

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL CONCRETE, LLC 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN
SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

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SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL CONCRETE, LLC 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

What kind of Plan is this?

Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan ("Plan") has been adopted to provide you with the opportunity to save for retirement on a tax-advantaged basis. This Plan is a type of qualified retirement plan commonly referred to as a 401(k) Plan.

What information does this Summary provide?

This Summary Plan Description ("SPD") contains information regarding when you may become eligible to participate in the Plan, your Plan benefits, your distribution options, and many other features of the Plan. You should take the time to read this SPD to get a better understanding of your rights and obligations under the Plan.

In this Summary, your Employer has addressed the most common questions you may have regarding the Plan. If this SPD does not answer all of your questions, please contact the Administrator or other Plan representative. The Administrator is responsible for responding to questions and making determinations related to the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan. The name and address of the Administrator can be found at the end of this SPD in the Article entitled "General Information About the Plan."

This SPD describes the Plan's benefits and obligations as contained in the legal Plan document, which governs the operation of the Plan. The Plan document is written in much more technical and precise language and is designed to comply with applicable legal requirements. If the non-technical language in this SPD and the technical, legal language of the Plan document conflict, the Plan document always governs. If you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Administrator.

The Plan and your rights under the Plan are subject to federal laws, such as the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code, as well as some state laws. The provisions of the Plan are subject to revision due to a change in laws or due to pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or Department of Labor (DOL). Your Employer may also amend or terminate this Plan. Your Employer will notify you if the provisions of the Plan that are described in this SPD change.

Types of contributions. The following types of contributions may be made under this Plan:

- Employee salary deferrals including Roth 401(k) deferrals
- Employer safe harbor contributions
- Employer matching contributions
- Employee "rollover" contributions

ARTICLE I PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN

How do I participate in the Plan?

Provided you are not an Excluded Employee, you may become a "Participant" in the Plan once you have satisfied the eligibility requirements and reached your "Entry Date." The following describes the eligibility requirements and Entry Dates that apply. You should contact the Administrator if you have questions about the timing of your Plan participation.

All Contributions

Excluded Employees. If you are a member of a class of employees identified below, you are an Excluded Employee and you are not entitled to participate in the Plan. The Excluded Employees are:

- union employees whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining agreement under which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining, unless the collective bargaining agreement requires the employee to be included within the Plan
- certain nonresident aliens who have no earned income from sources within the United States

Eligibility conditions. You will be eligible to participate in the Plan when you have satisfied the following eligibility condition(s). However, you will actually become a Participant in the Plan once you reach the Entry Date as described below.

- completion of 1,000 Hours of Service.

Entry Date. Your Entry Date will be the first day of the month coinciding with or next following the date you satisfy the eligibility requirements.

Safe Harbor Contributions

Participants who are eligible to make salary deferrals to the Plan are eligible for the safe harbor contribution described in the Article entitled "Employer Contributions" in this SPD.

Long-Term Part-Time Employees

You will be considered to be a Long-Term Part-Time (LTPT) Employee if you are a part-time employee who has not entered the Plan as a regular participant, but who is credited with at least three consecutive years beginning after December 31, 2020, with at least 500 Hours of Service in each year, and you have attained age 21. If you enter the Plan as an LTPT Participant and you later satisfy the normal eligibility requirements, you will participate thereafter as a regular participant. As an LTPT Participant, you will be credited with a Year of Service for each year in which you are credited with more than 500 Hours of Service.

LTPT Participants are eligible for the following contribution types:

- Pre-tax deferrals
- Roth 401(k) deferrals

Your Entry Date as an LTPT Participant for all Plan purposes will be the first day of the first month or the first day of the seventh month of the Plan Year coincident with or next following the date you meet the requirements to be an LTPT Employee.

The following Employees will not be considered LTPT Participants:

- union employees whose employment is governed by a collective bargaining agreement under which retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining, unless the collective bargaining agreement requires the employee to be included within the Plan
- certain nonresident aliens who have no earned income from sources within the United States

What service is counted for purposes of Plan eligibility?

Service with the Employer. In determining whether you satisfy the minimum service requirements to participate under the Plan, all service you perform for the Employer will generally be counted. However, there are some exceptions to this general rule.

Military service. If you are a veteran and are reemployed under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, your qualified military service may be considered service with the Employer. If you may be affected by this law, ask the Administrator for further details.

What happens if I'm a Participant, terminate employment and then I'm rehired?

If you are no longer a Participant because you terminated employment, and you are rehired, then you will be able to participate in the Plan on your date of rehire provided you are otherwise eligible to participate in the Plan.

ARTICLE II EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

What are salary deferrals and how do I contribute them to the Plan?

Salary deferrals. As a Participant under the Plan, you may elect to reduce your compensation by a specific percentage or dollar amount and have that amount contributed to the Plan as a salary deferral. There are two types of salary deferrals: Pre-Tax 401(k) deferrals and Roth 401(k) deferrals. For purposes of this SPD, "salary deferrals" generally means both Pre-Tax 401(k) deferrals and Roth 401(k) deferrals. Regardless of the type of deferral you make, the amount you defer is counted as compensation for purposes of Social Security taxes.

Pre-Tax 401(k) deferrals. If you elect to make Pre-Tax 401(k) deferrals, then your taxable income is reduced by the deferral contributions so you pay less in federal income taxes. Later, when the Plan distributes the deferrals and earnings, you will pay the taxes on those deferrals and the earnings. Therefore, with a Pre-Tax 401(k) deferral, federal income taxes on the deferral contributions and on the earnings are only postponed. Eventually, you will have to pay taxes on these amounts.

Roth 401(k) deferrals. If you elect to make Roth 401(k) deferrals, the deferrals are subject to federal income taxes in the year of deferral. However, the deferrals and, in most cases, the earnings on the deferrals are not subject to federal income taxes when distributed to you. In order for the earnings to be tax free, you must meet certain conditions. See "What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?" below.

Deferral procedure. The amount you elect to defer will be deducted from your pay in accordance with a procedure established by the Administrator. The procedure will require that you enter into a salary deferral agreement after you satisfy the Plan's eligibility requirements. You may elect to defer a portion of your salary as of your Entry Date. Such election will become effective as soon as administratively feasible after it is received by the Administrator. Your election will generally remain in effect until you modify or terminate it.

Deferral modifications. You are permitted to revoke your salary deferral election at any time during the Plan Year. You may make any other modification as of each payroll period or in accordance with any other procedure that your Employer provides. Any modification will become effective as soon as administratively feasible after it is received by the Administrator.

Deferral Limit. As a Participant, you may elect to defer an amount from your compensation each year instead of receiving that amount in cash. You may defer up to 100% of your compensation. Such election will also apply to irregular pay (e.g., bonuses) unless the Plan has a policy to exclude these amounts or allows for a different deferral election for these amounts.

Your total deferrals in any taxable year may not exceed a dollar limit which is set by law. The limit for 2025 is \$23,500. After 2025, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments. See the paragraph below on Annual dollar limit.

Catch-up contributions. If you are at least age 50 or will attain age 50 before the end of a calendar year, then you may elect to defer additional amounts (called "catch-up contributions") to the Plan as of the January 1st of that year. The additional amounts may be deferred regardless of any other limitations on the amount that you may defer to the Plan. The maximum "catch-up contribution" that you can make in 2025 is \$7,500. After 2025, the maximum may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

Annual dollar limit. You should also be aware that each separately stated annual dollar limit on the amount you may defer (the annual deferral limit and the "catch-up contribution" limit) is a separate aggregate limit that applies to all such similar salary deferral amounts and "catch-up contributions" you may make under this Plan and any other cash or deferred arrangements (including tax-sheltered 403(b) annuity contracts, simplified employee pensions or other 401(k) plans) in which you may be participating. Generally, if an annual dollar limit is exceeded, then the excess must be returned to you in order to avoid adverse tax consequences. For this reason, it is desirable to request in writing that any such excess salary deferral amounts and "catch-up contributions" be returned to you.

If you are in more than one plan, you must decide which plan or arrangement you would like to return the excess. If you decide that the excess should be distributed from this Plan, you must communicate this in writing to the Administrator not later than the March 1st following the close of the calendar year in which such excess deferrals were made. However, if the entire dollar limit is exceeded in this Plan or any other plan your Employer maintains, then you will be deemed to have notified the Administrator of the excess. The Administrator will then return the excess deferrals and any earnings to you by April 15th.

Allocation of deferrals. The Administrator will allocate the amount you elect to defer to an account maintained on your behalf. You will always be 100% vested in this account (see the Article in this SPD entitled "Vesting"). This means that you will always be entitled to all amounts that you defer. This money will, however, be affected by any investment gains or losses. If there is an investment gain, then the balance in your account will increase. If there is an investment loss, then the balance in your account will decrease.

Distribution of deferrals. The rules regarding distributions of amounts attributable to your salary deferrals are explained later in this SPD.

What are "rollover" contributions?

Rollover contributions. At the discretion of the Administrator, if you are a Participant who is currently employed or an Eligible Employee, you may be permitted to deposit into the Plan distributions you have received from other retirement plans and certain IRAs. Such a deposit is called a "rollover" contribution and may result in tax savings to you. You may ask the Administrator or Trustee of the other plan or IRA to directly transfer (a "direct rollover") to this Plan all or a portion of any amount that you are entitled to receive as a distribution from such plan. Alternatively, you may elect to deposit any amount eligible to be rolled over within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. You should consult qualified counsel to determine if a rollover is in your best interest.

Rollover account. Your "rollover" contribution will be accounted for in a "rollover account." You will always be 100% vested in your "rollover account" (see the Article in this SPD entitled "Vesting"). This means that you will always be entitled to all amounts in your "rollover account." Rollover contributions will be affected by any investment gains or losses.

Withdrawal of "rollover" contributions. You may withdraw the amounts in your "rollover account" at any time.

ARTICLE III EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

In addition to any deferrals you elect to make, your Employer will make additional contributions to the Plan. This Article describes Employer contributions that will be made to the Plan and how your share of the contribution is determined.

What is the safe harbor contribution?

Safe harbor 401(k) plan. This Plan is referred to as a safe harbor 401(k) plan. If your Employer elects to satisfy the "safe harbor" rules, then before the beginning of each Plan Year, you will be provided with a comprehensive notice of your rights and obligations under the Plan. However, if you become eligible to participate in the Plan after the beginning of the Plan Year, then the notice will be provided to you on or before the date you are eligible. A safe harbor 401(k) plan is a plan design where your Employer commits to making certain contributions described below. This commitment to make contributions enables your Employer to simplify the administration of the Plan by ensuring that nondiscrimination regulations are met, which is why it is called a "safe harbor" plan.

Safe harbor matching contribution. In order to maintain "safe harbor" status, your Employer will make a safe harbor matching contribution equal to 100% of your salary deferrals that do not exceed 6% of your compensation. This safe harbor matching contribution is 100% vested (see the Article in this SPD entitled "Vesting").

For purposes of calculating the safe harbor matching contribution, your compensation and deferrals will be determined on an annual basis. For example, if you defer 6% of compensation for six months and then change your deferral to 0% for the remaining six months of the year, then you will have deferred 3% for the purposes of determining your matching contribution.

What is the Employer matching contribution and how is it allocated?

Fixed Matching contribution. Your Employer will make a matching contribution equal to 87.75% of your salary deferrals plus your Employer may make an additional matching contribution equal to a discretionary percentage of the amount of your salary deferrals not to exceed 6%. Each year, your Employer will determine the amount of the discretionary percentage.

Matching contribution. See Appendix.

Allocation conditions. You will always share in the matching contribution regardless of the amount of service you complete during the Plan Year.

