


# Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)

Western Australia (WA) Coal Division 1 July 2023

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## Important things you should know before reading this PDS

This PDS summarises important information about investing in the Mine Superannuation Fund (Mine Super). It has references to factsheets and an Insurance Guide which contain important information that you might want to know. The factsheets and Insurance Guide marked by the  symbol are important information that form part of this PDS. You can find copies on our website at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

The Target Market Determinations (TMD) for our financial products can be found at [mine.com.au/tmd](http://mine.com.au/tmd) and include a description of who the financial product is appropriate for. You should read this PDS, factsheets and Insurance Guide on our website before deciding to open a Mine Super account.

The information in this PDS is general information only and doesn't take into account your personal financial situation or needs. You should talk to a financial adviser if you need financial advice based on your personal situation.

Information that is not materially adverse information may change from time to time. You can obtain updates on this information by visiting [mine.com.au](http://mine.com.au). You can also request a paper copy of this information at no charge to you by calling 13 64 63.

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Trustee for the Mine Superannuation Fund ABN 16 457 520 308 MySuper authorisation number 16457520308485

# 1. About us

## Of the mining community, for the mining community

Since 1941, we've been committed to the retirement outcomes of our members and being a trusted super partner in the communities we serve. We know you're working hard to secure Australia's future, so we'll help secure yours.

As a profits-to-member fund, we're only focussed on making decisions that are in the best interests of our members. We understand the challenges faced by miners and workers in high risk occupations, so when you join Mine Super, you stand shoulder to shoulder with members in one of Australia's oldest super funds.

If you're a member of the WA Coal division you can have two accounts:

+ **Defined benefit account** – generally, you receive a defined benefit account automatically if you're employed in the Western Australian coal mining industry and are likely to remain employed as a mine worker for at least six months.

If you:

- » retire, resign or are retrenched between your preservation age and age 64, or
- » reach age 65, even if you're still working,

you're entitled to a defined benefit of 12% x years and part years (with part years calculated in days) you've held your defined benefit account x benchmark amount.

The benchmark amount, which is \$80,534 as at 1 July 2023, increases each year in line with movements in Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings.

Once you reach age 65 your membership multiple\* stops increasing and any further contributions are paid into an accumulation account. If you retire after age 65 you'll be entitled to a defined benefit calculated using your membership multiple at age 65, times the benchmark amount at the date of retirement. If you're still working, you can also transfer your defined benefit into an accumulation account.

If you resign or are retrenched, you can keep your super in the defined benefit scheme. Alternatively, you can transfer it into an accumulation account, but your defined benefit may be reduced by an amount determined by us on the advice of the Fund's actuary.

+ **Accumulation account** – if you start as a temporary or casual employee, you'll have an accumulation account only. If you later become full-time or you're employed for more than six months, you'll likely have a defined benefit account opened for you.


If you have a defined benefit account and you're directing Superannuation Guarantee, salary sacrifice or after-tax contributions to us, they'll be credited into an accumulation account for you.

If you have an accumulation account, we offer 11 investment options for you to invest your super:

- » Five pre-mixed investment options – High Growth, Growth, Balanced, Indexed Defensive and Secure.
- » Six single asset class investment options – Australian Shares, International Shares, Property, Bonds, Cash and Term Deposit


If you don't choose which investment option/s to invest your super in, it will be invested in our MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy. You can also choose to invest in our Lifecycle Investment Strategy at any time. The strategy works by investing your super in a mix of the **High Growth** and **Conservative Balanced** (this investment option is only available through the Lifecycle Investment Strategy) investment options based on your age. The philosophy of the strategy is simple: to give you significant exposure to growth assets such as shares (the High Growth investment option) in the early stages of your working life, and then gradually reduce this as you get older by increasing your exposure to defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash (the Conservative Balanced investment option). This helps provide less volatile investment returns as you get older.

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 For more information about the benefits of investing with Mine Super, go to Section 3 or [mine.com.au](http://mine.com.au)

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\*The sum of 13% per year of service (service is years and part years calculated in days) prior to 1 July 1988 plus 12% per year of service after 30 June 1988. This percentage is determined on advice from the actuary. If you've been paid a death or disablement benefit, your membership multiple reflects your service up to age 60.

 You should read the important information about the Lifecycle Investment Strategy before making a decision. Go to [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds) and read the factsheet titled **Lifecycle Investment Strategy**. The material relating to the Lifecycle Investment Strategy may change between the time you read this Statement and the day you sign the application form.

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 You can find the Product Dashboard for the MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy at [mine.com.au/product-dashboard](http://mine.com.au/product-dashboard). You can find information about the Trustee, executive remuneration and other information we must make available at [mine.com.au/about-us](http://mine.com.au/about-us)

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## 2. How super works

### About super

Super's one of the best ways to save for your retirement. It is, in part, compulsory. Generally, you can't get hold of your super until you retire, usually after you've reached your preservation age. But there are times where you might be able to withdraw it earlier than this.

The government wants you to put money aside for when you retire and to encourage you to do this, it gives you tax breaks and other benefits.

Because some of your pay has to be paid into super when you start working, you start saving for your retirement early. The longer you save, the more money you'll have to enjoy when you retire.

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 For more information about how super works, go to [moneysmart.gov.au](http://moneysmart.gov.au) or read our **What is super?** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

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### How to increase your super savings... making contributions into your Mine Super account

There are a number of ways you can add money to your super:

#### Contributions from your employer

##### Contributions to your accumulation account

Your employer must make super contributions of 11% of your salary to your super account on your behalf.

If you're a temporary or casual worker in the Western Australian coal mining industry, you can generally choose which super fund you'd like your employer to contribute this to, such as an accumulation account with Mine Super.

##### Contributions to your defined benefit

Your employer is currently required to contribute 7% of the benchmark amount. Your defined benefit is paid under a legislative scheme. Your employer's contribution rate may be varied from time to time in consultation with the actuary.

While you're employed as a WA mine worker, your employer is also required to pay an additional 3% of the benchmark amount to us from your after-tax pay until you turn age 65 or retire, whichever is earlier.


**To make the following contributions, you'll need to have an accumulation account.**

### Salary sacrifice contributions

You can ask your employer to deduct extra money from your pay before tax is taken out, called salary sacrifice contributions.

### Your own contributions

You can contribute your own money from your pay or income after tax is taken out.

 The government sets limits on how much of your contributions are taxed at the low rate applying to super funds. These limits are called 'contribution caps'. For more information read our **How much can I add to my super account?** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

### Transfer super you have in other funds into your Mine Super accumulation account

Having all your super in one fund means you won't pay multiple fees to different funds and therefore, have more money to invest for your retirement. It also makes managing your super easier. You save time, receive less paperwork and you're less likely to lose track of your super.

### Government co-contribution and low income superannuation tax offset

The government has two schemes to help people on low and middle incomes save for their retirement.

- + If you contribute your own money after tax and meet certain rules, you might be eligible for the **government co-contribution**.
- + If your employer contributes the compulsory 11% of your pay into your super account and / or you ask your employer to make contributions from your before-tax pay, called salary sacrifice contributions, you might be eligible for the **low income superannuation tax offset**.

### Contributions by your spouse

Your spouse can contribute money to your Mine Super account. They might receive a tax benefit for doing this.

### Investing your super


Once you or your employer contribute money into your super, we invest it for you.

If you have a defined benefit account, the value of your benefit is based on how long you've held your account and the benchmark amount when you retire, rather than investment returns.

If you have an accumulation account, your super will increase in value if investment returns are positive and fall in value if investment returns are negative.

One of the benefits of Mine Super is that there are two ways you can invest the super you have in your accumulation account.

1. Let us do it for you through our Lifecycle Investment Strategy; **Or**
2. You can choose how you want to invest your super from 11 investment options.

 For more information about investing your super, go to **Section 5**.

## Withdrawing money from your super

The purpose of super is to save for your retirement. Because of this the government has set strict rules around when you can withdraw money from your super. Generally, your super's 'preserved', which means you can't withdraw money from it until you retire. But there are times when you might be able to withdraw it earlier than this.



You should read the important information about making contributions and withdrawing your super before making a decision. Go to [mine.com.au/super-pds](https://mine.com.au/super-pds) and read the factsheets titled: **Boost your super with the government co-contribution; How much can I add to my super account?** and **When can I access my super?** The material relating to making contributions and withdrawing your super may change between the time you read this Statement and the day you sign the application form.

## 3. Benefits of investing with Mine Super

The WA Coal division of the Fund has a:

- + defined benefit account – which means the value of your account is generally linked to how long you've held your account, rather than being directly linked to investment returns
- + accumulation account – which means the value of your account is directly linked to the value of the investment options you're invested in.

### Here are some benefits of investing with Mine Super

#### + A safe and secure place for your super.

In 1941, we began with a mission to help miners retire with dignity. Today we've grown into a fully-fledged super fund and our doors are open to all. We uphold strong safeguards that mean your super's in safe hands. We look after \$12.4 billion for 56,495 members.<sup>1</sup>

#### + We're value for money.

We're a profits-to-member Fund so we don't earn a profit for ourselves or shareholders. We only cover our costs which means more for you through investment returns and lower fees and charges.

#### + You can contribute all types of super contributions into your accumulation account.

This includes contributions from your employer, after-tax pay and before-tax pay. You can also save fees from having multiple super funds by transferring other super you have to your Mine Super accumulation account.

#### + Investments to suit your needs and your lifestage.

If you have an accumulation account, we have 11 investment options for you to invest in that let you mix and match how your super's invested. If you don't want to make a choice, that's ok too. You'll be automatically invested in our **MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy**.

#### + Get insurance through your super

If you're less than 60 years old and have an active defined benefit account, you're entitled to receive a death and TPD benefit if you die or become disabled. You can apply for death, terminal illness, total and permanent disablement and income protection insurance under the accumulation component of your account. Having insurance through your super can also work out cheaper and easier to manage.

#### + Financial advisers there for you.

You can get financial advice from Mine Super Financial Advice. Their goal is to make sure you receive the right advice to make the most of your individual situation, and it won't cost the world.

<sup>1</sup> As at 30 April 2023

#### + **Customer service that suits you.**

We provide a dedicated member services team and offices in Newcastle, Warners Bay, Wollongong, Brisbane, Mackay and Rockhampton. We can also meet you in other major regional coal mining centres by appointment. We offer regular communications, seminars and workshops.

#### + **Transact and view your account online**

Your online account is available 24/7, allowing you to check your inbox, balance / transaction history, update your details or switch investment options.

#### + **A home for all your super always.**

You can enjoy the benefits of being a Mine Super member over your whole life. You can take your super account with you from one job to the next. When it comes time to retire you can invest your super in our flexible pension product.



For more information about the benefits of investing with Mine Super, go to [mine.com.au](http://mine.com.au)

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## 4. Risks of super

When thinking about super, it's important to understand its risks so you can make the right choices:

- + All investments have risk and the value of your super will vary.
- + Different investment strategies, such as the investment options you invest in, have different levels of risk depending on the assets they're invested in. To measure these risks, we've adopted 'Standard Risk Measures' (SRMs) developed by the super industry. Information about High Growth's SRM can be found in **Section 5**. The SRMs for our other investment options can be found in their factsheets. Go to [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)
- + The returns from investments are affected by things such as inflation, interest rates and market conditions. The value of currencies can also have an impact, particularly if you invest in international shares.
- + Assets with the highest long-term returns, such as shares and property, might also have the highest short-term risk. Cash and fixed income / bonds generally have less potential for high long-term returns, but also tend to have less short-term risk.
- + The return you get from your super will vary and future returns could be different from past returns.
- + Returns are not guaranteed and you might lose some of your money.
- + Super laws might change.
- + The amount of super you end up with when you retire might not be enough for you to have a comfortable retirement.
- + How much risk you take is your decision and depends on your age, how long you'll invest for, your other investments, how comfortable you are with the possibility of losing some of your super in some years, among other considerations.

