calendar year in which you attain age 55, you are totally and permanently disabled (within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code), the distribution is made by the purchase of a life annuity or joint or survivor annuity or in substantially equal periodic payments over your life expectancy (or over the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary), or certain other limited exceptions apply. The additional 10% income tax penalty does not apply to any portion of the distribution rolled over to an IRA or an eligible plan of another employer that accepts rollovers. Additional information on the 10% tax can be found in the Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments and in IRS Form 5329.

Required Beginning Date/Right to Defer Distribution

If you are a Participant, distribution of your Account to you must be made or begin by the April 1 following the later of the calendar year in which you attain age 72 (70½ if you were born before July 1, 1949) or the calendar year in which you retire (unless you are a 5% owner) regardless of whether you have applied for the distribution. This date is referred to as your Required Beginning Date in these instructions.

If you are an alternate payee, your Required Beginning Date is the April 1 following the later of the calendar year in which the Participant attains age 72 (70 ½ if he or she was born before July 1, 1949) or the calendar year in which he or she retires (unless he or she is a 5% owner).

You have the right to defer the distribution of your Account until the required date of distribution. This is done by not filing the Application Form.

Subsequent Changes

You may change your elections by filing another Application for Distribution Form with the Fund Office before the date distribution of your Account is made or begins. No change can be made after that date to your election of a form of distribution. If you elect a Partial Lump Sum Payment, you may elect another form of distribution for the remaining balance of your Account.

If you elect Installment Payments or an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments for the distribution of your Account, you may change the frequency or amount of the installment payments, your beneficiary designation, and as applicable, your direct rollover/payment election or federal income tax withholding election, at any time after payment begins by filing the appropriate form with the Fund Office. If you are a married Participant when payment of the installment payments begins, a change in the frequency or amount of the installment payments or to your beneficiary designation for the installment payments will require (if still married) your spouse's consent (unless the change is to designate your spouse as the sole primary beneficiary).

Section I: Your Information

Name: _____ Soc. Sec. No: _____
Address: _____ Birth Date: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone: _____
Home Local Location: _____ Home Local No: _____

Section II: Martial Status/Spouse and QDRO Information

I am the Participant and I am not married.
I am the Participant and I am married.
Spouse's Name: _____ Birth Date: _____ Soc. Sec. No: _____
I am an Alternate Payee and am entitled to benefits under a Qualified Domestic Relations Order as the spouse or former spouse of the following Participant:
Participant's Name: _____ Birth Date: _____ Soc. Sec. No: _____

Section III: Application for Distribution

I hereby apply for distribution of my Account under the Annuity Fund on account of:
Retirement (Age 55 or Older at Termination and Permanent Withdrawal from Industry) Last Day Worked: _____
Disability (Attach Evidence of Total Disability) Date Disabled: _____
Termination (No Contributions for 6 Months) Last Day Worked: _____
Lump Sum Withdrawal of my Rollover Contribution Account in the amount or percentage of _____ (Minimum is \$1,000 or balance of Rollover Contribution Account if less.)
In-Service Age 55 Lump Sum Withdrawal (Please check one of the boxes below. Minimum is \$1,000 or balance of Account if less.)
From my Pre-1/1/2004 Employer Contribution Account in the amount or percentage of _____
From my Post-1/1/2004 Employer Contribution Account in the amount or percentage of _____
Distribution pursuant to a QDRO (Alternate Payees only - please attach a copy of the QDRO)

Section IV: Election of Form of Distribution

I hereby elect that my Account be distributed by: (Elect only one) (Do not complete if balance of Account is \$5,000 or less, or if you are electing a Lump sum Withdrawal of your Rollover Contribution Account, or an In-Service Age 55 Lump Sum Withdrawal.)

- Total Lump Sum Payment
- Partial Lump Sum Payment of \$_____ (Minimum \$1,000 and only for Calendar Years before Required Beginning Date – see instructions.)
- Installment Payments payable in - (Elect Frequency of Payments and Specify Amount of Each Payment)
 - Monthly Payments of \$_____ Quarterly Payments of \$_____
 - Semi-Annual Payments of \$_____ Annual Payments of \$_____
- Initial Lump Sum Payment of \$_____ (minimum \$1,000) Plus Installment Payments payable in - (Elect Frequency of Payments and Specify Amount of Each Payment)
 - Monthly Payments of \$_____ Quarterly Payments of \$_____
 - Semi-Annual Payments of \$_____ Annual Payments of \$_____
- Purchase of Immediate Single Life Annuity from an insurance company (Single Participants and Alternate Payees Only)
- Purchase of Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity from an insurance company (Married Participants Only)
- Purchase of Immediate 50% Joint and Survivor Annuity from an insurance company (Married Participants Only)

Section V: Beneficiary Designation for Installment Payments

(Complete only if you elect Installment Payments or an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments for the distribution of your Account)

A. Primary Beneficiary

I hereby designate the following as my primary beneficiary(ies) to receive (if surviving) any remaining balance of my Account upon my death:

Name: _____	Soc. Sec. No: _____
Address: _____	Relationship: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____	Date of Birth: _____
	Percent Designated: _____
Name: _____	Soc. Sec. No: _____
Address: _____	Relationship: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____	Date of Birth: _____
	Percent Designated: _____

B. Contingent Beneficiary

I hereby designate the following as my contingent beneficiary(ies) to receive (if surviving) any remaining balance of my Account upon my death in the event my primary beneficiary(ies) predeceases me.