What is the additional Employer matching contribution and how is it allocated?

Your Employer may make an additional matching contribution. The additional matching contribution described in this Section applies to all participants.

Additional discretionary matching contribution. Your Employer may make a discretionary matching contribution equal to a percentage of your salary deferrals. Your Employer will select the allocation method for this Contribution in the Adoption Agreement. A Discretionary Match is not subject to a separate notice requirement.

Limit on additional matching contribution. In applying this additional matching contribution, salary deferrals for each year that exceed 6% of your compensation for such period will not be considered (i.e., will not be matched). For example, if you defer 6% of compensation for six months and then change your deferral to 0% for the remaining six months of the year, then you will have deferred 3% of compensation for the purposes of determining your matching contribution.

Limit on additional matching contribution. Regardless of the preceding, the discretionary additional matching contribution in any Plan Year will not exceed 4% of your compensation.

Allocation conditions. You will always share in the additional matching contribution regardless of the amount of service you complete during the Plan Year.

What are forfeitures and how are they allocated?

Definition of forfeitures. In order to reward employees who remain employed with the Employer for a long period of time, the law permits a "vesting schedule" to be applied to certain contributions that your Employer makes to the Plan. This means that you will not be "vested" in (entitled to) all of the contributions until you have been employed with the Employer for a specified period of time (see the Article entitled "Vesting"). If a Participant terminates employment before being fully vested, then the non-vested portion of the Terminated Participant's account balance remains in the Plan and is called a forfeiture.

Allocation of forfeitures. The Employer may use forfeitures to pay Plan expenses.

ARTICLE IV COMPENSATION AND ACCOUNT BALANCE

What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits?

Definition of compensation. For the purposes of the Plan, compensation has a special meaning. Compensation is generally defined as your total compensation that is subject to income tax and paid to you by your Employer during the Plan Year. In addition, salary reductions to this Plan and to any other plan or arrangement (such as a cafeteria plan) will be included in Compensation. If you are a self-employed individual, your compensation will be equal to your earned income. The following describes the adjustments to compensation that may apply under the Plan.

All Contributions

Adjustments to compensation. The following adjustments to compensation will be made:

- reimbursements or other expense allowances, fringe benefits, moving expenses, deferred compensation, and welfare benefits will be excluded.
- compensation paid after you terminate employment is generally excluded for Plan purposes. However, the following amounts will be included in compensation even though they are paid after you terminate employment, provided these amounts would otherwise have been considered compensation as described above and provided they are paid within 2 1/2 months after you terminate employment, or if later, the last day of the Plan Year in which you terminate employment:
 - compensation for services performed during your regular working hours, or for services outside your regular working hours (such as overtime or shift differential) or other similar payments that would have been made to you had you continued employment
 - compensation paid for unused accrued bona fide sick, vacation or other leave, if such amounts would have been included in compensation if paid prior to your termination of employment and you would have been able to use the leave if employment had continued
 - nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation if the payment is includible in gross income and would have been paid to you had you continued employment

Is there a limit on the amount of compensation which can be considered?

The Plan, by law, cannot recognize annual compensation in excess of a certain dollar limit. The limit for the Plan Year beginning in 2025 is \$350,000. After 2025, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

Is there a limit on how much can be contributed to my account each year?

Generally, the law imposes a maximum limit on the amount of contributions (excluding "catch-up contributions") that may be made to your account and any other amounts allocated to any of your accounts during the Plan Year, excluding earnings. Beginning in 2025, this total cannot exceed the lesser of \$70,000 or 100% of your annual compensation. After 2025, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

How is the money in the Plan invested?

The Trustee of the Plan has been designated to hold the assets of the Plan for the benefit of Plan Participants and their beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of this Plan. The Trust Fund established by the Plan's Trustee will be the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which Plan benefits will be distributed.

Participant directed investments. You will be able to direct the investment of your entire interest in the Plan. The Administrator will provide you with information on the investment choices available to you, the procedures for making investment elections, the frequency with which you can change your investment choices and other important information. You need to follow the procedures for making investment elections and you should carefully review the information provided to you before you give investment directions. If you do not direct the investment of your applicable Plan accounts, then your accounts will be invested in accordance with the default investment alternatives established under the Plan. These default investments will be made in accordance with specific rules under which the fiduciaries of the Plan, including the Employer, the Trustee and the Administrator, will be relieved of any legal liability for any losses resulting from the default investments. The Administrator has or will provide you with a separate notice which details these default investments and your right to switch out of the default investment if you so desire.

The Plan is intended to comply with Section 404(c) of ERISA (the Employee Retirement Income Security Act). If the Plan complies with Section 404(c), then the fiduciaries of the Plan, including your Employer, the Trustee(s) and the Administrator, will be relieved of any legal liability for any losses which are the direct and necessary result of the investment directions that you give.

Earnings or losses. When you direct investments, your accounts are segregated for purposes of determining the earnings or losses on these investments. Your account does not share in the investment performance of other Participants who have directed their own investments. You

should remember that the amount of your benefits under the Plan will depend in part upon your choice of investments. Gains as well as losses can occur and your Employer, the Administrator, and the Trustee will not provide investment advice or guarantee the performance of any investment you choose.

Periodically, you will receive a benefit statement that provides information on your account balance and your investment returns. It is your responsibility to notify the Administrator of any errors you see on any statements within 30 days after the statement is provided or made available to you.

Will Plan expenses be deducted from my account balance?

Expenses allocated to all accounts. The Plan permits the payment of Plan expenses to be made from the Plan's assets. If expenses are paid using the Plan's assets, then the expenses will generally be allocated among the accounts of all Participants in the Plan. These expenses will be allocated either proportionately based on the value of the account balances or as an equal dollar amount based on the number of Participants in the Plan. The method of allocating the expenses depends on the nature of the expense itself. For example, certain administrative (or recordkeeping) expenses would typically be allocated proportionately to each Participant. If the Plan pays \$1,000 in expenses and there are 100 Participants, your account balance would be charged \$10 (\$1,000/100) of the expense.

Terminated employee. After you terminate employment, your Employer reserves the right to charge your account for your pro rata share of the Plan's administration expenses, regardless of whether your Employer pays some of these expenses on behalf of current employees.

Expenses allocated to individual accounts. There are certain other expenses that may be paid just from your account. These are expenses that are specifically incurred by, or attributable to, you. For example, if you are married and get divorced, the Plan may incur additional expenses if a court mandates that a portion of your account be paid to your ex-spouse. These additional expenses may be paid directly from your account (and not the accounts of other Participants) because they are directly attributable to you under the Plan. The Administrator will inform you when there will be a charge (or charges) directly to your account.

Your Employer may, from time to time, change the manner in which expenses are allocated.

**ARTICLE V
VESTING**

What is my vested interest in my account?

In order to reward employees who remain employed with the Employer for a long period of time, the law permits a "vesting schedule" to be applied to certain contributions that your Employer makes to the Plan. This means that you will not be entitled ("vested") in all of the contributions until you have been employed with the Employer for a specified period of time.

100% vested contributions. You are always 100% vested (which means that you are entitled to all of the amounts) in your accounts attributable to the following contributions:

- salary deferrals including Roth 401(k) deferrals and "catch-up contributions"
- safe harbor contributions
- "rollover" contributions

Vesting schedules. Your "vested percentage" for certain Employer contributions is based on vesting Years of Service. This means at the time you stop working, your account balance attributable to contributions subject to a vesting schedule is multiplied by your vested percentage. The result, when added to the amounts that are always 100% vested as shown above, is your vested interest in the Plan, which is what you will actually receive from the Plan.

Employer Matching Contributions

Your "vested percentage" in your account attributable to matching contributions is determined under the following schedule. You will always, however, be 100% vested in your matching contributions if you are employed on or after your Normal Retirement Age or if you die or become disabled.

Vesting Schedule Matching Contributions	
Years of Service	Percentage
Less than 2	0%
2	20%
3	40%
4	60%
5	80%
6	100%

How is my service determined for vesting purposes?

Year of Service. To earn a Year of Service, you must be credited with at least 1,000 Hours of Service during a Plan Year. The Plan contains specific rules for crediting Hours of Service for vesting purposes. The Administrator will track your service and will credit you with a Year of Service for each Plan Year in which you are credited with the required Hours of Service, in accordance with the terms of the Plan. If you have any questions regarding your vesting service, you should contact the Administrator.

Hour of Service-employees for whom hourly records are kept. You will be credited with your actual Hours of Service for:

- (a) each hour for which you are directly or indirectly compensated by the Employer for the performance of duties during the Plan Year;
- (b) each hour for which you are directly or indirectly compensated by the Employer for reasons other than the performance of duties (such as vacation, holidays, sickness, disability, lay-off, military duty, jury duty or leave of absence during the Plan Year); and
- (c) each hour for back pay awarded or agreed to by the Employer.

You will not be credited for the same Hours of Service both under (a) or (b), as the case may be, and under (c).

Hour of Service-employees for whom hourly records are not kept. The Plan does not credit you with your actual Hours of Service. Instead the Plan uses an "equivalency" method. Under this method you will be credited with 10 Hours of Service for each day during the year in which you would otherwise be credited with at least one Hour of Service.

What service is counted for vesting purposes?

Service with the Employer. In calculating your vested percentage, all service you perform for the Employer will generally be counted. However, there are some exceptions to this general rule.

Excluded vesting service - prior to the initial Effective Date. For purposes of matching contributions, Years of Service prior to January 1, 2007, which is the initial Effective Date of the Plan, will not be counted for vesting purposes.

Break in Service rules. If you terminate employment and are rehired, you may lose credit for prior service under the Plan's Break in Service rules.

For vesting purposes, you will have a 1-Year Break in Service if you complete less than 501 Hours of Service during the computation period used to determine whether you have a Year of Service. However, if you are absent from work for certain leaves of absence such as a maternity or paternity leave, you may be credited with enough Hours of Service to prevent a Break in Service.

Five-year Break in Service rule. The five-year Break in Service rule applies only to employees who had no vested interest in the Plan when employment had terminated. If you were not vested in any amounts when you terminated employment and you have five 1-Year Breaks in Service (as defined above), all the service you earned before the 5-year period no longer counts for vesting purposes. Thus, if you return to employment after incurring five 1-Year Breaks in Service, you will be treated as a new employee (with no service) for purposes of determining your vested percentage under the Plan.

Military service. If you are a veteran and are reemployed under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, your qualified military service may be considered service with the Employer. If you may be affected by this law, ask the Administrator for further details.

What happens to my non-vested account balance if I'm rehired?

If you have no vested interest in the Plan when you leave, your account balance will be forfeited. However, if you are rehired before incurring five 1-Year Breaks in Service, your account balance as of your termination date will be restored, unadjusted for any gains or losses.

If you are partially vested in your account balance when you leave, the non-vested portion of your account balance will be forfeited on the earlier of the date:

- (a) of the distribution of your vested account balance, or
- (b) when you incur five consecutive 1-Year Breaks in Service.

If you received a distribution of your vested account balance and are rehired, you may have the right to repay this distribution. If you repay the entire amount of the distribution, your Employer will restore your account balance with your forfeited amount. You must repay this distribution within five years from your date of reemployment, or, if earlier, before you incur five 1-Year Breaks in Service. If you were 100% vested when you left, you do not have the opportunity to repay your distribution.

What happens if the Plan becomes a "top-heavy plan"?

Top-heavy plan. A retirement plan that primarily benefits "key employees" is called a "top-heavy plan." "Key employees" are certain owners or officers of your Employer. A plan is generally a "top-heavy plan" when more than 60% of the plan assets are attributable to "key employees." Each year, the Administrator is responsible for determining whether the Plan is a "top-heavy plan."