If you have a defined benefit account, the value of your benefits is based on how long you've held your account and the benchmark amount when you retire, rather than investment returns. Therefore, many of the investment risks above don't directly affect the value of your defined benefit account. The growth in your defined benefit may also differ from the returns of investment products. This could be positive or negative. Risks associated with a defined benefit scheme are also that the underlying investments, employer contributions and insurance may not be sufficient or available to meet benefit entitlements. We and the Fund actuary carefully monitor this.

## 5. How we invest your money

### Defined benefit account

If you have a defined benefit account, your benefit is linked to the movement in the benchmark amount, not to investment returns. This means the investment options below don't apply.

We invest defined benefit assets in accordance with the investment strategy we consider appropriate given the risks associated with the WA Coal division.

### Accumulation account

If you have an accumulation account, we offer 11 investment options for you to invest your super:

**Five pre-mixed investment options** – High Growth, Growth, Balanced, Indexed Defensive and Secure.

**Six single asset class investment options** – Australian Shares, International Shares, Property, Bonds, Cash and Term Deposit.

**!** Warning: When you're thinking about which investment options to invest in, you should consider the likely investment return, risk and how much time you have to invest.

### Mine Super gives you choices

One of the benefits of Mine Super is that you can choose which investment options your super's invested in or make no choice and have it automatically invested in our MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy.

+ **Make no choice** and your super will be invested in our MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy. **Or**

+ **Choose your own investment options.** You can choose any mix of the five pre-mixed and six single asset class investment options. The mix you choose must add up to 100%. You can also choose to invest your current account balance and future contributions differently or invest in our Lifecycle Investment Strategy at any time.

**i** To help you decide how to invest your super, it's important to understand some basic investment concepts. See our investment factsheets at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

### An example of our investment options – High Growth\*

Invests primarily in shares, that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with a small allocation to defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash.

### Who is High Growth suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for five or more years.

### What assets does High Growth invest in?

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	37.3%	20–55%
International Shares	49.5%	30–65%
Alternatives	1.2%	0–20%
Infrastructure	6.1%	0–25%
Property	3.5%	0–20%
Fixed Income	2.2%	0–20%
Cash	0.2%	0–20%

\* Members who are invested in the MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy and are aged 50 and under are invested 100% in the High Growth investment option.

## What's the investment return objective?

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 4% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any ten year period.<sup>2</sup>

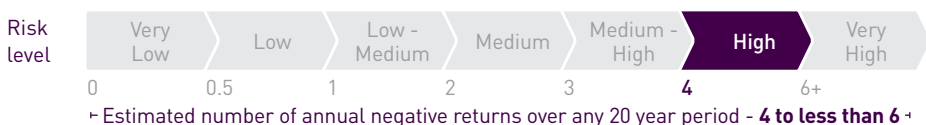
**Example:** If the ten-year CPI is 2% pa, the investment objective will be for investment returns to exceed 6% pa, after tax and investment costs, over the ten year period.

## What's the minimum time you should invest in High Growth?

At least five years.

## High Growth's Standard Risk Measure

High Growth's risk level is **high**. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.




 For more information about the Standard Risk Measure read the **High Growth** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds) or go to [mine.com.au/investment-options](http://mine.com.au/investment-options)

## How can you change the investment options you're invested in?

You can switch investment options through your online member account or by filling in the **Make an investment choice** form.

## Who do we invest your super with?

We appoint professional investment managers to invest your super. We regularly review their performance and can remove managers and add new ones.

 For more information about our investment managers go to [mine.com.au/how-we-invest-your-money](http://mine.com.au/how-we-invest-your-money)

<sup>2</sup> The investment return objective differs from the return targets disclosed in the Product Dashboard due to different definitions.


## Can our investment options change?

Yes, in the future we might offer new investment options or close or change existing ones.

## Do we take labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations into account?

We seek to maximise investment returns while managing risk. Our investments are managed by a group of market leading Australian and international fund managers who may, as part of their investment processes, engage with corporations and other institutions that issue securities. Appointed fund managers may consider environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities within a broader range of factors, which together may impact investment returns.



 You should read the important information about our 11 investment options and the Lifecycle Investment Strategy before making a decision. Read the factsheets titled: **High Growth; Growth; Balanced; Indexed Defensive; Secure; Australian Shares; International Shares; Property; Bonds; Cash; Term Deposit** and **Lifecycle Investment Strategy** at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds). The material relating to our 11 investment options and the Lifecycle Investment Strategy may change between the time you read this Statement and the day you sign the application form.

## 6. Fees and other costs<sup>3</sup>



### DID YOU KNOW?

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long-term returns.

For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30-year period (for example, reduce it from \$100,000 to \$80,000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs.

You or your employer, as applicable, may be able to negotiate to pay lower fees. Ask the fund or your financial adviser.

### TO FIND OUT MORE

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the **Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Moneysmart website** ([www.moneySMART.gov.au](http://www.moneySMART.gov.au)) has a superannuation calculator to help you check out different fee options.

This document shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and other costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the assets of the superannuation entity as a whole. Other fees, such as activity fees, advice fees for personal advice and insurance fees, may also be charged, but these will depend on the nature of the activity, advice or insurance chosen by you. Entry fees and exit fees cannot be charged. Taxes, insurance fees and other costs relating to insurance are set out in another part of this document. You should read all the information about fees and other costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

### Fees and costs summary

Mine Super		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
<b>Ongoing annual fees and costs<sup>4</sup></b>		
<b>Administration fees and costs</b>	If you have a defined benefit account – Nil If you have an accumulation account only – \$1 per week + 0.16% pa. Percentage fee is zero for Term Deposit.	We generally deduct the dollar-based administration fee on the last day of the month from your super account balance. We generally calculate and deduct the percentage based administration fee when unit prices are determined.

<sup>3</sup> All our fees and costs include GST where applicable.

Mine Super		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
<b>Investment fees and costs<sup>5</sup></b>	High Growth <sup>7</sup> 0.46%, Growth 0.50%, Balanced 0.52%, Conservative Balanced <sup>7</sup> 0.55%, Indexed Defensive 0.17%, Secure 0.20%, Australian Shares 0.10%, International Shares 0.10%, Property 0.27%, Bonds 0.20%, Cash 0.08%, Term Deposit 0.00%	We generally calculate and deduct these fees and costs daily when unit prices are determined.
<b>Transaction costs</b>	High Growth <sup>7</sup> 0.06%, Growth 0.06%, Balanced 0.06%, Conservative Balanced <sup>7</sup> 0.06%, Indexed Defensive 0.00%, Secure 0.01%, Australian Shares 0.00%, International Shares 0.00%, Property 0.00%, Bonds 0.03%, Cash 0.00%, Term Deposit 0.00%	We generally calculate and deduct these costs daily when unit prices are determined.
<b>Member activity related fees and costs</b>		
<b>Buy-sell spread</b>	Nil	
<b>Switching fee</b>	Nil	
<b>Other fees and costs<sup>6</sup></b>	Nil	

<sup>4</sup> If your account balance for a product offered by the superannuation entity is less than \$6,000 at the end of the entity's income year, certain fees and costs charged to you in relation to administration and investment are capped at 3% of the account balance. Any amount charged in excess of that cap must be refunded.

<sup>5</sup> Investment fees and costs includes an amount of 0.00% to 0.07% for performance fees. The calculation basis for this amount is set out in the **Fees information** factsheet which you can find at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds).

<sup>6</sup> We may apply other fees and costs which relate to family law splits, advice fees for personal advice, insurance fees and term deposit early withdrawal fees. See the **Fees information** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds) for further information.

<sup>7</sup> If you're invested in the MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy, you'll be invested in a mix of the High Growth and Conservative Balanced investment options based on your age. Your fees will be weighted across these investment options according to this mix. **NOTE:** You can only invest in the Conservative Balanced investment option through the Lifecycle Investment Strategy. Read our **Fees information** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds) for how you'll be affected at different ages. For more information about the Lifecycle Investment Strategy read our **Lifecycle Investment Strategy** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

### Example of annual fees and costs for superannuation products

This table gives an example of how the ongoing annual fees and costs for the MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy for members in the age 50 and under lifestage, who are invested 100% in the High Growth investment option, for this superannuation product can affect your superannuation investment over a 1-year period. You should use this table to compare this superannuation product with other superannuation products.

Example - MySuper Lifecycle Investment Strategy: Age 50 and under		Balance of \$50,000
Administration fees and costs	0.16% plus \$52 (regardless of your balance)	For every \$50,000 you have in the superannuation product, you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$80 in administration fees and costs, plus \$52 regardless of your balance
<b>Plus</b> Investment fees and costs	0.46%	<b>And</b> , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$230 in investment fees and costs
<b>Plus</b> Transaction costs	0.06%	<b>And</b> , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$30 in transaction costs
<b>Equals</b> Cost of product	\$392	If your balance was \$50,000, at the beginning of the year, then for that year you will be charged fees and costs of <b>\$392</b> for the superannuation product.

**Note:** Additional fees may apply.

## Additional explanation of fees and costs

### Can we change our fees and costs?

We can change our fees and costs without your consent. We'll give you at least 30 days notice of any change. Investment fees and costs and transaction costs may vary as the actual fees and costs charged by the Fund vary. No notice is provided of these changes.

### Insurance premiums

Details about the cost of your insurance and how your insurance premiums are calculated are set out in section 8 of this PDS and in the Insurance Guide. The premiums we charge can change in line with the terms of the policy and include an insurance administration fee that is retained by Mine Super. If the change is material, we'll let you know in writing at least 30 days before the changes take effect.

### Financial advice fees

If you need financial advice, Mine Super Financial Advice<sup>8</sup> is here to provide the help you need to make confident and informed financial decisions. You'll need to complete a Financial advice fee authorisation form and return it to us before we can deduct financial advice fees from your account.

**!** Warning: If you get financial advice from Mine Super Financial Advice, you might have to pay extra fees. The fees you'll be charged will be outlined in a Statement of Advice.  
**!** The cost of financial advice and how you pay for it depends on the type of advice you're looking for.

**i** For more information about Mine Super Financial Advice, read the **Here to help you make confident and informed financial decisions** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

<sup>8</sup> Advice is provided by Mine Super Financial Advice a trading name of Mine Super Services Pty Ltd ABN 49 051 315 014 AFS licence 502700, and is a related entity to the Trustee.

**☰** You should read the important information about fees at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds) before making a decision. Read the factsheet titled **Fees information**. The material relating to fees may change between the time you read this Statement and the day you sign the application form.

## 7. How super is taxed<sup>9</sup>

When money is paid into your account:

- + **Contributions from your employer and before-tax pay (salary sacrifice)** – these are taxed at 15% if you earn less than \$250,000 pa and 30% if you earn more than \$250,000 pa. If you contribute amounts above the government's yearly limit, or 'contribution cap', you might have to pay extra tax. For information about withdrawing these excess contributions and the tax implications, read our **How much can I add to my super account?** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)
- + **Contributions you make from your after-tax pay, income or savings** – these aren't taxed, except if you contribute an amount above the government's yearly limit.
- + **Contributions from your spouse (spouse contributions)** – these contributions aren't taxed. If you earn less than \$40,000 a year, your spouse might be eligible for an 18% income tax offset on the first \$3,000 they put into your super account each year.