Name: _____

Soc. Sec. No: _____

Address: _____

Relationship: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Percent Designated: _____

Name: _____

Soc. Sec. No: _____

Address: _____

Relationship: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Percent Designated: _____

Section VI: Direct Rollover/Payment Election and Acknowledgements for Eligible Payments

(Complete if you elect to have your Account distributed in (1) a Total Lump Sum Payment, (2) a Partial Lump Sum Payment, (3) Installment Payments expected to be paid for less than 10 years, or (4) an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments.

If you elect Installment Payments, contact the Fund Office for a determination of whether the Installment Payments are expected to be paid for less than 10 years. If the Installment Payments are expected to be paid for less than 10 years, your election applies to each Installment Payment until you elect to change the election.

If you elect an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments and the Installment Payments are expected to be paid for 10 or more years, your election applies only to the Initial Lump Sum Payment. If you elect an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments and the Installment Payments are expected to be paid for less than 10 years, your election applies to the Initial Lump Sum Payment and to each Installment Payment until you change the election. In that case, if you want to make separate elections for the Initial Lump Sum Payment and the Installment Payments, please contact the Fund Office.

This election applies differently beginning with the calendar year you reach your Required Beginning Date. See the Instructions for an explanation.

A. I hereby elect that each eligible payment be distributed by: (Elect only one)

- direct payment to me; or
- direct rollover to the IRA or Eligible Employer Plan designated in C. below; or
- direct rollover to the IRA or Eligible Employer Plan designated in C. below in the amount of \$ _____ (\$500 minimum) with the remaining balance of the payment distributed by direct payment to me.

B. I hereby elect for a direct payment elected in A. above:

- withholding of only the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding; or
- withholding of the mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding plus an additional _____%.

C. The direct rollover, if any, I elected in A. above is to be made to: (only one IRA or Eligible Employer Plan may be designated)

Name of IRA or Eligible Employer Plan: _____

Name of IRA or Plan Trustee/Custodian: _____

Address of IRA or Plan Trustee/Custodian: _____

Account Number (if applicable): _____

D. I certify that the IRA or Eligible Employer Plan I designated in C. above is an eligible retirement plan to which a direct rollover can be made, and I acknowledge that any portion of my Account eligible for the direct rollover/payment election that is distributed to me by direct payment is subject to mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding.

Section VII: Your Signature and Certification

I hereby certify that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and I hereby authorize all action necessary to implement the elections made above. I understand that all payments are governed by the document for the Annuity Fund, and I agree to reimburse the Annuity Fund for any payments not provided for by the document.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Section VIII: Spouse's Consent

(Do not complete if balance of Account is \$5,000 or less or you are an Alternate Payee taking a distribution.)

A. Spousal Consent for Form of Distribution
(If you are a married Participant, your spouse must consent to your election in Section IV above to have your Account distributed to you in a form other than by the purchase of an Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity.)

I certify that I am the lawful spouse of the above-named Participant, and I hereby consent to the form of distribution elected by my spouse in Section IV above for the distribution of his or her Account under the Annuity Fund. I hereby acknowledge that:

1. Without my consent, my spouse's Account would be distributed by the purchase of an Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity under which I could receive lifetime survivor benefits if my spouse died before me, and the effect of my consent is that this Annuity will not be purchased for the distribution of my spouse's Account.
2. My consent is voluntary, but once given, it is irrevocable. If my spouse has elected to have his or her Account distributed in a Partial Lump Sum Payment, my consent applies only to this election of the Partial Lump Sum Payment, and I will have the right (if still married) to consent to his or her later election of a form of distribution other than the Immediate 100% Joint and Survivor Annuity for the remaining balance of his or her Account. Also, if my spouse has elected to have his or her Account distributed in Installment Payments, I will have the right (if still married) to consent to any later election by my spouse to change the payment of future Installment Payments.

Spouse's Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Sign in Presence of Notary Public)

State of: _____. County of: _____. On _____, 20____, the above named spouse appeared before me and acknowledged that he or she signed this Spouse's Consent for the reasons set forth herein.