Top-heavy rules. If the Plan becomes top-heavy in any Plan Year, then non-key employees may be entitled to certain "top-heavy minimum benefits," and other special rules will apply. These top-heavy rules include the following:

- Your Employer may be required to make a contribution on your behalf in order to provide you with at least "top-heavy minimum benefits."
- If you are a Participant in more than one Plan, you may not be entitled to "top-heavy minimum benefits" under both Plans.

ARTICLE VI DISTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO TERMINATION AND HARDSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS

Can I withdraw money from my account while working?

In-service distributions. You may be entitled to receive an in-service distribution. However, this distribution is not in addition to your other benefits and will therefore reduce the value of the benefits you will receive at retirement. This distribution is made at your election and will be made in accordance with the forms of distributions available under the Plan.

Conditions and limitations. Generally, you may receive a distribution from the Plan from certain accounts prior to your termination of employment provided you satisfy the condition described below:

- you have attained age 59 1/2

The following limitations apply to in-service distributions from certain accounts:

- In-service distributions can only be made from accounts which are 100% vested.
- In-service distributions of your Roth 401(k) deferrals and earnings can only occur after the expiration of a 5-year participation period. The 5-year participation period is the 5-year period beginning on the calendar year in which you first make a Roth 401(k) deferral to our Plan (or to another 401(k) Plan or 403(b) plan if such amount was rolled over into our Plan) and ending on the last day of the calendar year that is 5 years later.

The law restricts any in-service distributions from certain accounts which are maintained for you under the Plan before you reach age 59 1/2. These accounts are the ones set up to receive your salary deferral contributions and other Employer contributions which are used to satisfy special rules for 401(k) plans (such as safe harbor contributions). Ask the Administrator if you need more details.

Qualified birth or adoption distribution. You may request a distribution of up to \$5,000 per child as a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution (QBAD), provided certain conditions are met. A QBAD must be made during the 1-year period beginning on the date your child is born or the date you adopt someone who is not your child or your spouse's child and who is under age 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves. You can later recontribute this distribution to an IRA or, in some situations, to this Plan. A QBAD may be made from the vested portion of all accounts.

Can I withdraw money from my account in the event of financial hardship?

Hardship distributions. You may withdraw money for financial hardship if you satisfy certain conditions. This hardship distribution is not in addition to your other benefits and will therefore reduce the value of the benefits you will receive at retirement.

Qualifying expenses. A hardship distribution may be made to satisfy certain immediate and heavy financial needs that you have. A hardship distribution may only be made for payment of the following:

- expenses for medical care (described in Section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code) previously incurred by you, your spouse or your dependents or necessary for you, your spouse or your dependents to obtain medical care.
- costs directly related to the purchase of your principal residence (excluding mortgage payments).
- tuition, related educational fees, and room and board expenses for the next twelve (12) months of post-secondary education for yourself, your spouse or your dependents.
- amounts necessary to prevent your eviction from your principal residence or foreclosure on the mortgage of your principal residence.
- payments for burial or funeral expenses for your deceased parent, spouse, children or other dependents.
- expenses for the repair of damage to your principal residence that would qualify for the casualty deduction under the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the limit on casualty losses that are deductible for income tax purposes under IRC 165(h).
- expenses for disasters arising from federally declared disasters, such as your expenses and losses (including loss of income) attributable to that disaster, provided your principal residence or place of employment was in an area FEMA designates as qualifying for individual assistance.

Conditions. If you have any of the above expenses, a hardship distribution can only be made if you certify and agree that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The distribution is not in excess of the amount of your immediate and heavy financial need. The amount of your immediate and heavy financial need may include any amounts necessary to pay any federal, state, or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution.
- (b) You have obtained all distributions, other than hardship distributions, currently available under all retirement plans that the Employer maintains.
- (c) You certify (via a form for that purpose) that you have insufficient cash or other liquid assets reasonably available to satisfy the need.

Limitations. The following limitations apply to hardship distributions:

- The minimum amount you can request as a hardship distribution is \$1,000.
- You can receive no more than 1 hardship distribution(s) during a Plan Year.
- Hardship distributions can only be made from accounts which are 100% vested.
- You must be employed with the Employer at the time of the hardship distribution.

Account restrictions. You may request a hardship distribution only from the following accounts provided the account is 100% vested:

- pre-tax deferral accounts plus earnings
- Roth 401(k) deferral accounts plus earnings
- "rollover accounts"

In addition, there are restrictions placed on hardship distributions which are made from certain accounts. The Employer contributions which are used to satisfy special rules that apply to 401(k) plans (such as safe harbor contributions), may not be distributed to you on account of a hardship. Ask the Administrator if you need further details.

ARTICLE VII BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

When can I get money out of the Plan?

You may receive a distribution of the vested portion of some or all of your accounts in the Plan for the following reasons:

- termination of employment for reasons other than death, disability or retirement
- normal retirement
- disability
- death

This Plan is designed to provide you with retirement benefits. However, distributions are permitted if you die or become disabled. In addition, certain payments are permitted when you terminate employment for any other reason. The rules under which you can receive a distribution are described in this Article. The rules regarding the payment of death benefits to your beneficiary are described in "Benefits and Distributions Upon Death."

You may also receive distributions while you are still employed with the Employer. (See the Article entitled "Distributions Prior to Termination and Hardship Distributions" for a further explanation.)

Military service. If you are a veteran and are reemployed under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, your qualified military service may be considered service with the Employer. There may also be benefits for employees who die or become disabled while on active duty. Employees who receive wage continuation payments while in the military may benefit from various changes in the law. If you think you may be affected by these rules, ask the Administrator for further details.

Distributions for deemed severance of employment. If you are on active duty for more than 30 days, then the Plan generally treats you as having severed employment for distribution purposes. This means that you may request a distribution from the Plan. If you request a distribution on account of this deemed severance of employment, then you are not permitted to make any contributions to the Plan for six (6) months after the date of the distribution.

What happens if I terminate employment before death, disability or retirement?

If your employment terminates for reasons other than death, disability or normal retirement, you will be entitled to receive only the "vested percentage" of your account balance.

You may elect to have your vested account balance distributed to you as soon as administratively feasible following your termination of employment. However, if the value of your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then a distribution will be made to you regardless of whether you consent to receive it. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for additional information.)

Treatment of "rollover" contributions for consent to distribution. In determining if the value of your vested account balance exceeds the \$5,000 threshold described above used to determine whether you must consent to a distribution, your "rollover account" will be considered as part of your benefit.

What happens if I terminate employment at Normal Retirement Date?

Normal Retirement Date. You will attain your Normal Retirement Age when you reach age 65. Your Normal Retirement Date is the Anniversary Date coinciding with or next following your Normal Retirement Age.

Payment of benefits. You will become 100% vested in all of your accounts under the Plan once you attain your Normal Retirement Age. However, the actual payment of benefits generally will not begin until you have terminated employment and reached your Normal Retirement Date. In such event, a distribution will be made, at your election, as soon as administratively feasible. If you remain employed past your Normal Retirement Date, you may generally defer the receipt of benefits until you actually terminate employment. In such event, benefit payments will begin as soon as feasible at your request, but generally not later than age 70 1/2 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949). (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for an explanation of how these benefits will be paid.)

What happens if I terminate employment due to disability?

Definition of disability. Under the Plan, disability is defined as a physical or mental condition resulting from bodily injury, disease, or mental disorder which renders you incapable of continuing any gainful occupation and which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least twelve (12) months. Your disability must be determined by a licensed physician. However, if your condition constitutes total disability under the federal Social Security Act, then the Administrator may deem that you are disabled for purposes of the Plan.

Payment of benefits. If you become disabled while an employee, you will become 100% vested in all of your accounts under the Plan. Payment of your disability benefits will be made to you as if you had retired. However, if the value of your account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then a distribution of your account balance will be made to you, regardless of whether you consent to receive it. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for an explanation of how these benefits will be paid.)

How will my benefits be paid to me?

Forms of distribution. If your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then your vested account balance may only be distributed to you in a single lump-sum payment. In determining whether your vested account balance exceeds the \$5,000 threshold, "rollover" contributions (and any earnings allocable to "rollover" contributions) will be taken into account.

In addition, if your vested account balance exceeds \$5,000, you must consent to any distribution before it may be made. If your vested account balance exceeds \$5,000, you may elect to receive a distribution of your vested account balance in:

- a single lump-sum payment
- partial withdrawals

Delaying distributions. You may delay the distribution of your vested account balance unless a distribution is required to be made, as explained earlier, because your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000. However, if you elect to delay the distribution of your vested account balance, there are rules that require that certain minimum distributions be made from the Plan. If you are a 5% owner, distributions are required to begin not later than the April 1st following the end of the year in which you reach age 70 1/2 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949). If you are not a 5% owner, distributions are required to begin not later than the April 1st following the later of the end of the year in which you reach age 70 1/2 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or retire. You should contact the Administrator if you think you may be affected by these rules.

Medium of payment. Benefits under the Plan will generally be paid to you in cash only.

**ARTICLE VIII
BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS UPON DEATH**

What happens if I die while working for the Employer?

If you die while still employed by the Employer, then your vested account balance will be used to provide your beneficiary with a death benefit.

Who is the beneficiary of my death benefit?

Married Participant. If you are married at the time of your death, your spouse will be the beneficiary of the entire death benefit unless an election is made to change the beneficiary. IF YOU WISH TO DESIGNATE A BENEFICIARY OTHER THAN YOUR SPOUSE, YOUR SPOUSE (IF YOU ARE MARRIED) MUST IRREVOCABLY CONSENT TO WAIVE ANY RIGHT TO THE DEATH BENEFIT. YOUR SPOUSE'S CONSENT MUST BE IN WRITING, BE WITNESSED BY A NOTARY OR A PLAN REPRESENTATIVE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE SPECIFIC NONSPOUSE BENEFICIARY.

If you are married and you change your designation, then your spouse must again consent to the change. In addition, you may elect a beneficiary other than your spouse without your spouse's consent if your spouse cannot be located.

Unmarried Participant. If you are not married, you may designate a beneficiary on a form to be supplied to you by the Administrator.

Divorce. If you have designated your spouse as your beneficiary for all or a part of your death benefit, then upon your divorce, the designation is no longer valid. This means that if you do not select a new beneficiary after your divorce, then you are treated as not having a beneficiary for that portion of the death benefit (unless you have remarried).

No beneficiary designation. At the time of your death, if you have not designated a beneficiary or your beneficiary is also not alive, the death benefit will be paid in the following order of priority to:

- (a) your surviving spouse
- (b) your children, including adopted children in equal shares (and if a child is not living, that child's share will be distributed to that child's heirs)
- (c) your surviving parents, in equal shares
- (d) your estate

How will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary?

Form of distribution. If the death benefit payable to a beneficiary does not exceed \$5,000, then the benefit may only be paid as a lump-sum. If the death benefit exceeds \$5,000, your beneficiary may elect to have the death benefit paid in:

- a single lump-sum payment
- partial withdrawals

When must the last payment be made to my beneficiary?

The law generally restricts the ability of a retirement plan to be used as a method of retaining money for purposes of your death estate. Thus, there are rules that are designed to ensure that death benefits are distributable to beneficiaries within certain time periods.

Regardless of the method of distribution selected, if your designated beneficiary is a person (rather than your estate or some trusts) then minimum distributions of your death benefit will begin by the end of the year following the year of your death ("1-year rule") and must be paid over a period not extending beyond your beneficiary's life expectancy. If your spouse is the beneficiary, then under the "1-year rule," the start of payments will be delayed until the year in which you would have attained age 70 1/2 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) unless your spouse elects to begin distributions over his or her life expectancy before then. However, instead of the "1-year rule" your beneficiary may elect to have the entire death benefit paid by the end of the fifth year following the year of your death (the "5-year rule"). Generally, if your beneficiary is not a person, your entire death benefit must be paid under the "5-year rule."