**!** Warning: The government has set limits, called 'contribution caps', on how much you can contribute into super at the low 15% tax rate. If you exceed these limits you'll pay extra tax.

### Investment earnings

These are generally taxed at 15%. This tax is deducted from the investments you're invested in before earnings are allocated to your account.

### When you withdraw money from your account

The tax you pay when you withdraw money from your super depends on your age:

- + **Age 60 and over:** You won't pay tax.
- + **Your preservation age – age 59:** Part of your 'taxable component' (the part of your super you have to pay tax on) is tax-free. Amounts above this tax-free portion are taxed. To work out the amount of your 'taxable component' that's tax-free, go to [mine.com.au/withdrawal-tax](http://mine.com.au/withdrawal-tax)
- + **Under preservation age:** The full 'taxable component' is taxed at your marginal tax rate or 22%, whichever is lower, which includes the Medicare Levy.

If you have to pay tax, we'll deduct it from your withdrawal benefit. Your super won't be taxed if you transfer it to another super fund or pension.

### Tax paid on death benefits

If you die, the amount of tax deducted depends on who receives your super.

- + **Paid to dependents** – Tax-free.<sup>10</sup>
- + **Paid to non-dependents** – The 'taxable component' is made up of two parts called the 'taxed element' and 'untaxed element'. The tax rates for each will depend on the relevant circumstances.

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**i** For more information about dependents, read our **Nominating beneficiaries** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

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<sup>9</sup> This information on how super is taxed is general information only. How your super is taxed will depend on your personal circumstances.


<sup>10</sup> Adult children who aren't financially dependent or in an interdependency relationship with their parents are considered dependants under super law but non-dependents under tax law. Therefore, if they receive a death benefit they would need to pay tax.

## Tax paid by temporary residents and working holiday makers

If you're a temporary resident or working holiday maker you can apply to withdraw your super if you leave Australia. For temporary residents the 'taxable component' is taxed at 35% and the 'untaxed component' is taxed at 45%, while if you're a working holiday maker your full benefit will be taxed at 65%. These tax rates don't include the Medicare Levy, which might be payable.

**Warning:** You should give us your Tax File Number (TFN) when you open your account with us. If you don't, you may pay extra tax when you contribute money into your account or withdraw money, or you might not be able to make some types of contributions. It will also be more difficult to trace different super accounts in your name so that you receive all your super when you retire.

 For more information about TFNs, read our **Your Tax File Number and super** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

 You should read the important information about contribution caps before making a decision. Read the factsheet titled **How much can I add to my super account?** at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds). The material relating to contribution caps may change between the time you read this Statement and the day you sign the application form.

## 8. Insurance in your super

**Warning:** This is only a general summary of our insurance. You can find other important information about insurance, such as the cost of this insurance and if you're eligible to take out insurance through your Mine Super account, in our **Insurance Guide**.

**!** You should read the information in the full PDS including the **Insurance Guide**, before deciding if this insurance is appropriate. You can find these documents at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

### Defined benefit account

If you have a defined benefit account, and are working for a WA coal industry employer, you'll be entitled to receive a death and total and permanent disablement (TPD) benefit if you die or become disabled before you turn age 60. This is in addition to the retirement benefit you're entitled to, as outlined in Section 1, titled 'About us'. If you have an accumulation account, you can also apply for extra Voluntary Insurance Cover by completing a form.

Your death or TPD benefit is worked out using the following formula:  $12\% \times \text{years to age 60}$  x benchmark amount at the date of death or disablement.

To qualify for a TPD benefit, you need to meet the definition of 'Totally and Permanently Disabled' under the insurance policy we've taken out to fund these benefits. You can find this definition on page 6 of the WA Coal Insurance Guide.

If you're seriously incapacitated, but don't qualify for a TPD payout and you're under 60 years of age, you might qualify for a partial and permanent disablement benefit. Generally, to qualify the trustee must be of the opinion that you are unable to work in any occupation for your current employer for which you're reasonably qualified for, and be suffering 'temporary incapacity' within the meaning of the relevant regulations. If you're eligible the total benefit you're able to claim is your retirement benefit at the date you're disabled. This benefit doesn't cost you anything.

## Accumulation account

If you have an accumulation account, you can have the following insurance through your account:

- + **Death and Terminal Illness (DTI) and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance**
  - Pays a lump sum if you die, are terminally ill and have less than 24 months to live or become totally and permanently disabled.
- + **Income Protection (IP) insurance** – Replaces part of your pay if you become ill or injured and can't work. The total benefit you'll receive is the lesser of 84.5% of your insured salary or the actual salary you earned over the 12 months immediately prior to the date you became disabled. If you've worked for an Industry Employer for less than 12 months, your salary will be based on your average salary taken from the commencement of employment to the date you became disabled. This includes a super contribution paid to your Mine Super account (calculated using the compulsory super contribution rate current at the date of your disablement), with the remaining amount paid to you directly. The super contribution component can change in line with super law.

## Who receives Basic Insurance Cover?

If you have an accumulation account only (ie. you don't have a defined benefit account) and you're eligible, you'll receive Basic Insurance Cover, which is made up of DTI and TPD insurance. You don't need to apply for this insurance or have your health assessed. Generally, Basic Insurance Cover is added to your account after all the following have occurred:

- + Your account balance is \$6,000 and above.
- + You're aged 25 to 64.
- + You're employed and your employer makes their first contribution to your account.

Initially you'll receive Limited Basic Insurance Cover, which provides cover for illnesses or injuries that first arise after your cover starts. If your employer's first contribution is within 180 days of you starting employment, and you're in Active Employment for 30 consecutive days, your cover will automatically convert to standard Basic Insurance Cover, which provides cover for illnesses or injuries regardless of when they first arose. If, however, your employer makes their first contribution after 180 days of you commencing employment, Limited Basic Insurance Cover will apply for 24 months followed by an additional 30 consecutive days of Active Employment before converting to standard Basic Insurance Cover.

## How can I add this insurance to my account if I'm under 25 or have an account balance below \$6,000?

If you're not eligible because your balance is below \$6,000 and / or you're under 25 years of age, you can still choose to have Basic Insurance Cover added to your account by completing a **Super account essentials** form. You'll need to be aged 15 to 64, be employed and have your employer make a contribution to your account.

## How much Basic Insurance Cover do you receive?

You'll receive a set amount of insurance, between \$5,000 and \$100,000, based on your age. Read the Insurance Guide for details of the amount you'll receive for your age.

## When is Basic Insurance Cover added to your account?

- + If this insurance is added to your account automatically - the later of the date your employer makes their first eligible contribution to your account OR the date you reach age 25 and your balance reaches \$6,000 and above.
- + If you ask us to add this insurance to your account – the later of the date we receive your application, your employer makes their first eligible contribution to your account, your employment commencement date or the date you ask us to add this insurance.

## Insurance you apply for

If you're not eligible for Basic Insurance Cover or you want IP insurance or extra DTI and TPD insurance, you can apply for insurance by completing:

- + **Apply for Income Protection insurance** form – IP insurance.
- + **Apply for Voluntary Insurance Cover** form - DTI and TPD insurance, called Voluntary Insurance Cover. Applications for Voluntary Insurance (DTI and TPD) will be assessed by our insurer.

## The cost of insurance

There's a cost of having insurance through your accumulation account. It depends on the amount of insurance, your age, gender, salary (for IP insurance only), whether you smoke and the type of 'job classification' you have.

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**i** If you don't tell us your job classification, you could pay more for your insurance than you have to. For more information read our Insurance Guide at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

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We deduct the cost of your insurance (premium) from your account monthly in arrears, which covers you for that month. If you're eligible for Basic Insurance Cover, we'll automatically deduct the cost of this insurance from your account unless you tell us you don't want it.

The range of costs for our insurance can be found below. You can find the full table of premiums rates in our Insurance Guide which you can find at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

- + **Basic Insurance Cover** – cost ranges between \$2.79 per month and \$70.66 per month for males and \$2.22 per month to \$63.99 per month for females. As you get older, the amount of your Basic Insurance Cover and in turn, its cost, will automatically change.
- + **Voluntary Insurance Cover** – for \$10,000 of DTI and TPD cover, cost ranges between 7.587 per month and \$505.909 per month. As you get older, the cost of your Voluntary Insurance Cover will automatically change.
- + **IP insurance** – for \$1,000 of cover, cost ranges between \$0.147 per month and \$1.657 per month for males and \$0.196 per month and \$2.323 per month for females, depending on your age. The cost includes 7.2% for government stamp duty. As you get older, the cost of your IP insurance will automatically change.

## Cancelling insurance

You can cancel your accumulation account insurance at any time by phone on 13 64 63 or by completing the **Cancel my insurance** form. If you cancel your Basic Insurance Cover within 90 days of the date your insurance started, we'll refund your premiums to your account.

Your insurance will also be cancelled if your account hasn't had a contribution, including transfers from other super funds, for 16 months or more. This is called an 'inactive account'. We'll contact you to let you know if you're at risk of losing your insurance if it's inactive.

You can also elect to keep the insurance on your account, regardless of whether it's inactive, by contacting us or completing an **Opt-in to keep your insurance** form.

Defined benefit members can't cancel their benefit because it's provided by law and not subject to an insurance policy.

## Changing insurance

- + **Basic Insurance Cover** – You can increase this insurance under our 'Introductory Cover Option' by completing a **Double your Basic Insurance Cover** form or **Your super account essentials** form.
- + **Voluntary Insurance Cover** – You can apply to change this insurance at any time, including increasing it under our 'Significant Life Event option' by completing the **Change my insurance** form and / or **Increase insurance following a significant life event** form.

+ **IP insurance** – You can apply to change your insured salary, waiting period and benefit period at any time by completing the **Your super account essentials** form or **Change my insurance** form.



You should read the important information about insurance before making a decision. Read the document titled **Insurance Guide** at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds). The material relating to our insurance may change between the time you read this Statement and the day you sign the application form.

## 9. How to open an account

When you start work in the Western Australian coal mining industry, a Mine Super account will automatically be set up for you when we receive your first super contribution from your employer. By law your employer has to make defined benefit contributions on your behalf if you're likely to be employed as a mine worker for at least six months.

### Making a complaint

Here at Mine Super we put our customers first and want to ensure we're providing the best possible customer experience. We always value your feedback to continually improve our products and services.

If you have a complaint, please get in touch and we'll make every effort to resolve your concerns quickly. There are various ways you can make your complaint, which you can find in our **Complaints Management Policy and Customer Guidance** at [mine.com.au/complaints](http://mine.com.au/complaints). If you need assistance, we can also help you submit your complaint. Let us know by calling 13 64 63 or by using one of the other contact methods outlined in our guidance document.

If you're not happy with how we've handled your complaint, or we don't respond to you within 45 calendar days, you can contact the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA). AFCA provides fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that's free to consumers. You can contact AFCA on 1800 931 678, by email at [info@afca.org.au](mailto:info@afca.org.au) or in writing at Australian Financial Complaints Authority, GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001.