[SEAL] Notary Public: _____

Commission Expires: _____

B. Spousal Consent for Beneficiary Designation
(If you elect to have distribution of your Account made in Installment Payments or an Initial Lump Sum Payment Plus Installment Payments, your spouse must consent to your beneficiary designation in Section V above, unless you designate your spouse as the sole primary beneficiary.)

I certify that I am the lawful spouse of the above-named Participant, and I hereby consent to my spouse's designation in Section V above of a beneficiary or beneficiaries other than or in addition to me to receive any remaining balance of my spouse's Account under the Annuity Fund upon his or her death. I hereby acknowledge that:

1. Without this consent, I would be the only beneficiary for the distribution of any remaining balance of my spouse's Account upon his or her death, and the effect of my consent is that any such balance will be paid to the other beneficiary rather than to me, or paid to the other beneficiary in addition to me.
2. My consent is voluntary, but once given, it is irrevocable. My consent applies only to this beneficiary designation, and I will have the right (if still married) to consent to any later change by my spouse to this beneficiary designation.

Spouse's Signature: _____ Date: _____
(Sign in Presence of Notary Public)

State of: _____. County of: _____. On _____, 20____, the above named spouse appeared before me and acknowledged that he or she signed this Spouse's Consent for the reasons set forth herein.

[SEAL] Notary Public: _____
Commission Expires: _____

Section IX: Administrative Use Only

Application for Distribution and Instructions sent on _____. Application for Distribution received on _____.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the I.U.P.A.T. of Western Pennsylvania Annuity Fund (the "Plan") is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the "General Information About Rollovers" section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the "Special Rules and Options" section.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59 ½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are the age of 59 ½ (or if an exception to the 10% additional income tax applies).

Where types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. Generally, you will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to amount of cash and property received). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59 ½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for a rollover. Any payment from the plan is eligible for rollover, except:

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary).
- Required minimum distributions after age 70 ½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949), after age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949), or after death.
- Hardship distributions.
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations.
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends). However, a loan offset amount is eligible for rollover, as discussed below under “Special Rules and Options.”

The plan administrator can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

If you are under age 59 ½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax applies to the part of the distribution that you must include in income and is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

The 10% additional income tax does not apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service (i.e., when you no longer work in Covered Employment) if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation.
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary).
- Payments made due to disability.
- Payments after your death.
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations.
- Payments made under qualified domestic relations order (QDRO).
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy.
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year).
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days.
- Payments excepted from the additional income tax by federal legislation relating to certain emergencies and disasters.

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59 ½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions on the part of the distribution that you must include in income, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- The exception for payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of separation does not apply.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.

Additional exceptions apply for payments from an IRA, including:

- Payments for qualified higher education expenses;
- Payments up to \$10,000 used in qualified first-time home purchase, and
- Payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not address any State or Local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. Under certain circumstances, you may claim eligibility for a waiver of the 60-day rollover deadline by making a written self-certification. Otherwise, to apply for a waiver from the IRS, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your plan benefit may be offset by the amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset. Generally, you may roll over all or any portion of the offset amount. Any offset amount that is not rolled over will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax

on early distributions, unless an exception applies). You may roll over offset amounts to an IRA or an employer plan (if the terms of the employer plan permit the plan to receive plan loan offset rollovers.)

How long you have to complete the rollover depends on what kind of plan loan offset you have. If you have a qualified plan loan offset, you will have until your tax return due date (including extensions) for the tax year during which the offset occurs to complete your rollover. A qualified plan loan offset occurs when a plan loan in good standing is offset because your employer plan terminates, or because you sever from employment. If your plan loan offset occurs for any other reason (such as a failure to make level loan repayments that results in a deemed distribution), then you have 60 days from the date the offset occurs to complete your rollover.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. In general, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply. However, if you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within the 5-year period that begins on January 1 of the year of the rollover, the 10% additional income tax will apply (unless an exception applies).

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59 ½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution of up to \$10,000) and after you have had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to a Roth IRA. Payments from the Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)* and IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the deceased participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

- **If you are a surviving spouse.** If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant

would have had, as described elsewhere in the notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59 ½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70 ½ (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949).

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70 ½ (if the participant was born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if the participant was born after June 30, 1949).

- **If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse.** If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options and the same tax treatment that the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). However, payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, *U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens*, and IRS Publication 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

Other Special Rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

Unless you elected otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than \$1,000 will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 and without consent, where the participant's benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the Plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the Plan).

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publications 3, *Armed Forces' Tax Guide*. You may also have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster (or similar event), or if you received a distribution on account of a disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or a professional tax advisor before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, *Pension and Annuity Income*; IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; IRS Publication 590-B, *Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*; and IRA Publication 571, *Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans)*. These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.