Effective after December 31, 2019, the law now requires complete distributions to some beneficiaries of deceased participants no later than December 31, 10 year(s) following the year of the participant's death. Generally, if your beneficiary is not a person, then your entire death benefit must be paid within five years after your death.

Distributions must generally begin by April 1 of the calendar year following the year you turn age 70 1/2 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or, in some cases, when you retire, if later. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-B.

Since your spouse has certain rights to the death benefit, you should immediately report any change in your marital status to the Administrator.

What happens if I'm a Participant, terminate employment and die before receiving all my benefits?

If you terminate employment with the Employer and subsequently die, your beneficiary will be entitled to your remaining interest in the Plan at the time of your death. The provision in the Plan providing for full vesting of your benefit upon death does not apply if you die after terminating employment.

ARTICLE IX TAX TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS

What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?

Generally, you must include any Plan distribution in your taxable income in the year in which you receive the distribution. The tax treatment may also depend on your age when you receive the distribution. Certain distributions made to you when you are under age 59 1/2 could be subject to an additional 10% tax.

You will not be taxed on distributions of your Roth 401(k) deferrals. In addition, a distribution of the earnings on the Roth 401(k) deferrals will not be subject to tax if the distribution is a "qualified Roth distribution." A "qualified distribution" is one that is made after you have attained age 59 1/2 or is made on account of your death or disability and the distribution cannot be made prior to the expiration of a 5-year participation period. The 5-year participation period is the 5-year period beginning on the calendar year in which you first make a Roth 401(k) deferral to our Plan (or to another 401(k) plan or 403(b) plan if such amount was rolled over into our Plan) and ending on the last day of the calendar year that is 5 years later.

Can I elect a rollover to reduce or defer tax on my distribution?

Rollover or direct transfer. You may reduce, or defer entirely, the tax due on your distribution through use of one of the following methods:

60-day rollover. The rollover of all or a portion of the distribution to an individual retirement account or annuity (IRA) or another employer retirement plan willing to accept the rollover. This will result in no tax being due until you begin withdrawing funds from the IRA or other qualified employer plan. The rollover of the distribution, however, **MUST** be made within strict time frames (normally, within 60 days after you receive your distribution). Under certain circumstances, all or a portion of a distribution (such as a hardship distribution) may not qualify for this rollover treatment. In addition, most distributions will be subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding at a rate of 20%. This will reduce the amount you actually receive. For this reason, if you wish to roll over all or a portion of your distribution amount, then the direct transfer option described below would be the better choice.

Direct rollover. For most distributions, you may request that a direct transfer (sometimes referred to as a "direct rollover") of all or a portion of a distribution be made to either an individual retirement account or annuity (IRA) or another employer retirement plan willing to accept the transfer. A direct transfer will result in no tax being due until you withdraw funds from the IRA or other employer plan. Like the rollover, under certain circumstances all or a portion of the amount to be distributed may not qualify for this direct transfer. If you elect to actually receive the distribution rather than request a direct transfer, then in most cases 20% of the distribution amount will be withheld for federal income tax purposes.

Automatic IRA rollover. If a mandatory distribution is being made to you because your vested interest in the Plan exceeds \$1 but does not exceed \$5,000, then the Plan will rollover your distribution to an IRA if you do not make an affirmative election to either receive or roll over the distribution. The IRA provider selected by the Plan will invest the rollover funds in a type of investment designed to preserve principal and provide a reasonable rate of return and liquidity (e.g., an interest-bearing account, a certificate of deposit or a money market fund). The IRA provider will charge your account for any expenses associated with the establishment and maintenance of the IRA and with the IRA investments. You may transfer the IRA funds to any other IRA you choose. You will be provided with details regarding the IRA at the time you are entitled to a distribution. However, you may contact the Administrator at the address and telephone number indicated in this SPD for further information regarding the Plan's automatic rollover provisions, the IRA provider, and the fees and expenses associated with the IRA.

Tax Notice. WHENEVER YOU RECEIVE A DISTRIBUTION THAT IS AN ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTION, THE ADMINISTRATOR WILL DELIVER TO YOU A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THESE OPTIONS. HOWEVER, THE RULES WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER YOU QUALIFY FOR FAVORABLE TAX TREATMENT ARE VERY COMPLEX. YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH QUALIFIED TAX COUNSEL BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE.

ARTICLE X LOANS

Is it possible to borrow money from the Plan?

Yes, you may request a Participant loan from all your accounts using an application form provided by the Administrator. Your ability to obtain a Participant loan depends on several factors. The Administrator will determine whether you satisfy these factors.

What are the loan rules and requirements?

There are various rules and requirements that apply to any loan, which are outlined in this question. In addition, your Employer has established a written loan program which explains these requirements in more detail. You can request a copy of the loan program from the Administrator. Generally, the rules for loans include the following:

- Loans are available to Participants on a reasonably equivalent basis. Each loan requires an application which specifies the amount of the loan desired, the requested duration for the loan and the source of security for the loan. All loan applications will be considered by the Administrator within a reasonable time after the Participant applies for the loan. The Administrator may request that you provide additional information to make a determination.
- All loans must be adequately secured. You must sign a promissory note along with a loan pledge. Generally, you must use your vested interest in the Plan as security for the loan, provided the outstanding balance of all your loans does not exceed 50% of your vested interest in the Plan. In certain cases, the Administrator may require you to provide additional collateral to receive a loan.
- You will be charged an interest rate equal to 2% above the prime rate. The interest rate will be fixed for the duration of the loan.
- Loan refinancing is not permitted.
- If approved, your loan will provide for level amortization with payments to be made not less frequently than quarterly. Generally, the term of your loan may not exceed five (5) years. However, if the loan is for the purchase of your principal residence, the Administrator may permit a longer repayment term. Generally, the Administrator will require that you repay your loan by agreeing to either payroll deduction or payment by check (for prepayments only). If you have an unpaid leave of absence or go on military leave while you have an outstanding loan, please contact the Administrator to find out your repayment options.
- All loans will be considered a directed investment of your account under the Plan. All payments of principal and interest by you on a loan will be credited to your account.
- The amount the Plan may loan to you is limited by rules under the Internal Revenue Code. Any new loans, when added to the outstanding balance of all other loans from the Plan, will be limited to the lesser of:
 - (a) \$50,000 reduced by the excess, if any, of your highest outstanding balance of loans from the Plan during the one-year period ending on the day before the date of the new loan over your current outstanding balance of loans as of the date of the new loan; or

(b) 1/2 of your vested interest in the Plan.

- No loan in an amount less than \$1,000 will be made.
- The maximum number of Plan loans that you may have outstanding at any one time is 1.
- If you fail to make payments when they are due under the terms of the loan, you will be considered to be "in default." The Administrator will consider your loan to be in default if any scheduled loan repayment is not made by the end of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the missed payment was due. The Plan would then have authority to take all reasonable actions to collect the balance owed on the loan. This could include filing a lawsuit or foreclosing on the security for the loan. Under certain circumstances, a loan that is in default may be considered a distribution from the Plan and could be considered taxable income to you. In any event, your failure to repay a loan will reduce the benefit you would otherwise be entitled to from the Plan.
- If you terminate employment, your loan generally becomes due and payable in full immediately. You may repay the entire outstanding balance of the loan (including any accrued interest). If you do not repay the entire outstanding loan balance, your vested account balance will be reduced by the remaining outstanding balance of the loan. Contact the Administrator for additional details.

The Administrator may periodically revise the Plan's loan program. If you have any questions on Participant loans or the current loan program, please contact the Administrator.

ARTICLE XI PROTECTED BENEFITS AND CLAIMS PROCEDURES

Are my benefits protected?

As a general rule, your interest in your account, including your "vested interest," may not be alienated. This means that your interest may not be sold, used as collateral for a loan (other than for a Plan loan), given away or otherwise transferred. In addition, your creditors (other than the IRS) may not attach, garnish or otherwise interfere with your benefits under the Plan.

Are there any exceptions to the general rule?

There are three exceptions to this general rule. The Administrator must honor a "qualified domestic relations order." A "qualified domestic relations order" is defined as a decree or order issued by a court that obligates you to pay child support or alimony, or otherwise allocates a portion of your assets in the Plan to your spouse, former spouse, children or other dependents. If a "qualified domestic relations order" is received by the Administrator, all or a portion of your benefits may be used to satisfy that obligation. The Administrator will determine the validity of any domestic relations order received. You and your beneficiaries can obtain from the Administrator, without charge, a copy of the procedure used by the Administrator to determine whether a "qualified domestic relations order" is valid.

The second exception applies if you are involved with the Plan's operation. If you are found liable for any action that adversely affects the Plan, the Administrator can offset your benefits by the amount that you are ordered or required by a court to pay the Plan. All or a portion of your benefits may be used to satisfy any such obligation to the Plan.

The last exception applies to federal tax levies and judgments. The federal government is able to use your interest in the Plan to enforce a federal tax levy and to collect a judgment resulting from an unpaid tax assessment.

Can the Plan be amended?

Your Employer has the right to amend the Plan at any time. In no event, however, will any amendment authorize or permit any part of the Plan assets to be used for purposes other than the exclusive benefit of Participants or their beneficiaries. Additionally, no amendment will cause any reduction in the amount credited to your account.

What happens if the Plan is discontinued or terminated?

Although your Employer intends to maintain the Plan indefinitely, your Employer reserves the right to terminate the Plan at any time. Upon termination, no further contributions will be made to the Plan and all amounts credited to your accounts will become 100% vested. Your Employer will direct the distribution of your accounts in a manner permitted by the Plan as soon as practicable. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for a further explanation.) You will be notified if the Plan is terminated.

How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits?

You may file a claim for benefits by submitting a written request for benefits to the Plan Administrator. You should contact the Plan Administrator to see if there is an applicable distribution form that must be used. If no specific form is required or available, then your written request for a distribution will be considered a claim for benefits. In the case of a claim for disability benefits, if disability is determined by the

Plan Administrator (rather than by a third party such as the Social Security Administration), then you must also include with your claim sufficient evidence to enable the Plan Administrator to make a determination on whether you are disabled.

Decisions on the claim will be made within a reasonable period of time appropriate to the circumstances. "Days" means calendar days. If the Plan Administrator determines the claim is valid, then you will receive a statement describing the amount of benefit, the method or methods of payment, the timing of distributions and other information relevant to the payment of the benefit.

For purposes of the claims procedures described below, "you" refers to you, your authorized representative, or anyone else entitled to benefits under the Plan (such as a beneficiary). A document, record, or other information will be considered relevant to a claim if it:

- was relied upon in making the benefit determination;
- was submitted, considered, or generated in the course of making the benefit determination, without regard to whether it was relied upon in making the benefit determination;
- demonstrated compliance with the administrative processes and safeguards designed to ensure and to verify that benefit determinations are made in accordance with Plan documents and Plan provisions have been applied consistently with respect to all claimants; or
- constituted a statement of policy or guidance with respect to the Plan concerning the denied treatment option or benefit.

The Plan may offer additional voluntary appeal and/or mandatory arbitration procedures other than those described below. If applicable, the Plan will not assert that you failed to exhaust administrative remedies for failure to use the voluntary procedures, any statute of limitations or other defense based on timeliness is tolled during the time a voluntary appeal is pending; and the voluntary process is available only after exhaustion of the appeals process described in this section. If mandatory arbitration is offered by the Plan, the arbitration must be conducted instead of the appeal process described in this section, and you are not precluded from challenging the decision under ERISA §501(a) or other applicable law.