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 For more information about making a complaint, go to [mine.com.au/complaints](http://mine.com.au/complaints)

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### How we protect your personal information – our Privacy Policy

We need to collect information about you to properly set up and manage your account. The government has put in place laws around how we manage this information to make sure it's protected. For more information, read the factsheet titled **Privacy Collection Notice** and our Privacy Policy at [mine.com.au/your-privacy](http://mine.com.au/your-privacy)

### Communicating with you digitally

Specific information relating to your account will be available digitally, via either your online account or our website. This includes things like Annual Statements, material product changes and transaction confirmations. For material product change notices and Annual Statements, we'll also contact you to let you know when the document is available. Prefer paper? Let us know by calling 13 64 63.





WA Coal

# YOUR SUPER ACCOUNT ESSENTIALS

**Before you start...** Fill this form out in **BLOCK** letters using a black or blue pen. Write **'X'** to mark boxes.

If you make a mistake when filling out the form, cross it out and initial the change. Don't use liquid paper or whiteout. Before you send this form back to us read the Welcome Pack, which includes our Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) and Welcome to Mine Super booklet.

## 1. Your personal details

Mr Ms Mrs Miss Dr Other

Male Female

Member number

Given names

Surname

Date of birth (DD-MM-YYYY)

  -   -    

Residential address

Suburb

State

Postcode

Postal address. If the same as your residential address, mark **'X'** in this box

Suburb

State

Postcode

Mobile phone

Home phone

Work phone

Preferred email

Other email

## 2. Save on super fund fees

If you've had more than one job, chances are you've got more than one super account. This will mean you're paying multiple fees for multiple accounts.

**Transfer your other super to Mine Super**

Fund name

Member/account number

Unique Superannuation Identifier (USI)

Australian Business Number (ABN)

How much do you want to transfer? Mark **'X'** in one box

Full balance, or

Partial amount of \$

**Turn over to finish filling out this form...**

Locked Bag 2020 Newcastle NSW 2300 | T 13 64 63 | E help@mine.com.au | mine.com.au

Mine Superannuation Fund | ABN 16 457 520 308

AUSCOAL Superannuation Pty Ltd (the Trustee) | ABN 70 003 566 989 | AFS licence 246864

MySuper authorisation number 16457520308485



### 3. Protecting you and your family

- To find out more about our insurance, see our WA Coal Division PDS and Insurance Guide at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)
- If you have a WA Coal Division defined benefit account, you're entitled to a death and disablement benefit. For more information, see the WA Coal Division Insurance Guide.

#### The duty to take reasonable care

If you apply for Voluntary Insurance Cover or make changes to your Income Protection insurance, you will be treated as if you are applying for cover under an individual consumer insurance contract and this duty to take reasonable care will apply. The Insurer will conduct a process called underwriting. It's how it decides whether it can cover you, and if so on what terms and at what cost.

As part of underwriting, the Insurer will ask questions it needs to know the answers to. These will be about your personal circumstances, such as your health and medical history, occupation, income, lifestyle, pastimes, and current and past insurance.

The information you provide in response to those questions will be vital to the Insurer's decision. As such, when applying for life insurance you have a legal duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation to the Insurer. A misrepresentation is a false answer, an answer that is only partially true, or an answer which does not fairly reflect the truth.

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

If you do not meet your legal duty, this can have serious impacts on your insurance. Your cover could be avoided (treated as if it never existed), or its terms may be changed. This may also result in a claim being declined or a benefit being reduced. Whether the Insurer can exercise one of these remedies depends on a number of factors, including:

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

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

### 3a. Add Basic Insurance Cover to my account (accumulation only members)

Generally you're not eligible for Basic Insurance Cover until your account balance reaches \$6,000 or more, you're aged 25 to 64, and you're employed and your employer makes their first contribution to your account.

However, you can still add it to your account before you turn 25 and / or your account balance is below \$6,000, provided you're employed and your employer makes their first contribution to your account.

If you choose to have cover added and your account becomes 'inactive', that is a contribution hasn't been credited to your account for 16 months or more, your insurance will NOT be cancelled as it would have been in normal circumstances.

I'd like to add Basic Insurance Cover to my account.

Make sure you check the eligibility criteria below so you're not paying for cover you can't use.

- You're not an Australian or New Zealand citizen or a resident visa holder and therefore not entitled to Basic Insurance Cover. Go to **Section 4** of this form.
- You've been paid, or been entitled to be paid, a terminal illness benefit from any super fund or life insurance policy. You're not entitled to death and total and permanent disablement cover. However, you're still entitled to Income Protection insurance. Continue through to **Section 3b**.
- You've been paid, or been entitled to be paid, a Total and Permanent Disablement benefit. You're eligible for limited death and total and permanent disablement cover and Income Protection insurance. Continue through to **Section 3b**.

Using your age, see what Basic Insurance Cover you'll receive in the table below:

Age	DTI	TPD	Age	DTI	TPD
15-24	\$50,000	\$50,000	61	\$50,000	\$20,000
25-49	\$100,000	\$100,000	62	\$50,000	\$15,000
50-54	\$80,000	\$80,000	63	\$50,000	\$10,000
55-59	\$60,000	\$45,000	64	\$50,000	\$5,000
60	\$50,000	\$25,000			

## Turn over to finish filling out this form...

### 3b. Check how much you're paying for insurance (accumulation only members)

#### Tell us your job classification and make sure you're not paying too much for insurance

The type of work you do affects the cost of all your insurance with us. If you're a new member we haven't given you a job classification, and we won't add one until you tell us. It's important you do this as soon as possible. Your job classification will show as 'Undeclared' and if you don't tell us you could pay more for your insurance than you have to. Your new insurance premiums will apply from the date we receive this form and your application is accepted by our insurer.

For the **professional** and **white collar** classifications, it's important to select the classification that reflects your circumstances. We'll record your job classification according to what you tell us. Refer to the PDS and Insurance Guide for more information about job classifications and salary, and how it may impact your insurance.

#### Mark 'X' in one box

- Professional:** You work in a predominantly office based sedentary occupation for over 80% of your total work time and earn more than \$80,000 pa, excluding employer super contributions, so long as you're not defined as 'mining'.
- White collar:** You work in a predominantly office based sedentary occupation for over 80% of your total work time and earn \$80,000 pa or less, excluding employer super contributions, so long as you're not defined as 'mining'.
- Light manual:** You perform light manual work for more than 20% of your total work time and spend less than 5% of your work time in an underground mine, so long as you're not defined as 'heavy manual' or 'mining'. This category includes duties such as carpenter, electrician, plumber and factory production manager.
- Heavy manual:** You perform heavy manual work or work in an **open-cut mine** for more than 20% of your total work time and spend less than 5% of your work time in an underground mine, so long as you're not defined as 'mining'. This category includes duties such as bricklayer, roof carpenter and truck, forklift or bulldozer driver.
- Mining:** You perform light or heavy manual work in an **underground mine** for more than 5% of your total work time or work in any other high risk occupation agreed between Mine Super and the insurer.

Are you a smoker? Mark 'X' in one box.  Yes  No

### 3c. Double your Basic Insurance Cover offer - use within 60 days!

- If you've chosen to add Basic Insurance Cover to your account at **Section 3a**, you have an accumulation account, you can double your Basic Insurance Cover within 60 days of the date on your insurance welcome letter without having your health assessed.
- If you're:
  - aged 50 or over and would like to take up this offer, you'll need to complete the **Double your Basic Insurance Cover** form included with your Welcome Pack and send it back to us.
  - under age 50, simply mark 'X' in the box below.

**Yes, I'd like to double my Basic Insurance Cover.** Please note that this will double the cost of your Basic Insurance Cover.

## Turn over to finish filling out this form...

Locked Bag 2020 Newcastle NSW 2300 | T 13 64 63 | E help@mine.com.au | [mine.com.au](http://mine.com.au)  
Mine Superannuation Fund | ABN 16 457 520 308  
AUSCOAL Superannuation Pty Ltd (the Trustee) | ABN 70 003 566 989 | AFS licence 246864  
MySuper authorisation number 16457520308485

## 4. Your declaration

### I declare that:

- I've read and understood our WA Coal Division PDS, including the Insurance Guide, found at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)
- I consent to the collection, use and disclosure of my personal information in accordance with Mine Super's Privacy Collection Notice and the Privacy Policy available at [mine.com.au/your-privacy](http://mine.com.au/your-privacy) and our insurer's privacy policy at [tal.com.au/privacy-policy](http://tal.com.au/privacy-policy) or available on request.
- if my employer has provided my Tax File Number to Mine Super, I agree to it being used for lawful purposes, such as checking my identity and transferring my super to another super fund, unless I otherwise tell Mine Super in writing.
- the information I've provided in this form is true and correct and isn't misleading.
- I've read the duty to take reasonable care for insurance and I'm aware of the consequences of non-disclosure. I understand that I must advise TAL Life Limited ABN 70 050 109 450 AFS licence 237848 of any changes in my circumstances from now until I'm notified in writing that my application has been accepted. I've disclosed everything I know that could affect the decision to accept my application.
- I understand the implications of the changes I've made, including the effect these changes may have on the premiums I pay, and that the changes won't apply until this correctly completed form is received and processed by Mine Super. Any restrictions on my current cover will continue to apply to my changed cover.
- I acknowledge that all insurance cover provided is subject to the Mine Super Trust Deed and the terms and conditions of the insurance policies between Mine Super and TAL Life Limited as changed from time to time.
- if I've requested to transfer my other super into Mine Super, I've considered the change in benefits that may result and any fees that may apply.
- I'm not a politically exposed person (PEP). Visit [mine.com.au/pep](http://mine.com.au/pep) for a definition. If you fall under the PEP definition, please call us on 13 64 63 or email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au)

Your signature

Date (DD-MM-YYYY)

Print name

## Turn over to finish filling out this form...

Locked Bag 2020 Newcastle NSW 2300 | T 13 64 63 | E [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au) | [mine.com.au](http://mine.com.au)  
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MySuper authorisation number 16457520308485

## 5. Choose who you want to get your super and any death insurance proceeds if you die

- I want to make a binding nomination.** We must pay your benefit to the people you nominate. You need two witness signatures in the witness signature boxes below.
- I want to make a non-binding nomination** (this option isn't available for pensions). We'll decide who to pay your super and any insurance proceeds to, only using your nomination as a guide. Sign the declaration below but you don't need to have it witnessed.

You can only nominate the executor of your estate and / or your dependants. To nominate a beneficiary, mark 'X' in one or both of the boxes below. Please write the percentage that you want to be paid to each beneficiary. Your benefit can be paid in any percentage to your estate and / or beneficiaries but the total must equal 100%.

I want to nominate the individual(s) listed below.

Beneficiary's full name	Relationship				% of benefit
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial dependant	<input type="checkbox"/> Interdependent	%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial dependant	<input type="checkbox"/> Interdependent	%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial dependant	<input type="checkbox"/> Interdependent	%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial dependant	<input type="checkbox"/> Interdependent	%

**and / or**  I want to nominate the executor of my estate. The following percentage of my benefit will be paid to my estate:  %

**Must add up to TOTAL 100%**

To read more about making a nomination, read our **Nominating Beneficiaries** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

### Your declaration

I understand that:

- if my beneficiaries are no longer dependants, they pass away before I do or Mine Super can't find them, Mine Super will pay my benefit to someone else they consider appropriate.
- if I have a binding nomination this will remain in place for three years from when my two witnesses and I sign this form. After three years the nomination will cease, but Mine Super may still use the information to help find possible beneficiaries.
- if there's an error with my form, by law it can't be considered a binding nomination. When Mine Super receives my form they'll undertake an initial review and if they find an error I'll be advised of this.
- if my nomination is binding it'll replace previous nominations. If this nomination is non-binding, it won't replace a binding nomination.
- I can change or cancel this nomination at any time in writing by completing another **Nominate your beneficiaries** form.