What if my benefits are denied?

Your request for Plan benefits will be considered a claim for Plan benefits, and it will be subject to a full and fair review. If your claim is wholly or partially denied, the Administrator will provide you with a written or electronic notification of the Plan's adverse determination. This written or electronic notification must be provided to you within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 90 days (except as provided below for disability claims) after the receipt of your claim by the Administrator, unless the Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing your claim. If the Administrator determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of the extension will be furnished to you prior to the termination of the initial 90-day period. In no event will such extension exceed a period of 90 days from the end of such initial period. The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the benefit determination.

In the case of a claim for disability benefits, if disability is determined by the Plan Administrator (rather than a third party such as the Social Security Administration), then instead of the above, the initial claim must be resolved within 45 days of receipt by the Plan. A Plan may, however, extend this decision-making period for an additional 30 days for reasons beyond the control of the Plan. The Plan will notify you of the extension prior to the end of the 45-day period. If, after extending the time period for a first period of 30 days, the Plan Administrator determines that it will still be unable, for reasons beyond the control of the Plan, to make a decision within the extension period, the Plan may extend decision making for a second 30-day period. Appropriate notice will be provided to you before the end of the first 45 days and again before the end of each succeeding 30-day period. This notice will explain the circumstances requiring the extension and the date the Plan Administrator expects to render a decision. It will explain the standards on which entitlement to the benefits is based, the unresolved issues that prevent a decision, the additional issues that prevent a decision, and the additional information needed to resolve the issues. You will have 45 days from the date of receipt of the Plan Administrator's notice to provide the information required.

If the Plan Administrator determines that all or part of the claim should be denied (an "adverse benefit determination"), it will provide a notice of its decision in written or electronic form explaining your appeal rights. An "adverse benefit determination" also includes a rescission, which is a retroactive cancellation or termination of entitlement to disability benefits. The notice will be provided in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner and will state:

- (a) The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination.
- (b) Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination was based.
- (c) A description of any additional material or information necessary for you to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary.
- (d) A description of the Plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures. This will include a statement of your right to bring a civil action under section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse benefit determination on review.

(e) In the case of a claim for disability benefits if disability is determined by the Plan Administrator (rather than a third party such as the Social Security Administration), then the following additional information will be provided:

- (i) A discussion of the decision, including an explanation of the basis for disagreeing with or not following:
 - The views you presented to the Plan of health care professionals treating the claimant and vocational professionals who evaluated you;
 - The views of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with an adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination; or
 - A disability determination made by the Social Security Administration and presented by you to the Plan.
- (ii) Either the internal rules, guidelines, protocols, or other similar criteria relied upon to make a determination, or a statement that such rules, guidelines, protocols, or other criteria do not exist.
- (iii) If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment and/or investigational treatment or similar exclusion or limit, an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such explanation will be provided to you free of charge, upon request.
- (iv) A statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to the claim.

If your claim has been denied, and you want to submit your claim for review, you must follow the Claims Review Procedure in the next question.

What is the Claims Review Procedure?

Upon the denial of your claim for benefits, you may file your claim for review, in writing, with the Administrator.

(a) YOU MUST FILE THE CLAIM FOR REVIEW NOT LATER THAN 60 DAYS (EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BELOW FOR DISABILITY CLAIMS) AFTER YOU HAVE RECEIVED WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE DENIAL OF YOUR CLAIM FOR BENEFITS.

IF YOUR CLAIM IS FOR DISABILITY BENEFITS AND DISABILITY IS DETERMINED BY THE PLAN ADMINISTRATOR (RATHER THAN A THIRD PARTY SUCH AS THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION), THEN INSTEAD OF THE ABOVE, YOU MUST FILE THE CLAIM FOR REVIEW NOT LATER THAN 180 DAYS FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION OF AN ADVERSE BENEFIT DETERMINATION. IN THE CASE OF AN ADVERSE BENEFIT DETERMINATION REGARDING A RESCISSION OF COVERAGE, YOU MUST REQUEST A REVIEW WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE NOTICE.

- (b) You may submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to your claim for benefits.
- (c) You will be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits.
- (d) Your claim for review must be given a full and fair review. This review will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by you relating to your claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination.

In addition to the Claims Review Procedure above, if your claim is for disability benefits and disability is determined by the Plan Administrator (rather than a third party such as the Social Security Administration), then:

- (a) Your claim will be reviewed without deference to the initial adverse benefit determination and the review will be conducted by an appropriate named fiduciary of the Plan who is neither the individual who made the adverse benefit determination that is the subject of the appeal, nor the subordinate of such individual.
- (b) If the initial adverse benefit determination was based on a medical judgment, including determinations with regard to whether a particular treatment, drug, or other item is experimental, investigational, or not medically necessary or appropriate, the fiduciary will consult with a health care professional who was neither involved in or subordinate to the person who made the original benefit determination. This health care professional will have appropriate training and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment. Additionally, medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with the initial determination will be identified.

- (c) Any medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with your adverse benefit determination will be identified, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination.
- (d) If the Plan considers, relies upon or creates any new or additional evidence during the review of the adverse benefit determination, the Plan will provide such new or additional evidence to you, free of charge, as soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the time within which a determination on review is required to allow you time to respond.
- (e) Before the Plan issues an adverse benefit determination on review that is based on a new or additional rationale, the Plan Administrator must provide you with a copy of the rationale at no cost to you. The rationale must be provided as soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the time within which a final determination on appeal is required to allow you time to respond.

The Administrator will provide you with written or electronic notification of the Plan's benefit determination on review. The Administrator must provide you with notification of this denial within 60 days (45 days with respect to claims relating to the determination of disability benefits) after the Administrator's receipt of your written claim for review, unless the Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing your claim. In such a case, you will be notified, before the end of the initial review period, of the special circumstances requiring the extension and the date a decision is expected. If an extension is provided, the Plan Administrator must notify you of the determination on review no later than 120 days (or 90 days with respect to claims relating to the determination of disability benefits).

The Plan Administrator will provide written or electronic notification to you in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. If the initial adverse benefit determination is upheld on review, the notice will include:

- (a) The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination.
- (b) Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the benefit determination was based.
- (c) A statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits.
- (d) In the case of a claim for disability benefits, if disability is determined by the Plan Administrator (rather than a third party such as the Social Security Administration):
 - (i) Either the specific internal rules, guidelines, protocols, or other similar criteria relied upon to make the determination, or a statement that such rules, guidelines, protocols, or criteria do not exist.
 - (ii) If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment and/or investigational treatment or similar exclusion or limit, an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such explanation will be provided to you free of charge, upon request.
 - (iii) A statement of your right to bring a civil action under section 502(a) of ERISA and, if the Plan imposes a contractual limitations period that applies to your right to bring such an action, a statement to that effect which includes the calendar date on which such limitation expires on the claim.

If the Plan offers voluntary appeal procedures, a description of those procedures and your right to obtain sufficient information about those procedures upon request to enable you to make an informed decision about whether to submit to such voluntary appeal. These procedures will include a description of your right to representation, the process for selecting the decision maker and the circumstances, if any, that may affect the impartiality of the decision maker. No fees or costs will be imposed on you as part of the voluntary appeal. A decision whether to use the voluntary appeal process will have no effect on your rights to any other Plan benefits.

- (iv) A discussion of the decision, including an explanation of the basis for disagreeing with or not following:
 - the views presented by the claimant to the Plan of health care professionals treating you and vocational professionals who evaluated you;
 - the views of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with an adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination; or
 - a disability determination made by the Social Security Administration and presented by you to the Plan.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied, then you may file suit in a state or federal court. However, in order to do so, you must file the suit not later than 180 days after the Administrator makes a final determination to deny your claim.

What are my rights as a Plan Participant?

As a Participant in the Plan you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). ERISA provides that all Plan Participants are entitled to:

- (a) Examine, without charge, at the Administrator's office and at other specified locations, all documents governing the Plan and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.
- (b) Obtain, upon written request to the Administrator, copies of documents governing the operation of the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) and updated Summary Plan Description. The Administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.
- (c) Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report. The Administrator is required by law to furnish each Participant with a copy of this summary annual report.

In addition to creating rights for Plan Participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. The people who operate your Plan, called "fiduciaries" of the Plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you and other Plan Participants and beneficiaries. No one, including your Employer or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a pension benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

If your claim for a pension benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules.

Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of Plan documents or the latest annual report from the Plan and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110.00 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Administrator.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order or a medical child support order, you may file suit in federal court. You and your beneficiaries can obtain, without charge, a copy of the "qualified domestic relations order" (QDRO) procedures from the Administrator.

If it should happen that the Plan's fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. The court may order you to pay these costs and fees if you lose or if, for example, it finds your claim is frivolous.

What can I do if I have questions or my rights are violated?

If you have any questions about the Plan, you should contact the Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA, or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, listed in the telephone directory or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

ARTICLE XII GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

There is certain general information which you may need to know about the Plan. This information has been summarized for you in this Article.

Plan Name

The full name of the Plan is Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan.

Plan Number

Your Employer has assigned Plan Number 001 to your Plan.

Plan Effective Dates

Effective Date. This Plan was originally effective on January 1, 2007. The amended and restated provisions of the Plan become effective on January 1, 2025.

Other Plan Information

Valuation date. Valuations of the Plan assets are generally made every business day. Certain distributions are based on the Anniversary Date of the Plan. This date is the last day of the Plan Year.

Plan Year. The Plan's records are maintained on a twelve-month period of time. This is known as the Plan Year. The Plan Year begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st.

The Plan will be governed by the laws of Texas to the extent not governed by federal law.

Benefits provided by the Plan are NOT insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) under Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 because the insurance provisions under ERISA are not applicable to this type of Plan.

Service of legal process may be made upon your Employer. Service of legal process may also be made upon the Trustee or Administrator.

Employer Information

Your Employer's name, contact information and identification number are:

Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC DBA Superior Construction Services
320 North Highway 77
Italy, Texas 76651
20-2954351
Telephone: (888) 230-2240

The Plan allows other employers to adopt its provisions. Another Employer who has adopted the provisions of the Plan is:

Twin Eagles Asset Management LLC
320 N. Hwy 77
Italy, Texas 76651
888-230-2240
83-4683081

Administrator Information

The Administrator is responsible for the day-to-day administration and operation of the Plan. For example, the Administrator maintains the Plan records, including your account information, provides you with the forms you need to complete for Plan participation, and directs the payment of your account at the appropriate time. The Administrator will also allow you to review the formal Plan document and certain other materials related to the Plan. If you have any questions about the Plan or your participation, you should contact the Administrator. The Administrator may designate other parties to perform some duties of the Administrator.

The Administrator has the complete power, in its sole discretion, to determine all questions arising in connection with the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan (and any related documents and underlying policies). Any such determination by the Administrator is conclusive and binding upon all persons.

Your Administrator's name and contact information are:

Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC DBA Superior Construction Services
320 North Highway 77
Italy, Texas 76651
Telephone: (888) 230-2240

Plan Trustee Information and Plan Funding Medium

All money that is contributed to the Plan is held in a Trust Fund. The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of the Trust Fund and must hold and invest Plan assets in a prudent manner and in the best interest of you and your beneficiaries. The Trust Fund is the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which benefits will be distributed. While all the Plan assets are held in a Trust Fund, the Administrator separately accounts for each Participant's interest in the Plan.

The Plan's Trustee is listed below with their contact information:

Capital Bank and Trust Company

6455 Irvine Center Drive
Irvine, California 92618

Special Trustee. Mr. Brian W. Simmons, Special Trustee is referred to as the Special Trustee. The sole responsibility of the Special Trustee is to collect contributions owed to the Plan. No other Trustee has the responsibility to collect contributions owed to the Plan. The contact information for the Special Trustee is:

320 North Highway 77
Italy, Texas 76651
Telephone: (888) 230-2240

TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

The following administrative forms have been included because they are either required under the Plan or by law, or they are necessary to properly administer the Plan. Below are instructions for the use of these forms.

1. SAFE HARBOR NOTIFICATION TO ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

The law requires the Administrator of a safe harbor 401(k) plan to provide Eligible Employees a timely written notice describing their rights and obligations under a safe harbor plan. The Administrator must provide each Eligible Employee with the SAFE HARBOR NOTIFICATION TO ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES form within a reasonable period of time before each Plan Year, but in no event more than 90 days before the beginning of the Plan Year. (Providing the notice at least 30 days before the beginning of the Plan Year is deemed to be a reasonable period of time before the beginning of the Plan Year). For employees who become Participants during or after this period, the notice may generally be provided within a reasonable period of time prior to the employee becoming a Participant.

The SALARY DEFERRAL AGREEMENT should also be provided so that a Participant can elect an amount of compensation to defer.

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL CONCRETE, LLC 401(K) PROFIT SHARING PLAN

SAFE HARBOR NOTIFICATION TO ELIGIBLE

EMPLOYEES This is an annual notice and only applies to the Plan Year beginning on 2026.

This notice covers the following points:

- How much you can contribute to the Plan;
- What other amounts the Employer will contribute to the Plan for you; and
- When your Plan account will be vested (that is, not lost when you leave your job), and when you can receive a distribution of your Plan account.

You can find out more information about the Plan in the Plan's Summary Plan Description (SPD). You can obtain a copy of the SPD from the Administrator.

I. Employee deferral contributions

You are allowed to defer a portion of your compensation to the Plan. These amounts are referred to as deferrals and are held in an account for you. When you are permitted to take a distribution from the Plan, you will be entitled to all of your deferrals, as adjusted for any gains or losses. The type of compensation that may be deferred under the Plan is explained in the Section of the Summary Plan Description entitled "What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits?" (this is in the Article entitled "COMPENSATION AND ACCOUNT BALANCE").

You may elect to defer an amount from your compensation each year instead of receiving that amount in cash. You may defer up to 100% of your compensation. Such election will also apply to irregular pay (e.g., bonuses) unless the Plan has a policy to exclude these amounts or allows for a different deferral election for these amounts.

Your total deferrals in any taxable year may not exceed a dollar limit which is set by law. The dollar limit may increase each year for cost-of-living adjustments.

If you are at least age 50 or will attain age 50 during a calendar year, then you may elect to defer additional amounts (called "catch-up contributions") to the Plan. These are additional amounts that you may defer, up to an annual limit imposed by law, regardless of any other limits imposed by the Plan.

You may make either Regular 401(k) deferrals (pre-tax) or Roth 401(k) deferrals (after-tax). If you make Regular 401(k) deferrals, your deferrals are not subject to income tax until distributed from the Plan. If you make Roth 401(k) deferrals, your deferrals are subject to income tax at the time of deferral. The Roth 401(k) deferrals, however, are not taxed when you receive a distribution from the Plan. In addition, if the distribution of Roth 401(k) deferrals is considered "qualified," then the earnings on the deferrals will not be subject to income tax when distributed from the Plan. Distributions from your Roth accounts will be considered "qualified" only if the distribution is on account of attainment of age 59 1/2, death or disability, and the distribution must not occur prior to the end of the 5-year participation period that begins with the first taxable year for which you made a Roth 401(k) deferral to the Plan, or if earlier, the first taxable year for which you made a Roth 401(k) deferral to another Roth 401(k) plan or Roth 403(b) plan that you rolled over to this Plan. Both types of deferrals are subject to Social Security taxes at the time of deferral. Your Employer will deduct the Social Security taxes, and in the case of Roth 401(k) deferrals will deduct income taxes, from your remaining compensation.

II. Employer safe harbor contribution election

To help you make an informed decision on the level of your own salary deferral contributions, if any, your Employer must inform you about the contributions it will make to the Plan. Your Employer has elected to make the contribution described below.

Safe harbor matching contribution. In order to maintain "safe harbor" status, your Employer will make a safe harbor matching contribution equal to 100% of your salary deferrals that do not exceed 6% of your compensation. This safe harbor matching contribution is 100% vested.

For purposes of calculating the safe harbor matching contribution, your compensation and deferrals will be determined on an annual basis. For example, if you defer 6% of compensation for six months and then change your deferral to 0% for the remaining six months of the year, then you will have deferred 3% for the purposes of determining your matching contribution.

III. Other Employer contributions

In addition to the above, other contributions may be made to the Plan. You should review the Article of the SPD entitled "EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS" for details regarding these other contributions.

IV. Suspension or reduction of safe harbor matching contribution.

The Employer retains the right to reduce or suspend the safe harbor matching contribution under the Plan. If the Employer chooses to do so, you will receive a supplemental notice explaining the reduction or suspension of the safe harbor matching contribution at least 30 days before the change is effective. The Employer will contribute any safe harbor matching contribution you have earned up to that point. At this time, the Employer has no such intention to suspend or reduce the safe harbor matching contribution.

V. Vesting

The following is a general explanation of the vesting provisions of the Plan. More details can be found in the Article of the SPD entitled "VESTING."

100% vested contributions. You are always 100% vested (which means that you are entitled to all of the amounts) in your accounts attributable to the following contributions:

- salary deferrals including Roth 401(k) deferrals and "catch-up contributions"
- safe harbor contributions
- "rollover" contributions

Vesting schedules. Your "vested percentage" for certain Employer contributions is based on vesting Years of Service. This means at the time you stop working, your account balance attributable to contributions subject to a vesting schedule is multiplied by your vested percentage. The result, when added to the amounts that are always 100% vested as shown above, is your vested interest in the Plan, which is what you will actually receive from the Plan.

Employer Matching Contributions

Your "vested percentage" in your account attributable to matching contributions is determined under the following schedule. You will always, however, be 100% vested if you are employed on or after your Normal Retirement Age or if you die or become disabled.

Vesting Schedule Matching Contributions	
Years of Service	Percentage
Less than 2	0%
2	20%
3	40%
4	60%
5	80%
6	100%

VI. Distribution provisions

The Plan and law impose restrictions on when you may receive a distribution from the Plan. Below is general information on when distributions may be made under the Plan. See the SPD for more details, including details on how benefits are paid. Also, at the time you are entitled to receive a distribution, the Administrator will provide you with a notice explaining the rules regarding the taxation of the distribution.

You may elect to have your vested account balance distributed to you as soon as administratively feasible following your termination of employment. However, if the value of your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then a distribution will be made to you regardless of whether you consent to receive it.

You may also withdraw money from the Plan from certain accounts if you have reached age 59 1/2 or if you have an immediate or heavy financial need. However, there are various rules and requirements that you must meet before any withdrawal is permitted. See the Article in the SPD entitled "DISTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO TERMINATION" for more details.

You may withdraw from certain accounts for a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution (QBAD), provided certain conditions are met. A QBAD must be made during the 1-year period beginning on the date your child is born or the date you adopt someone who is not your child or your spouse's child and who is under age 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves.

You may withdraw money at any time from your "rollover account".

VII. Administrative procedures for affirmative elections

The amount you elect to defer will be deducted from your pay in accordance with a procedure established by the Administrator. The procedure will require that you enter into a written salary deferral agreement after you satisfy the Plan's eligibility requirements. You may

elect to defer your salary as of your Entry Date. Such election will become effective as soon as administratively feasible. Your election will generally remain in effect unless and until you change it.

You are permitted to revoke your salary deferral election any time during the Plan Year. You may make any other modification as of each payroll period or in accordance with any other procedure that your Employer provides. Any modification will become effective as soon as administratively feasible after received by the Administrator.

In addition to any other election periods provided above, you may make or modify a salary deferral election during the 30-day period immediately preceding the Plan Year for which this notice is being provided. For the Plan Year you become eligible to make deferrals, you may complete a salary deferral agreement during a 30-day period that includes the date you become eligible.

If you decide to start or change your salary deferral, you must complete the salary deferral agreement and return it to the Administrator.

VIII. Investments

Right to direct investment/default investment. You have the right to direct the investment of all of your accounts in any of the investment choices explained in the investment information materials provided to you.

We encourage you to make an investment election to ensure that amounts in the Plan are invested in accordance with your long-term investment and retirement plans. However, if you do not make an investment election, then the amounts that you could have elected to invest will be invested in a default investment that the Plan officials have selected. You will be provided with a separate notice which details these default investments and your right to switch out of the default investment if you so desire.

IX. Employer's right to terminate Plan

Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, your Employer has the right, at any time, to terminate the Plan. Termination of the Plan will result in the discontinuance of all contributions to the Plan (including the safe harbor 401(k) contribution) with respect to any compensation you receive after the effective date of the termination. Termination of the Plan will not affect your right to receive any contributions you have accrued as of the effective date of the termination.

X. Additional information

This notice is not a substitute for the Summary Plan Description. The provisions of the Plan are very complex and you should always look at the Summary Plan Description if you have any questions about the Plan. If, after reading the Summary Plan Description, you still have questions, contact the Administrator.

You may contact the Administrator at:

Contact: Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC DBA Superior Construction Services

Address: 12851 S. HWY 77

Italy, Texas 76651

Telephone: (888) 230-2240

Where to go for further investment information. You can obtain further investment information about the Plan's investment alternatives by contacting the Administrator as listed above.

Superior Commercial Concrete 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan Qualified Default Investment Alternative Notice

To help you prepare for retirement, Superior Commercial Services DBA Superior Construction Services offers you a retirement plan. You can choose to invest the contributions made to your account in a number of investment options. This notice describes the default investment feature applicable to the plan.

Joining the plan

If you haven't already, you can enroll in the plan by taking the following action:

- Visit the plan's website at capitalgroup.retirementpartner.com or call the toll-free number at **(800) 204-3731**. Select your contribution rate and make your investment selections.
- or
- Obtain an enrollment form from Robin Carroll (rcarroll@industrial-concrete.com). Complete and return it to Robin Carroll (rcarroll@industrial-concrete.com)

Your election(s) will become effective as soon as administratively feasible after receipt and processing of your election.

Details of your default investment

Unless you choose or have already chosen another investment, your contributions will, or will continue to be, invested in the default option for the plan. The default option for our plan is the American Funds Target Date Retirement Series®. The default fund is the fund in the series that most closely matches the year you will turn 65 (refer to the chart below).

Note: If your date of birth is updated in the plan's recordkeeping system, the default fund will be updated for future contributions as needed. The recordkeeping system will not automatically adjust or rebalance your existing balance.

What if I do not want my contributions invested in the default fund?

If you haven't already made your investment selections, you can avoid having your contributions invested in the default fund by taking the following action within 30 days from the date of this notice.

- Access your account by visiting the plan's website at myretirement.americanfunds.com or by calling the toll-free number at **(800) 204-3731** and make your investment selection.
- or
- Obtain an enrollment form from Robin Carroll (rcarroll@industrial-concrete.com). Complete and return it to Robin Carroll (rcarroll@industrial-concrete.com)

Changing how your investments are being invested

You can change your investment allocation at any time or you can make an exchange from the default investment into any other investment available for our plan by going to the website capitalgroup.retirementpartner.com or calling the toll-free number, **(800) 204-3731**. There is no transaction fee for making an exchange into one of the other investment options available in our plan.