Your signature

Date (DD-MM-YYYY)

 -  -    

Print name

### To make your nomination binding, it must be witnessed by two people

- If this section isn't completed no beneficiaries will be listed on your account.
- Your witnesses must sign and date this form at the same time as you.**
- If you nominate your 'estate' as a beneficiary, your executor or a beneficiary under the estate can't also be your witness.

I declare that:

- I'm at least 18 years old; I'm not listed as a beneficiary above; and the person named in **Section 1. Your personal details** signed the above declaration in my presence.

Witness 1 signature

Print name

Date (DD-MM-YYYY)

Witness 2 signature

Print name

Date (DD-MM-YYYY)



**When complete return this form to us by:**

**Post** Mine Super  
Locked Bag 2020 Newcastle NSW 2300



# BOOST YOUR SUPER WITH THE GOVERNMENT CO-CONTRIBUTION

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

If your total income is under \$58,445 pa and you add after-tax money to your super in the 2023-24 financial year, the government may help grow your super faster by paying a co-contribution into your super account.

## Are you eligible?

You may be eligible for a government co-contribution during a financial year if you:

- are less than 71 years old at the end of the financial year;
- add after-tax money to a complying super fund, such as Mine Super;
- have total income of less than \$58,445 in the 2023-24 financial year;
- receive 10% or more of your income as an employee, from running a business or both;
- lodge an income tax return at the end of the financial year;
- didn't hold a temporary visa at any time during the financial year (unless you're a New Zealand citizen or it was a prescribed visa);
- aren't a temporary resident;
- haven't exceeded your after-tax contributions cap in a financial year; and
- have a total superannuation balance less than the transfer balance cap at 30 June of the previous financial year. The cap is \$1.9 million for the 2023-24 financial year.

## How much can you receive?

The amount of co-contribution you may receive is based on your total income and how much after-tax money you add to your super in a financial year.

The maximum co-contribution for the current financial year is \$500 if you earn \$43,445 pa or less. The co-contribution reduces by 3.33 cents for every dollar you earn over this amount, cutting out once your income reaches \$58,445 pa.

Total income	After-tax contribution required	Maximum co-contribution
\$43,445 pa or less	\$1,000	\$500
\$58,445 pa or more	Nil	Nil

**i** If you haven't provided us with your Tax File Number we won't be able to accept your after-tax contributions. This means you won't be eligible for a co-contribution.

## What are after-tax contributions?

After-tax contributions are voluntary payments you make from your after-tax income to your super. They're also known as non-concessional contributions.

After-tax contributions differ from the regular 11% of your salary your employer is obligated to pay for you and any salary sacrifice contributions you might make. These are before-tax contributions, also known as concessional contributions, and don't qualify for the government co-contribution.

## How to add after-tax money to your super

### BPAY®

Make a one-off transfer or set up regular payments

<b>Biller code</b>	127 175
<b>Reference</b>	Your account number (which you can find in your online account dashboard, or by calling us).

**Please note:** It's important to ensure you provide the correct biller code and account number when entering your payment details, as it may not be possible to recover your money if it's paid to the wrong account.

## Common questions

### Calculating your total income

Your total income is the sum of your assessable income for the financial year, your reportable fringe benefits total for the financial year and your total reportable employer super contributions for the financial year.

### Does money I add to my spouse's account count towards the co-contribution?

No. A person is only eligible for a co-contribution when they add their own after-tax money to their super and meet the eligibility criteria, which includes lodging an income tax return.

### Do you need to apply for the co-contribution?

No. The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) will work out if you're entitled to a co-contribution using information from your super fund and tax return. The ATO will advise you in writing of your co-contribution amount after it's paid into your super account. The co-contribution will usually be paid into the fund where you make your after-tax contributions unless you tell the ATO to pay it to a different fund.

## Handy tips

### Setting up regular after-tax payments to your super

It's easier to put away small amounts each pay than come up with a lump sum at the end of the financial year. To make this simpler, you can create an automatic set and forget savings plan through your bank.

### Easily work out how much you're entitled to

Work out if you're eligible for the co-contribution and how much you could receive using the ATO's super co-contributions calculator at [ato.gov.au](http://ato.gov.au)

## Need more information or advice?

If you have any questions or need help, give us a call on 13 64 63, Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm or email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au)

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This is general advice only and does not take into account your financial situation, needs or objectives. Before acting, consider if the information is right for your needs and circumstances and read the relevant Product Disclosure Statement (PDS). The Target Market Determinations (TMD) for our financial products can be found at [mine.com.au/tmd](http://mine.com.au/tmd). If there are any inconsistencies between this document and the PDS or Trust Deed the terms of the PDS or Trust Deed will prevail. This information is based on our understanding of current Australian laws and assumes they will remain unchanged. Issued by AUSCOAL Superannuation Pty Ltd ABN 70 003 566 989 AFS licence 246864 Trustee for the Mine Superannuation Fund ABN 16 457 520 308. Advice is provided by Mine Super Financial Advice a trading name of Mine Super Services Pty Ltd ABN 49 051 315 014 AFS licence 502700.

# HOW MUCH CAN I ADD TO MY SUPER ACCOUNT?

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

The government encourages people to put money into super by taxing super at a lower rate than other investments. That's why it's a great way to save for your retirement.

## What's the catch?

Tax concessions on super investments are the Australian government's second largest tax concession after the capital gains tax exemption on people's homes.

That's a lot of tax revenue the government misses out on. To ensure people don't abuse this tax break, the government limits how much any individual can put into super in any one year and still receive tax concessions.

These limits are called contribution caps.

**i** Check how much tax you can save with super in our **What is super?** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

## What's my contribution cap?

How much you can put into your super account each year depends on whether you're making before-tax or after-tax contributions.

### Before-tax contributions

Before-tax contributions, also referred to as 'concessional contributions', is money you put into your super before any tax is taken out. They include compulsory 11% employer contributions and any salary sacrifice contributions your employer makes for you\*. After-tax super contributions you claim as a tax deduction will also count towards your before-tax contributions cap.

Before-tax contributions are taxed at 15% if you earn less than \$250,000 pa and 30% if you earn more than \$250,000 pa.

**Contribution cap:** \$27,500. This amount will be indexed in line with average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE), rounded down to the nearest \$2,500.

If you have less than \$500,000 in super at June 30 in the previous financial year and haven't used all your annual before-tax contribution cap over the previous five years, you can make catch up contributions using unused cap amounts. As this initiative started in the 2018-19 financial year, four years of catch up contributions can be used in the 2022-23 financial year, with the full five years of catch up contributions available in the 2023-24 financial year.

**i** Remember to consider any bonuses and pay rises, as these may result in your employer making higher than expected before-tax contributions into your super account.

\* If you have a defined benefit account your before-tax contribution amount is worked out using a government formula, and is referred to as 'notional taxed contributions'. We'll report your notional taxed contributions in your member statement.

### After-tax contributions

An after-tax contribution is money you put into your super from your take home pay after your tax is taken out or from other savings. After-tax contributions are also referred to as 'non concessional contributions' and aren't taxed within the fund.

**Contribution cap:** \$110,000 per year or \$330,000 over three years under the bring forward arrangements if you're under age 75. The three year period starts when you contribute more than \$110,000 in a financial year.

If you have more than \$1.9 million in super across all your accounts, including pensions, your contribution cap is zero. This means you could pay extra tax on any after-tax contributions. If you have between \$1.68 and \$1.9 million your \$330,000 three year cap will be lower. You can find more information at the Australian Tax Office's website at [ato.gov.au](http://ato.gov.au)

**i** Remember to consider any contributions your spouse may have paid into your account or contributions in excess of your before-tax cap for the financial year. These will be included in your after-tax contribution amount.

### Other limits on making contributions

If you're aged 67 to 74 and want to claim your after-tax contributions as a tax deduction, you must work at least 40 hours in any 30 consecutive day period during the current financial year. This is called the 'work test'.

Once you turn age 75, we can only accept employer super contributions and downsizer contributions.

Also, you can't make after-tax contributions if your super fund doesn't have your Tax File Number or the contribution itself exceeds the cap.

## What if I put in more than the cap?

### Before-tax contributions

If you go over the before-tax contribution cap, you can either:

- withdraw up to 85% of the excess contributions and have the excess amount included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate, along with an interest charge. You'll receive a 15% tax offset for the contributions tax already paid by your super fund.
- keep the excess contribution in your super fund and have the excess amount included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate, along with an interest charge. You'll receive a 15% tax offset for the contributions tax already paid by your super fund. To help pay the extra tax, you can withdraw up to 85% of your excess before-tax contributions from your super fund. The money kept in super will be added to your after-tax contribution cap.



## After-tax contributions

If you go over the after-tax contribution cap you can either:

- withdraw the excess amount and earnings and include the earnings as part of your income, or
- pay the top marginal tax rate tax on the excess amount.

Any excess before-tax contributions that you don't withdraw from your super fund will also count towards your after-tax contribution cap.

## How do I pay any additional tax?

If you choose to keep your excess contribution amounts in your super account, after you lodge your tax return the ATO will notify you of the excess contribution amount.

You can choose whether to pay additional tax on excess before-tax contributions from your super or other assets.

Additional tax on excess after-tax contributions must be paid from your super.

To pay tax from your super account, you'll need to send us a voluntary release authority form. The ATO will send this form to you along with your assessment.

## Does Mine Super monitor my contributions?

No, we can't monitor your contributions because the caps apply to all contributions you make during the financial year, including those made to any other super funds you may have.

This means it's important to keep your own records of your total contributions to ensure you don't exceed the caps.



### Keeping track of your contributions

Check how much you've contributed to your Mine Super account throughout the year by logging in to your online account at [mine.com.au/login](https://mine.com.au/login)

## Need more information or advice?

If you have any questions or need help call us on 13 64 63, Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm or email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au)

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# WHEN CAN I ACCESS MY SUPER?

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

By law, money contributed to super, and investment earnings on that money, must remain in a super fund until you satisfy a 'condition of release'. This usually happens when you retire, or reach preservation age and leave your employer, but there are also other less common circumstances when you can access your super.

## Seven ways to access your super

### 1. You reach a certain age

You can access your super when you reach:

- age 65, whether you're working or not.
- age 60 and leave your employer. If you have another job or go back to work, you won't be able to access any future super contributions until you leave your employer again.
- your preservation age set out in the table below and permanently retire.
- your preservation age set out in the table below and start a pre-retirement pension, whether you're working or not.

Date of birth	Preservation age
Before 1 July 1960	55
1 July 1960 – 30 June 1961	56
1 July 1961 – 30 June 1962	57
1 July 1962 – 30 June 1963	58
1 July 1963 – 30 June 1964	59
After 30 June 1964	60

### 2. You have less than \$200 in your account

You can withdraw your super if you have less than \$200 in your account when:

- you're not contributing to your Mine Super account.
- you find your lost super.