For more information about other investment options available under the plan, visit capitalgroup.retirementpartner.com or call the toll-free number, **(800) 204-3731**.

Description of the default investment

Designed to simplify your investment decision-making, the American Funds Target Date Retirement Series is made up of 13 target date fund portfolios, each composed of a different mix of the American Funds, with retirement dates ranging from 2010 through 2070 in five-year increments. New funds may be added to the series for future retirement dates as needed. Each target date fund serves as a single diversified retirement portfolio — with an underlying investment approach aligned with its retirement date — so you only need to select one. Each fund in the Series attempts to balance investors' long-term needs for both return and conservation of capital.

Name of fund	Year of 65 th birthday
American Funds® 2070 Target Date Retirement Fund	2068 and later
American Funds® 2065 Target Date Retirement Fund	2063 thru 2067
American Funds 2060 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2058 thru 2062
American Funds 2055 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2053 thru 2057
American Funds 2050 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2048 thru 2052
American Funds 2045 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2043 thru 2047
American Funds 2040 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2038 thru 2042
American Funds 2035 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2033 thru 2037

Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.

American Funds 2030 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2028 thru 2032
American Funds 2025 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2023 thru 2027
American Funds 2020 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2018 thru 2022
American Funds 2015 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2013 thru 2017
American Funds 2010 Target Date Retirement Fund®	2012 and earlier

Although the target date portfolios are managed for investors on a projected retirement date time frame, the allocation strategy does not guarantee that investors' retirement goals will be met. Investment professionals manage the portfolio, moving it from a more growth-oriented strategy to a more income-oriented focus as the target date gets closer. The target date is the year that corresponds roughly to the year in which an investor is assumed to retire and begin taking withdrawals. Investment professionals continue to manage each portfolio for approximately 30 years after it reaches its target date.

For investors who are close to, or in, retirement, each fund's equity exposure may result in investment volatility that could reduce an investor's available retirement assets at a time when the investor has a need to withdraw funds. For investors who are further from retirement, there is a risk that a fund's allocation may over-emphasize investments designed to preserve capital and provide current income, which may prevent the investor from reaching his or her retirement goals. For quarterly updates of the underlying fund allocations, visit capitalgroup.retirementpartner.com.

In applying any particular asset allocation model to your own individual situation, you should also take into account your risk tolerance as well as your other assets and any investments outside your plan, such as your home equity, IRAs and savings accounts. The return of principal for bond portfolios and for portfolios with significant underlying bond holdings is not guaranteed. Investments are subject to the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks associated with the underlying bond holdings. Investments in mortgage-related securities involve additional risks, such as prepayment risk. Investing outside the United States involves risks, such as currency fluctuations, periods of illiquidity and price volatility. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in developing countries. Lower rated bonds are subject to greater fluctuations in value and risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated bonds.

Investors should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the fund prospectuses and summary prospectuses, which can be obtained from a financial professional and should be read carefully before investing.

Figures shown are past results for Class R-6 shares and are not predictive of results in future periods. Current and future results may be lower or higher than those shown. Prices and returns will vary, so investors may lose money. Investing for short periods makes losses more likely. For current information and month-end results, visit capitalgroup.com.

Class R-6 shares were first offered on May 1, 2009. Class R-6 share results prior to the date of first sale are hypothetical based on the results of the original share class of the fund without a sales charge, adjusted for typical estimated expenses. Results for certain funds with an inception date after May 1, 2009, also include hypothetical returns because those funds' Class R-6 shares sold after the funds' date of first offering. Refer to each fund's prospectus for more information on specific expenses.

The table below shows the funds' expense ratios and average annual total returns as of September 30, 2024.

(There is no sales charge for purchasing Class R shares.)

Class R-6 share					
Fund name	Gross/net expense ratios %	Lifetime returns %	10-year returns %	5-year returns %	1-year returns %
2070 Target Date Fund ¹	0.39/0.39 ⁴	10.60	—	—	—
2065 Target Date Fund ²	0.39/0.39	16.15	—	—	30.43
2060 Target Date Fund ³	0.39/0.39	9.91	—	11.66	30.49
2055 Target Date Fund	0.38/0.38	10.82	9.89	11.67	30.36
2050 Target Date Fund	0.38/0.38	8.33	9.91	11.71	30.07
2045 Target Date Fund	0.37/0.37	8.30	9.86	11.66	29.73
2040 Target Date Fund	0.37/0.37	8.19	9.67	11.41	28.87
2035 Target Date Fund	0.35/0.35	7.82	9.06	10.39	26.15

2030 Target Date Fund	0.33/0.33	7.23	8.01	8.87	23.58
2025 Target Date Fund	0.32/0.32	6.55	7.07	7.81	21.39
2020 Target Date Fund	0.31/0.31	5.91	6.39	6.98	20.50
2015 Target Date Fund	0.30/0.30	5.60	5.94	6.55	19.37
2010 Target Date Fund	0.29/0.29	5.29	5.60	6.16	18.61

¹American Funds 2070 Target Date Retirement Fund became available for purchase on June 27, 2024.

²American Funds 2065 Target Date Retirement Fund became available for purchase on March 27, 2020.

³American Funds 2060 Target Date Retirement Fund became available for purchase on March 27, 2015.

⁴Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Investment results assume all distributions are reinvested and reflect applicable fees and expenses. The expense ratios are as of each fund's prospectus available at the time of publication. When applicable, results reflect expense reimbursements, without which they would have been lower and net expenses higher. Refer to [capitalgroup.com](https://www.capitalgroup.com) for more information.

Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.

Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan

Participant fee disclosure

August 2025

Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.

Plan-related information

Your employer offers the Superior Commercial Concrete, LLC 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan to help you prepare for retirement.

This document is designed to help you understand certain plan provisions, investment information and the costs associated with your plan. To request a paper copy of this Participant fee disclosure document, contact your employer.

General plan information

Your investment options

You can choose from the following investment options:

- target date funds
- individual funds

Investment instructions

To begin participating in your employer's retirement plan, you must first meet the plan's eligibility requirements and enroll. Once enrolled, you can provide investment instructions (i.e., make investment exchanges or change future contribution elections) in any of the following ways:

- **By phone:** Call (800) 204-3731.
- **On the internet:** Go to myretirement.americanfunds.com.

Please note: Trading activity is monitored to ensure that trading guidelines, which are described in the prospectuses, are observed. Non-American Funds may have their own trading restrictions. Please see the prospectuses for details.

Voting and other rights

The trustee or another plan fiduciary may vote or exercise any other rights associated with ownership of the investments held in your account.

Designated investment alternatives

The "Investment-related information" table(s) identify and provide information about the plan's investment options.

Administrative expenses

Plan-level expenses/credits

The day-to-day operation of a retirement plan involves expenses for ongoing administrative services – such as plan recordkeeping, compliance and plan document services, investment services and trustee/custodial services – that are necessary for administering the plan as a whole. A retirement plan also offers a host of other

services, such as a telephone voice response system, access to customer service representatives, retirement planning tools, electronic access to plan information, account statements and online transactions.

All or a portion of these services are paid from the plan's investments. This is reflected in each investment's expense ratio and reduces the investment returns. Additional amounts required to cover your plan's administrative expenses will be paid from the plan's forfeiture assets or from the general assets of your employer.

The plan may also incur unexpected expenses that may be deducted from participant accounts.

If your plan's investments generate more revenue than is necessary to cover the costs of administrative services for your plan, the excess amount will be used to pay other plan expenses or allocated to participants and will appear on your quarterly statement.

Individual expenses

In addition to overall plan administrative expenses, there are individual service fees associated with optional features offered under your plan. Individual service fees will be charged separately if you choose to take advantage of a particular plan feature. These fees are described below.

Loan fees

A loan initiation fee of \$185.00 will be deducted from your loan amount. Therefore, if you'd like to receive \$1,000, you'll need to request a loan for \$1,185.00. You'll have the opportunity to repay this fee because it's included in the amortization schedule. This fee is charged for setting up the loan and providing the amortization schedule. An ongoing maintenance fee of \$50.00 per year will be deducted from your account via quarterly payments for maintaining the loan on the recordkeeping system and for monitoring the loan payments received.

Expedited delivery is available for additional fees. Express delivery is available for \$40 and estimated delivery time is 2-3 business days. Direct deposit via ACH is also available for an additional fee of \$15.

One-time distribution/transaction fees

You will be charged a fee for a one-time distribution or certain other requested account transactions. The amount of the fee may vary based on the type of distribution or transaction, if applicable.

One-time distribution fee: \$100.00 per request

Plan-related information

Expedited delivery is available for additional fees.
Express delivery is available for \$40 and estimated delivery time is 2-3 business days. Direct deposit via ACH is also available for an additional fee of \$15.

Rollover investments from your retirement plan into an American Funds IRA, with Capital Bank and Trust as custodian, will automatically be invested in Class A shares at no sales charge regardless of the share class available in your retirement plan. Any future contributions to the IRA will be assessed the appropriate sales charge based on the applicable break points. Refer to the specific fund's prospectus for additional information.

Hardship withdrawal fee: \$75.00 per request
QDRO alternate payee distribution fee: \$450.00 per request

Have questions?

Your plan contact

Robin Carroll
(972) 362-2850
rcarroll@industrial-concrete.com

Investment-related information

Figures shown are past results and are not predictive of future results. Current and future results may be lower or higher than those shown here. Prices and returns will vary, so you may lose money. Investing for short periods makes losses more likely.

Investment options and returns as of 06/30/25

Investment name Benchmark Investment manager	Share class	Inception date	Average annual total returns (%)			Total return (%)	Expense ratios (%)		Gross expenses per \$1,000
			Lifetime since inception	10 years	5 years	1 year	Gross	Net	
Target date investments									
American Funds 2010 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	5.38	5.96	6.53	12.10	0.29	0.29	\$2.90
S & P Target Date 2010 Index			4.78	5.16	5.32	9.30			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2015 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	5.67	6.27	6.91	12.22	0.30	0.30	\$3.00
S & P Target Date 2015 Index			5.11	5.57	5.85	9.42			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2020 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	5.99	6.68	7.26	12.75	0.30	0.30	\$3.00
S & P Target Date 2020 Index			5.40	5.97	6.39	9.91			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2025 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	6.61	7.34	7.78	12.73	0.31	0.31	\$3.10
S & P Target Date 2025 Index			5.79	6.63	7.44	10.52			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2030 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	7.32	8.23	9.07	13.55	0.33	0.33	\$3.30
S & P Target Date 2030 Index			6.19	7.37	8.74	11.37			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2035 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	7.94	9.35	10.64	14.63	0.34	0.34	\$3.40
S & P Target Date 2035 Index			6.62	8.16	10.18	12.40			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2040 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	8.37	10.08	11.95	16.14	0.36	0.36	\$3.60
S & P Target Date 2040 Index			6.97	8.78	11.33	13.28			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2045 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	8.48	10.28	12.23	16.52	0.37	0.37	\$3.70
S & P Target Date 2045 Index			7.16	9.17	12.08	13.97			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2050 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/07	8.52	10.35	12.27	16.51	0.37	0.37	\$3.70
S & P Target Date 2050 Index			7.32	9.38	12.42	14.10			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									

Investment-related information

Investment options and returns as of 06/30/25

Investment name Benchmark Investment manager	Share class	Inception date	Average annual total returns (%)			Total return (%)	Expense ratios (%)		Gross expenses per \$1,000
			Lifetime since inception	10 years	5 years	1 year	Gross	Net	
Target date investments									
American Funds 2055 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	02/01/10	10.93	10.34	12.25	16.49	0.39	0.39	\$3.90
S & P Target Date 2055 Index			10.19	9.47	12.57	14.37			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2060 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	03/27/15	10.15	10.33	12.23	16.50	0.39	0.39	\$3.90
S & P Target Date 2060 Index			9.27	9.52	12.55	14.36			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2065 Target Date Retirement Fund	R-6	03/27/20	15.73	N/A	12.25	16.47	0.39	0.39	\$3.90
S & P Target Date 2065+ Index			15.89	N/A	12.71	14.56			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds 2070 Target Date Retirement Fund ¹	R-6	05/03/24	18.19	N/A	N/A	16.48	0.39	0.39	\$3.90
S & P Target Date 2065+ Index			16.13	N/A	12.71	14.56			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Growth investments									
AB Large Cap Growth Z	Z	10/01/96	15.78	15.78	15.14	12.57	0.51	0.51	\$5.10
S&P 500 Index			9.93	13.65	16.64	15.16			
AllianceBernstein. Shareholder type fees – none.									
American Funds' New World Fund	R-6	06/17/99	8.27	7.83	8.82	15.54	0.57	0.57	\$5.70
MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI)			6.37	9.99	13.65	16.17			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Invesco Discovery R6	R6	06/01/94	13.20	11.53	9.78	12.38	0.65	0.65	\$6.50
S&P 500 Index			10.81	13.65	16.64	15.16			
Invesco. Shareholder type fees – none.									
JHancock Disciplined Value Mid Cap R6	R6	06/02/97	12.57	9.70	15.72	12.08	0.76	0.75	\$7.60
S&P 500 Index			9.33	13.65	16.64	15.16			
John Hancock. Shareholder type fees – none.									
MFS International Growth R6	R6	01/02/97	6.73	8.94	10.45	18.59	0.73	0.72	\$7.30
MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) ex USA			N/A	6.12	10.13	17.72			
MFS. Shareholder type fees – none.									

Investment-related information

Investment options and returns as of 06/30/25

Investment name Benchmark Investment manager	Share class	Inception date	Average annual total returns (%)			Total return (%)	Expense ratios (%)		Gross expenses per \$1,000
			Lifetime since inception	10 years	5 years	1 year	Gross	Net	
Growth investments									
Principal MidCap R6	R6	12/06/00	13.92	12.53	13.94	17.60	0.59	0.59	\$5.90
S&P 500 Index			8.43	13.65	16.64	15.16			
Principal Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Vanguard Mid Cap Index Admiral	Admiral	05/21/98	10.15	9.96	13.01	17.50	0.05	0.05	\$0.50
S&P 500 Index			8.50	13.65	16.64	15.16			
Vanguard. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Vanguard Small Cap Index Admiral Shares	Inst	10/03/60	9.00	8.57	11.84	10.14	0.05	0.05	\$0.50
S&P 500 Index			N/A	13.65	16.64	15.16			
Vanguard. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Vanguard Total Intl Stock Index Admiral	Admiral	11/29/10	5.92	6.28	10.28	18.27	0.09	0.09	\$0.90
MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) ex USA			N/A	6.12	10.13	17.72			
Vanguard. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Growth-and-income investments									
American Funds' American Mutual Fund	R-6	02/21/50	11.82	10.71	13.41	16.29	0.27	0.27	\$2.70
S&P 500 Index			11.60	13.65	16.64	15.16			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Franklin Small Cap Value R6	R6	03/11/96	9.02	8.21	12.86	8.44	0.61	0.60	\$6.10
S&P 500 Index			10.06	13.65	16.64	15.16			
Franklin Templeton Investments. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Vanguard 500 Index Admiral	Admiral	08/31/76	8.38	13.60	16.60	15.12	0.04	0.04	\$0.40
S&P 500 Index			11.74	13.65	16.64	15.16			
Vanguard. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Equity-income investments									
Janus Henderson Global Real Estate I	I	11/28/07	4.88	4.77	3.60	10.02	0.73	0.73	\$7.30
MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI)			6.88	9.99	13.65	16.17			
Janus Henderson. Shareholder type fees – none.									

Investment-related information

Investment options and returns as of 06/30/25

Investment name Benchmark Investment manager	Share class	Inception date	Average annual total returns (%)			Total return (%)	Expense ratios (%)		Gross expenses per \$1,000
			Lifetime since inception	10 years	5 years	1 year	Gross	Net	
Balanced investments									
American Funds' American Balanced	R-6	07/26/75	10.76	9.27	10.41	14.63	0.25	0.25	\$2.50
Morningstar Moderate Target Risk Index			N/A	6.82	7.64	12.92			
American Funds. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Bond investments									
JHancock Bond R6	R6	11/09/73	3.38	2.52	0.31	6.55	0.37	0.36	\$3.70
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index			N/A	1.76	-0.73	6.08			
John Hancock. Shareholder type fees – none.									
PIMCO Income Instl	Inst	04/30/08	6.83	4.53	4.37	9.31	0.83	0.83	\$8.30
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index			3.07	1.76	-0.73	6.08			
PIMCO. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Adm	Adm	12/11/86	3.34	1.76	-0.71	6.04	0.04	0.04	\$0.40
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index			5.29	1.76	-0.73	6.08			
Vanguard. Shareholder type fees – none.									
Capital preservation investments									
T. Rowe Price Stable Value Common Trust Fund Class A ²	N/A	09/12/88	4.33	2.09	2.19	2.71	0.45	0.45	\$4.50
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index			5.33	1.76	-0.73	6.08			
T. Rowe Price. Shareholder type fees – none.									

Investment-related disclosure

Investors should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the fund prospectuses summary prospectuses and other fund disclosures, which can be obtained from a financial professional and should be read carefully before investing.

One way to assess an investment's results is to compare its results with those of a comparable benchmark or index. The benchmarks and their returns are shown in the table. Check your investment's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders for more information.

You should carefully consider fees and expenses when making investment decisions. The cumulative effect of fees and expenses can substantially reduce the growth of your retirement account over time. For an example of the long-term effect of fees and expenses, visit the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) website at www.dol.gov/sites/default/files/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/publications/a-look-at-401k-plan-fees.pdf. However, fees and expenses are only one of many factors to consider when you evaluate your plan investment options.

Generally, there are two types of fees and expenses associated with saving and investing through a retirement plan: (1) recordkeeping and administrative fees and (2) investment expenses. The expenses related to each investment in your plan are known as the expense ratios. Expense ratios tend to vary with the investment category; for example, a money market investment will generally have

a lower expense ratio than a global equity investment, which has higher costs.

The gross expense ratio reflects the investment's total annual operating expenses. It does not include any fee waivers or expense reimbursements. The net expense ratio reflects any applicable fee waivers or expense reimbursements. This is the actual expense ratio that you paid. Expense ratios are as of each investment's prospectus or other fund disclosure available at the time of publication.

Prospectuses and other fund disclosures, SAs and annual reports, if applicable, are available free of charge by calling (800) 204-3731 or on the web at myretirement.americanfunds.com.

Portfolio turnover information is included in your investments' summary prospectuses.

For additional details, go to myretirement.americanfunds.com and select "Your Plan's Investments." When prompted, enter your plan number, 1354751-01. If you have an established log-in, you can also access investment information by logging in and selecting "Investment Lineup."

Results are for the American Funds Class R-6 shares at net asset value. Class R shares do not require an up-front or deferred sales charge. For current information and month-end results for the American Funds and any other investments in your plan, please visit myretirement.americanfunds.com or ask your employer.

¹ Expense ratios are based on

estimates for the current fiscal year.

² Returns will vary for a stable value investment, so you may lose money. The investment does not have a prospectus. For more information about investing in it, ask your employer or your plan's financial professional.

Please read the following important disclosure.

Investment results assume all distributions are reinvested and reflect applicable fees and expenses. Expense ratios are as of each fund's prospectus or other fund disclosure available at the time of publication. Net expense ratios reflect any current waivers and/or reimbursements to the funds; gross expense ratios do not. When applicable, investment results reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, without which results would have been lower. Past results are not predictive of results in future periods. For more information, please refer to your plan's website.

Returns for less than one year aren't annualized, but are calculated as cumulative total returns.

Investing outside the United States involves risks, such as currency fluctuations, periods of illiquidity and price volatility, as more fully described in the prospectus. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in developing countries.

The return of principal for bond funds and for funds with significant underlying bond holdings is not

Investment-related disclosure

guaranteed. Fund shares are subject to the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks associated with the underlying bond holdings.

Lower rated bonds are subject to greater fluctuations in value and risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated bonds.

Some investment names may be abbreviated due to space limitations. For a list of the full names of the American Funds, including trademark information, visit americanfundsretirement.com.

Because your retirement plan offers other investments besides the American Funds, the share classes may vary. To learn more about these share classes, please read the most recent prospectuses or other fund disclosures, if applicable.

Investments other than American Funds are not managed by Capital Group, the investment manager for the American Funds. Refer to the prospectus, if applicable, or your plan's financial professional for more information.

Share Class

American Funds Class R-6 shares were first offered on May 1, 2009. Class R-6 share results prior to the date of first sale are hypothetical based on the results of the original share class of the fund without a sales charge, adjusted for typical estimated expenses. Please refer to each fund's prospectus for more information on specific expenses.

Manager

The American Funds are managed by Capital Group, one of the largest investment management organizations in the world. Since 1931, the company has invested with a long-term focus based on thorough research and attention to risk – an investment style similar to that of most people saving for retirement.

This content, developed by Capital Group, home of American Funds, should not be used as a primary basis for investment decisions and is not intended to serve as impartial investment or fiduciary advice.

Important information about outside funds

Because your plan offers investments that aren't managed by Capital Group (the investment manager for the American Funds), the share classes may vary. If you're interested in learning more about these share classes, please read the most recent prospectuses, if applicable. The prospectus also contains details about specific investment risks and key financial data, such as fees and expenses. You can obtain prospectuses from your employer.

Results for non-American Funds are based on the specified share class. Results are calculated by Morningstar. Due to differing calculation methods, the results shown here may differ from those calculated by individual fund companies.

Non-American Funds may include waivers and/or reimbursements, without which results would be lower

and net expense ratios higher. Please refer to each fund's most recent prospectus for details.

Non-American Funds results for periods before a share class was sold are hypothetical and may be based, in part, on returns for periods prior to the class's actual inception. Generally, these hypothetical returns reflect the performance of an older share class of the fund, which may be adjusted to reflect the fees and expense of the newer share class. Please refer to each fund's prospectus for dates of first sale and specific expense adjustment information.

Information about investments other than the American Funds is provided by Morningstar, Inc. Results displayed for some of these investments may represent hypothetical results for periods prior to the inception dates of the share classes and are based on Morningstar's calculations. Past results are not predictive of future results. If you have questions about the results, contact your employer or your plan's financial professional. The information shown on these pages may not be copied or distributed, and we cannot guarantee it to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

The indexes are unmanaged and, therefore, have no expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. There have been periods when the investments have lagged the indexes.

Investment-related disclosure

For funds with an inception date that predates the inception of their primary benchmark, there is no calculation for the benchmark's lifetime result.

For the American Funds Target Date Retirement Series, although the target date portfolios are managed for investors on a projected retirement date time frame, the allocation strategy does not guarantee that investors' retirement goals will be met. Investment professionals manage the portfolio, moving it from a more growth-oriented strategy to a more income-oriented focus as the target date gets closer. The target date is the year that corresponds roughly to the year in which an investor is assumed to retire and begin taking withdrawals. Investment professionals continue to manage each portfolio for approximately 30 years after it reaches its target date.

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