### 3. You become permanently incapacitated, terminally ill or die

You can access your super plus any insurance cover you're entitled to if you:

- become permanently incapacitated. To be eligible to access your:
  - account balance - you must meet our Trust Deed rules and the government's definition of permanent incapacity.
  - insurance benefit - as for your account balance but you must also meet the insurance policy rules.
- have a terminal medical condition and two registered medical practitioners, one of whom is a specialist in the relevant field, have certified you suffer from an illness or injury likely to cause death within 24 months.
- die. Your dependants or estate will be entitled to receive your account balance plus any insurance payable on your behalf. To notify us of who you'd like to receive your super and insurance after you pass away, complete a **Nominate your Beneficiaries** form.

### 4. Under financial hardship or specified compassionate grounds

The government may let you access some of your super under certain circumstances, such as:

- Financial hardship. If you meet the government's eligibility criteria and can't meet reasonable and immediate family living expenses, you may be able to access some of your super.
- Specified compassionate grounds. These include medical treatment and transport, mortgage assistance, modifications to home and transport to accommodate a severe disability, funeral assistance and care for a terminal medical condition. You need to apply directly to the Australian Taxation Office to access your money.

### 5. You're a temporary resident or working holiday maker

If you're a temporary resident or working holiday maker and have left Australia, you can withdraw your super. After you've left Australia, you'll need to complete an **Application for departing Australia superannuation payment (DASP) from a super fund or retirement savings account** form from [mine.com.au/super-forms](http://mine.com.au/super-forms). If you're a temporary resident the taxable part of your benefit will be taxed at 35% and the untaxed part of your benefit will be taxed at 45%, while if you're a working holiday maker your full benefit will be taxed at 65%. These tax rates don't include the Medicare Levy, which might also apply.

A temporary resident is a person holding a temporary visa under the Migration Act 1958. If you've ever been a temporary resident (except for a retirement visa or investment retirement visa holder) and you're not an Australian citizen, New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, you can only access your super if you die, have a terminal medical condition, are permanently incapacitated or leave Australia.

A working holiday maker is a person on a 417 (working holiday) visa or a 462 (work and holiday) visa.

### 6. You put too much money into super

If you go over the before-tax contribution cap you can withdraw up to 85% of the excess contributions and have the excess amount included in your assessable income and taxed at your marginal tax rate, along with an interest charge. You'll receive a 15% tax offset for the contributions tax already paid by your super fund.

If you go over the after-tax contribution cap you can withdraw the excess amount and any earnings and include the earnings as part of your income.

Find out more in our **How much can I add to my super account?** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

### 7. You have non-preserved super

If you put after-tax money into super before 1 July 1999 this money is non-preserved. There are two types of non-preserved money:

- Unrestricted non-preserved, which you can access at any time.
- Restricted non-preserved, which you can access when you leave your employer.

Withdrawing non-preserved super is subject to Mine Super's rules.

## Withdrawing your super

**Applying to withdraw your super:** If you're eligible to withdraw your super (except when applying under compassionate grounds or if you're a temporary resident or working holiday maker who has left Australia), complete a **Withdraw your super** form and send it to us. You can find this form at [mine.com.au/super-forms](https://mine.com.au/super-forms) or call us on 13 64 63 and we'll send you one.

**Fees:** There are no fees for withdrawing your super.

**Tax:** Tax law requires us to deduct tax before paying your super to you. Your super is divided into a tax-free component, which mainly consists of any after-tax contributions you've made, and a taxable component, which is the rest of your account. The table below shows what tax applies to your circumstances.

There are some important points to note when making a withdrawal:

- You should allow five working days for processing from the date we receive your form. We may take longer or suspend withdrawals if necessary.
- Payment to you can be made directly into your bank account.
- You'll need to leave a minimum of \$10,000 in your account to keep it open. This is to allow for the deduction of fees and costs, and insurance premiums (if you have insurance cover), from your account balance.

Age	Taxable component	Tax-free component
Age 60+	0%. You don't need to include this in your tax return.	0%
Preservation age to age 59	0% up to \$235,000 for 2023-24. Withdrawals above this threshold are taxed at your marginal tax rate or 17%, whichever is lower, which includes the Medicare Levy. This money is treated as assessable income and therefore could affect your HELP debt payments and Medicare Levy surcharge.	0%, including any benefit withdrawn due to terminal illness
Under preservation age	Taxed at your marginal tax rate or 22%, whichever is lower, which includes the Medicare Levy. This money is treated as assessable income and therefore could affect your HELP debt payments and Medicare Levy surcharge.	0%, including any benefit withdrawn due to terminal illness
If you die*	0% if paid to a dependant or if paid to a non-dependant, taxed at your marginal tax rate or 17%, whichever is lower, which includes the Medicare Levy.	0%

**Note:** If we don't have your Tax File Number your withdrawal may be taxed at the top marginal rate of 47%, including Medicare Levy.

\* Under super law, children are considered dependants and can receive a death benefit. However, tax law doesn't treat adult children as dependants unless certain criteria are met. For more information about this criteria, you can call the Australian Taxation Office infoline on 13 10 20.

## Transferring your super to another fund

You can transfer your super to another fund and close your Mine Super account at any time by completing the **Transfer your super to another fund** form at [mine.com.au/super-forms](https://mine.com.au/super-forms)

### Need more information or advice?

If you have any questions or need help call us on 13 64 63, Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm or email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au)

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For super and pre-retirement pension accounts only

# LIFECYCLE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Factsheet: 26 May 2023 | The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

## Investments to suit your needs and your life stage

As a member, we offer you choice on how to invest your retirement savings. You can choose from pre-mixed and single asset class investment options that let you mix and match how you're invested. If you're a new member and don't want to make a choice, you'll be automatically invested in our **Lifecycle Investment Strategy**. Our Lifecycle Investment Strategy forms part of our MySuper product offering. You can also choose the Lifecycle Investment Strategy at any time.

## What is the Lifecycle Investment Strategy?

The strategy works by investing your retirement savings in a mix of the **High Growth** and **Conservative Balanced** investment options based on your age. The philosophy of the strategy is simple: to give you significant exposure to growth assets such as shares (the High Growth investment option) in the early stages of your working life, and then gradually reduce this as you get older by increasing your exposure to defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash (the Conservative Balanced investment option). This helps provide less volatile investment returns as you get older.

### For people 50 years and under

You'll be 100% invested in the High Growth investment option, giving you greatest exposure to growth assets in the earlier stages of your working life while you build up your nest egg.

### People aged 51 to 64

From age 51 to 64, you'll gradually reduce your exposure to the High Growth investment option each year on your birthday and increase your exposure to the Conservative Balanced investment option. By doing so, your account won't automatically make sharp and sizeable shifts throughout your working life from one investment option to another, reducing the risks associated with switching in large steps.

Refer to the illustration on the next page for the percentage mixes of each investment option you'll be invested in as you get older.

### People aged 65 and over

At age 65 you'll be 100% invested in the Conservative Balanced investment option, which gives you the greatest exposure to defensive assets at the time you'll likely start to draw down a pension.

## Growth v defensive assets... explained

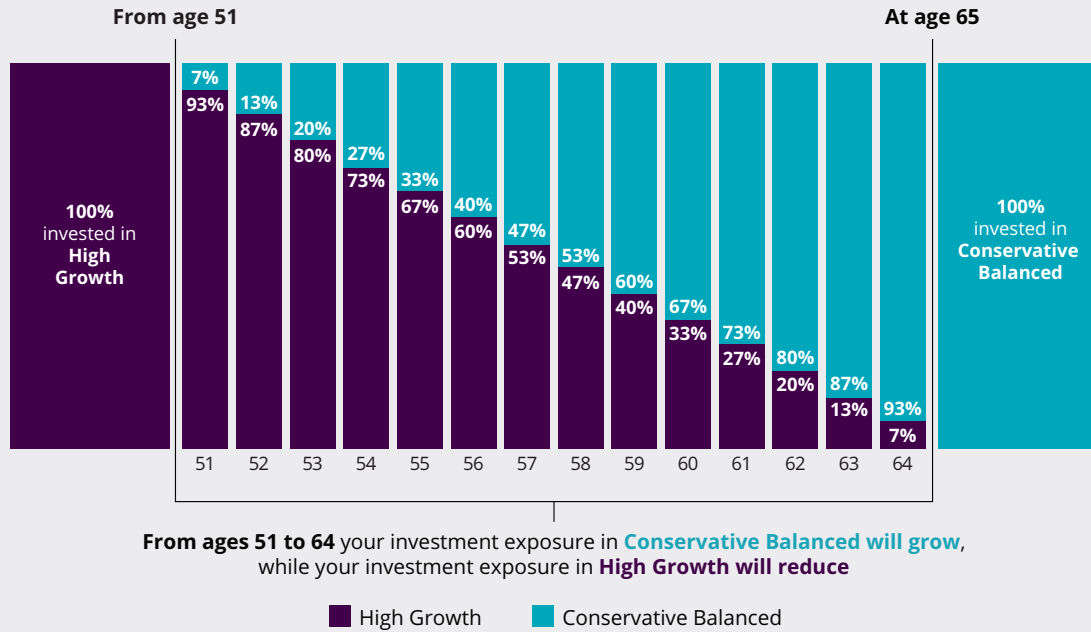
- Growth assets include shares. They generally have the potential to provide high long-term returns, but also have the highest short-term risk.
- Defensive assets include fixed income and enhanced cash. They generally provide a lower return over the long term but are less likely to fluctuate in value over the short term.

## The risk v return relationship... explained

- When investing, the general rule is that as the potential for a high return increases, the risk of loss also becomes greater. This is known as the 'risk / return relationship'. When choosing where to invest your retirement savings you need to strike a balance between the risk you're comfortable with and the rate of return you need to achieve your retirement goal.
- There is also the risk of experiencing a poor investment performance at an unfavourable time (sometimes called 'sequencing risk'). As members' balances are usually highest in the few years prior to retirement, at a point when there's limited time to catch up again after a negative impact, this risk is greatest near retirement. One way to reduce this risk is to increase your exposure to 'defensive assets' as you grow older, which generally have fewer ups and downs than 'growth assets'.



## Lifecycle Investment Strategy



### How are the High Growth and Conservative Balanced investment options invested?

You can find more information about how the High Growth and Conservative Balanced investment options are invested on page 3 of this factsheet. Here you'll find the types of asset classes they invest in, their investment objectives and levels of risk.

### Does this percentage mix stay the same throughout the year after you switch to a new percentage mix?

This is unlikely. This is because the daily investment returns from each investment option will not be the same, meaning that the value of your investment in each investment option will grow / fall in value differently. But at your next birthday your investment mix is reset in line with the percentage mix for your age.

### Are you happy with how your account is invested?

If you'd like to change how your account is invested, you can do this at any time by logging in to your online account at [mine.com.au/login](http://mine.com.au/login). Alternatively, you can download a **Make an investment choice** form from our website or call 13 64 63 for a copy.

You can check how your retirement savings are invested by logging in to your online account at [mine.com.au/login](http://mine.com.au/login)

### Have we verified your date of birth?

It's important you check and confirm your date of birth because it can affect your account, including the investment option/s you're invested in. To verify your date of birth, send us a copy of either your birth certificate, driver licence or passport. Your Annual Statement will also show if the date of birth we have recorded for you has been verified. You can find your latest Annual Statement in your online account inbox.

### We're here to help

We offer members a free, simple super health check over the phone to cover the basics. If you're after more complex advice, tailored to your individual situation, we can put you in touch with Mine Super Financial Advice who can help you make a confident and informed financial decision, like how your account is invested.

As always, if you have any questions, or would like to make an appointment with a financial adviser, please call us on 13 64 63 or email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au)

# About the High Growth and Conservative Balanced investment options

	High Growth	Conservative Balanced																																															
Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) and allowable ranges	<p>Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA)</p>	<p>Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA)</p>																																															
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About the option	<p>High Growth invests primarily in shares, that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with a small allocation to defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash.</p> <p>A portion of the international investments in these investment options are hedged. Currency hedging, which involves selling the international currency and buying the Australian dollar, reduces the currency volatility of these options' international investments.</p>	<p>Conservative Balanced seeks to maintain a broadly diversified portfolio incorporating growth and defensive assets in order to provide consistent returns over a long period. Growth assets have the potential to provide high long-term returns, but also have the highest short-term risk. A portion of the portfolio is invested in alternative assets, such as private equity. Conservative Balanced also invests in income assets, such as enhanced cash and fixed income. Income assets reduce some short-term risk, but generally provide lower long-term returns.</p>																																															
Investment return objective	Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 4% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.	Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 2.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.																																															
Standard Risk Measure	<p><b>Risk level - High</b></p> <p>Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period - 4 to less than 6</p>	<p><b>Risk level - Medium to high</b></p> <p>Estimated annual negative returns over any 20 year period - 3 to less than 4</p>																																															
Minimum investment timeframe	At least five years.	At least three years.																																															
How we invest your money	<p>We appoint professional investment managers to invest your money with strict guidelines. We regularly review their performances and can remove managers and add new ones.</p> <p> Visit <a href="http://mine.com.au">mine.com.au</a> for a list of our investment managers.</p>																																																

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Factsheet: 18 December 2023

Your investment options:

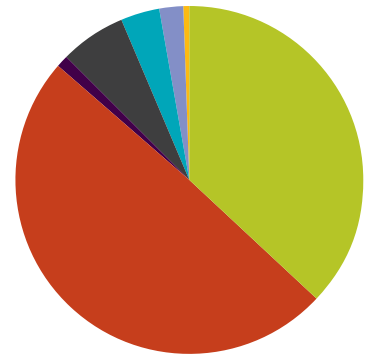
# HIGH GROWTH

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

## High Growth asset allocation and allowable ranges

	SAA	Allowable range
 Australian Shares	37.3%	20-55%
 International Shares	49.5%	30-65%
 Alternatives	1.2%	0-20%
 Infrastructure	6.1%	0-25%
 Property	3.5%	0-20%
 Fixed Income	2.2%	0-20%
 Cash	0.2%	0-20%

Strategic asset allocation (SAA)



## About High Growth

### Aims for very strong long-term growth while accepting short-term fluctuations

Invests primarily in shares, that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with a small allocation to defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash.

### Who is High Growth suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for five or more years.

High Growth is also one of the investment options under our **Lifecycle Investment Strategy**.

This strategy works by investing your super in a mix of the High Growth and Conservative Balanced investment options based on your age. The philosophy of the strategy is simple: to give you significant exposure to growth assets such as shares in the early stages of your working life, and then to reduce this as you get older by increasing your exposure to defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash. This helps provide less volatile investment returns as you get older. For more information about the Lifecycle Investment Strategy read our **Lifecycle Investment Strategy** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

**i** A portion of the international investments in this investment option are hedged. Currency hedging, which involves selling the international currency and buying the Australian dollar, reduces the currency volatility of this option's international investments.

### What's the investment return objective?

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 4% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.

**Example:** If the increase in the CPI across 10 years is 2% pa, the investment objective will be for investment returns to exceed 6% pa, after tax and investment costs, over the 10 year period.

## High Growth's Standard Risk Measure<sup>^</sup>

High Growth's risk level is high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.



## What's the minimum time you should invest in High Growth?


At least five years.



## How has High Growth performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?


As High Growth mostly invests in growth assets, investors can expect higher long term returns along with some low or even large negative returns over the short term. Short-term performance can vary. Generally, it's important to focus on long term performance and your investment time frame.

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### How we invest your money

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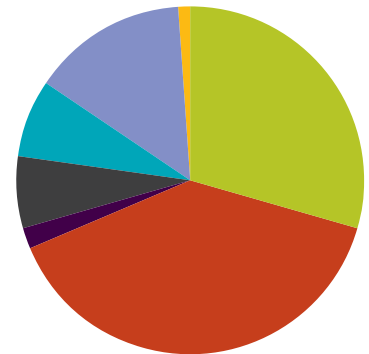


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### Growth asset allocation and allowable ranges

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	30.4%	15-50%
International Shares	39.5%	20-55%
Alternatives	1.0%	0-20%
Infrastructure	6.5%	0-25%
Property	7.5%	0-25%
Fixed Income	14.6%	0-30%
Cash	0.5%	0-20%

Strategic asset allocation (SAA)



### About Growth

#### Aims for strong long-term growth while accepting short-term fluctuations

Invests primarily in shares, that aim to maximise returns by taking greater risk, with some allocation to infrastructure, alternatives, property and defensive assets such as fixed income and enhanced cash.

Growth also invests a portion of its portfolio in fixed income. Fixed income is an income asset and reduces some short term risk, but generally provides lower long-term returns.

#### Who is Growth suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for five or more years.

**i** A portion of the international investments in this investment option are hedged. Currency hedging, which involves selling the international currency and buying the Australian dollar, reduces the currency volatility of this option's international investments.

### What's the investment return objective?

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 3.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.

**Example:** If the increase in the CPI across 10 years is 2% pa, the investment objective will be for investment returns to exceed 5.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over the 10 year period.

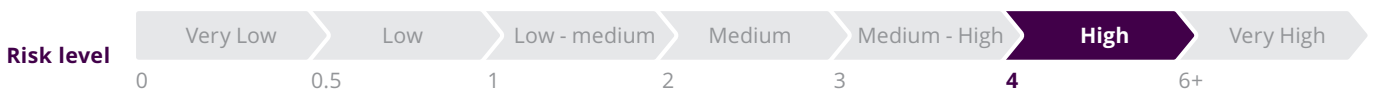
### What's the minimum time you should invest in Growth?

At least five years.



### Growth's Standard Risk Measure^

Growth's risk level is high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.




Estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period - **4 to less than 6**

## How has Growth performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?

As Growth mainly invests in growth assets, investors should expect higher long-term returns along with some low or even negative returns over the short term. Short-term performance can vary. Generally, it's important to focus on long-term performance and your investment time frame.

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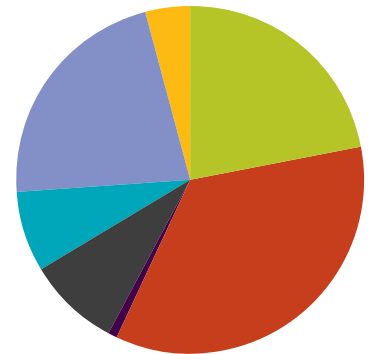
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### Balanced asset allocation and allowable ranges

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	22.0%	5-40%
International Shares	35.3%	15-50%
Alternatives	1.0%	0-20%
Infrastructure	8.4%	0-25%
Property	7.6%	0-25%
Fixed Income	21.7%	5-35%
Cash	4.0%	0-30%

Strategic asset allocation (SAA)



### About Balanced

#### Aims for medium long-term growth while accepting short-term fluctuations

Invests mainly in shares and fixed income, with a small allocation to property, infrastructure and other alternatives. Shares are a growth asset that have the potential to provide high long-term returns, but also have the highest short-term risk. Fixed income is a defensive asset that reduces some short-term risk, but provides lower long-term returns.

#### Who is Balanced suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for four or more years.

**i** A portion of the international investments in this investment option are hedged. Currency hedging, which involves selling the international currency and buying the Australian dollar, reduces the currency volatility of this option's international investments.

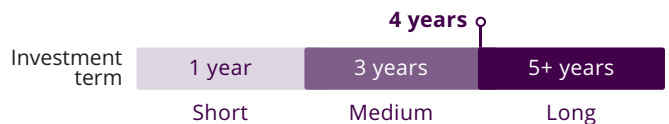
### What's the investment return objective?

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 3% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.

**Example:** If the increase in the CPI across 10 years is 2% pa, the investment objective will be for investment returns to exceed 5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over the 10 year period.

### What's the minimum time you should invest in Balanced?

At least four years.



### Balanced's Standard Risk Measure^

Balanced's risk level is high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.




## How has Balanced performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?

As Balanced invests in growth assets, investors should expect higher long-term returns along with some low or even negative returns over the short term. Short-term performance can vary. Generally, it's important to focus on long-term performance and your investment time frame.

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 Visit [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au) for the latest investment returns.\*


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### How we invest your money

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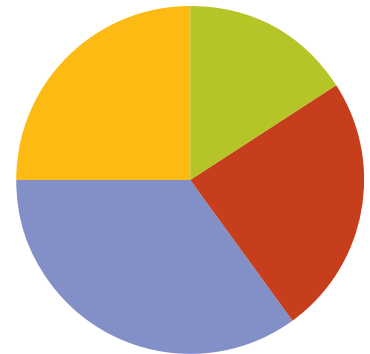
# INDEXED DEFENSIVE

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

## Indexed Defensive asset allocation and allowable ranges

	SAA	Allowable range
Australian Shares	16.0%	5-35%
International Shares	24.0%	10-40%
Alternatives	0%	0%
Infrastructure	0%	0%
Property	0%	0-10%
Fixed Income	36.0%	20-50%
Cash	24.0%	10-40%

Strategic asset allocation (SAA)



## About Indexed Defensive

### Aims for moderate long-term growth from listed assets while accepting possible short-term fluctuations

Indexed Defensive is a low-cost passively invested option. It invests in defensive assets, such as fixed income and enhanced cash, and growth assets such as Australian and International Shares.

### Who is Indexed Defensive suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for three or more years.

A portion of the international investments in this investment option are hedged. Currency hedging, which involves selling the international currency and buying the Australian dollar, reduces the currency volatility of this option's international investments.

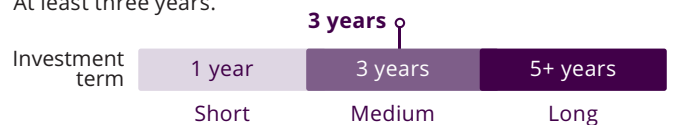
## What's the investment return objective?

Achieve a return exceeding the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by at least 1.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over any 10 year period.

**Example:** If the increase in the CPI across 10 years is 2% pa, the investment objective will be for investment returns to exceed 3.5% pa, after tax and investment costs, over the 10 year period.

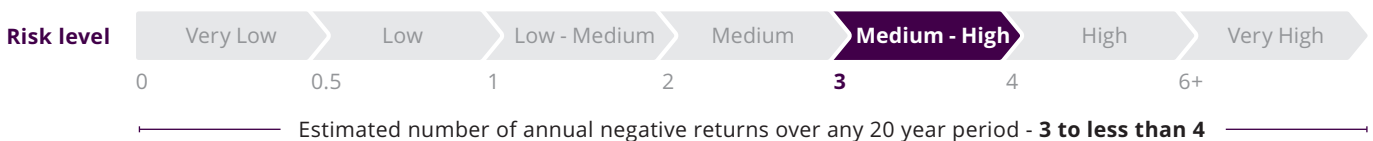
## What's the minimum time you should invest in Indexed Defensive?

At least three years.



## Indexed Defensive's Standard Risk Measure^

Indexed Defensive's risk level is medium to high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.




## How has Indexed Defensive performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?

As Indexed Defensive invests primarily in defensive assets, investors should expect lower long-term returns compared to higher growth investment options, although the chance of negative returns, as well as their size, should also be lower.

Short-term performance can vary. Generally, it's important to focus on long-term performance and your investment time frame.

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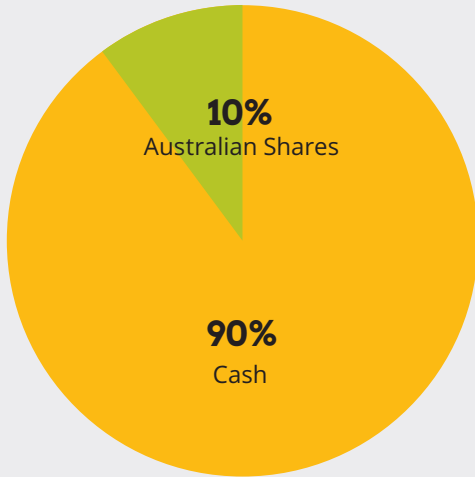
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Factsheet: 18 December 2023  
 Your investment options:

# SECURE

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<span style="color: #92D050;">■</span>	Australian Shares
<span style="color: #C85135;">■</span>	International Shares
<span style="color: #00A0C8;">■</span>	Property
<span style="color: #00B090;">■</span>	Bonds
<span style="color: #FFC000;">■</span>	Cash
<span style="color: #E55935;">■</span>	Term Deposit

## About Secure

### Invests in cash (90%) and passively invests in the Australian share market (10%)

Secure aims to provide a low-risk investment. It invests predominantly in cash (a defensive asset class), with a small allocation to Australian shares. Defensive assets have lower short-term risk, but provide low long-term returns. It's possible Secure could generate a negative return, particularly over the short-term, as outlined below under the 'Standard Risk Measure'.

### Who is Secure suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for at least two years.

### What assets does Secure invest in?

The Cash portion of Secure is pooled with those of other members and invested in a diversified portfolio of income producing securities (including term deposits, government and government related securities, investment grade corporate securities and residential mortgage-backed securities) and enhanced cash funds.

The Australian shares portion of Secure is invested in companies listed on the Australian share market.

### Secure's Standard Risk Measure^

Secure's risk level is very low. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.

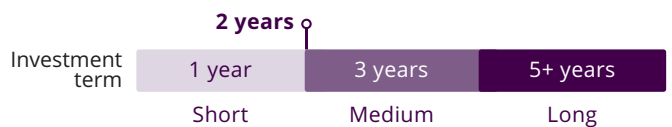


### What's the investment return objective?

Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return of a composite benchmark comprising 90% RBA Cash Rate and 10% S&P / ASX 200 Accumulation Index (Net Total Return).

### What's the minimum time you should invest in Secure?


At least two years



## How has Secure performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?


Secure is one of our least risky investment options, though there is a small likelihood it could provide a negative return. Investors should be aware that Secure does not include a capital guarantee.

 For the latest investment returns go to [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au)\*

### How we invest your money

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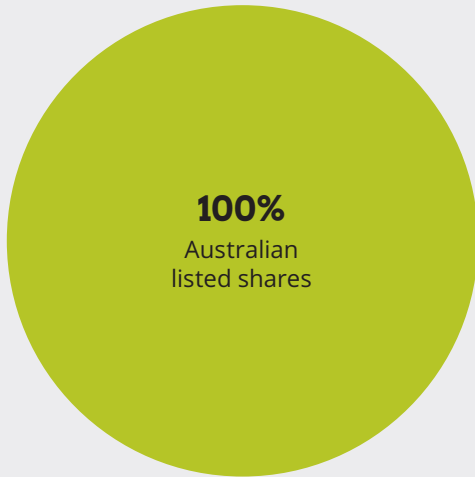


Factsheet: 18 December 2023

Your investment options:

# AUSTRALIAN SHARES

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<span style="color: #92D050;">■</span>	Australian Shares
<span style="color: #C85130;">■</span>	International Shares
<span style="color: #00A0C8;">■</span>	Property
<span style="color: #00A080;">■</span>	Bonds
<span style="color: #FFC000;">■</span>	Cash
<span style="color: #E67E22;">■</span>	Term Deposit

## About Australian Shares

### Passively invests in the Australian share market

Shares are a growth asset and tend to earn the highest return over the long term and have the highest probability of negative returns over the short term. Australian Shares provide access to companies listed on Australia's stock exchange as well as the potential for franked dividends.

### Who is Australian Shares suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for five or more years.

### What assets does Australian Shares invest in?

Australian Shares represent ownership in an Australian company.

This ownership gives shareholders the right to share in the company's future financial performance – good or bad.

Shares provide returns through both dividend income and changes in the market value and have historically been the best performing asset class over the long term\*.

**i** At times we may hold a small part of this investment option in cash. This is a standard investment administration process to:

- set aside money to invest with our managers.
- manage cash outflows, such as benefit payments, without having to cash in an investment.

### What's the investment return objective?

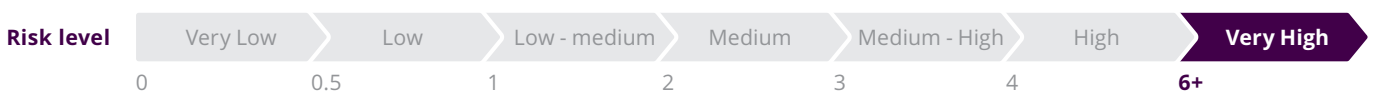
Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return on the S&P / ASX 200 Accumulation Index (Net Total Return).

### What's the S&P / ASX 200 Accumulation Index?

This index is designed to provide a broad measure of publicly listed Australian equity market performance. It measures the performance of the Australian share market by tracking changes in value and dividends of the approximately top 200 companies. Each company share in the index receives a weighting based on its size, or market capitalisation.

## Australian Shares' Standard Risk Measure^

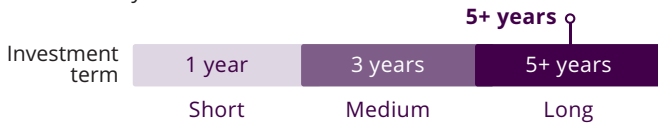
Australian Shares' risk level is very high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.



Estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period - **6 or greater**

## What's the minimum time you should invest in Australian Shares?


At least five years.



## How has Australian Shares performed?


### What to look for in investment performance?

As Australian Shares is a growth asset, investors should expect higher long term returns along with some low or even negative returns over the short term. Short term performance can vary. It's important to focus on long term performance and your investment time frame.

 For the latest investment returns go to [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au)\*

### How we invest your money

We appoint professional investment managers to invest your money within strict guidelines. We regularly review their performance and can remove managers and add new ones.

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## Want to make an investment choice?

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# INTERNATIONAL SHARES

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.



	Australian Shares
	<b>International Shares</b>
	Property
	Bonds
	Cash
	Term Deposit

## About International Shares

### Passively invests in developed international share markets

Shares are a growth asset and tend to earn the highest return in the long term and have the highest probability of negative returns in the short term. International Shares offer diversification benefits when compared to investing solely in Australian shares by providing access to new markets and a wider range of companies.

### Who is International Shares suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for five or more years.

## What assets does International Shares invest in?

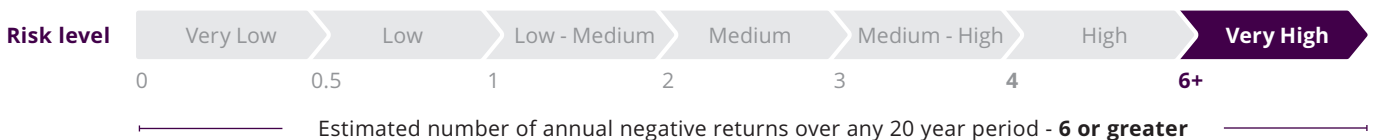
International Shares represent ownership in a company listed on an overseas shares market. This ownership gives you the right to share in the company's future financial performance – whether good or bad.

Shares provide returns through both dividend income and changes in the market value and are generally the best performing asset class over the long term\*.

- i** The return from the International Shares investment option is affected by movements in the value of international currencies. This is also known as being 'unhedged'. A rise in value of the Australian dollar will have a negative impact on performance, while a fall in value will have a positive impact on performance. At times we may hold a small part of this investment option in cash. This is a standard investment administration process to:
- set aside money to invest with our managers.
  - manage cash outflows, such as benefit payments, without having to cash in an investment.

## International Shares' Standard Risk Measure^

International Shares' risk level is very high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.



## What's the investment return objective?

Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return on the MSCI World ex-Australia Index (Unhedged, Net Total Return).

## What's the MSCI World ex-Australia Index (Unhedged, Net Total Return)?

This index is designed to provide a broad measure of public equity market performance throughout the developed world by measuring large and mid-cap equity performance across developed markets countries, excluding Australia.

## What's the minimum time you should invest in International Shares?


At least five years.



## How has International Shares performed?


### What to look for in investment performance?

As International Shares is a growth asset, investors should expect higher long term returns along with some low or even negative returns over the short term. Short term performance can vary. It's important to focus on long term performance and your investment time frame.

 For the latest investment returns go to [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au)\*

### How we invest your money

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Factsheet: 28 March 2024

Your investment options:

# PROPERTY

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.



	Australian Shares
	International Shares
	<b>Property</b>
	Bonds
	Cash
	Term Deposit

## About Property

### Passively invests in the listed property markets in Australia

Property is a growth asset that generally provides high long term returns. Property provides returns through both rental income and capital growth and allows investors to diversify a growth asset portfolio. It invests in Australia, which include investments in commercial, industrial and retail property, such as office blocks, warehouses, shopping centres and factories.

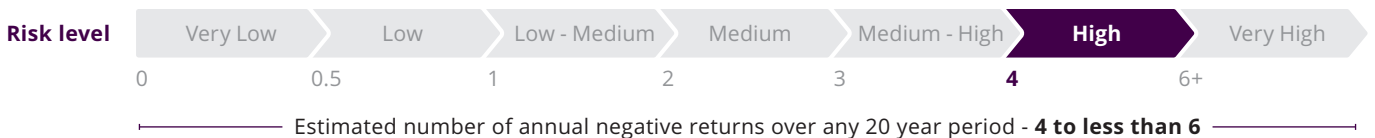
## Who is Property suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for five or more years.

- i** At times we may hold a small part of this investment option in cash. This is a standard investment administration process to:
- set aside money to invest with our managers.
  - manage cash outflows, such as benefit payments, without having to cash in an investment.

## Property's Standard Risk Measure^

Property's risk level is high. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.



## What's the investment return objective?

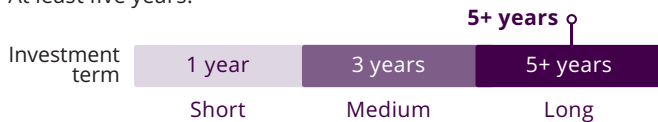
Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return of the FTSE EPRA / NAREIT Australia Index.#

## What's the FTSE EPRA / NAREIT Australia Index#?

These indices measure the performance of listed property securities. The FTSE EPRA / NAREIT Australia Index# tracks the performance of Australian listed property trusts.

## What's the minimum time you should invest in Property?


At least five years.



## How has Property performed?


### What to look for in investment performance?

As Property is a growth asset, investors should expect higher long term returns along with some low or even negative returns over the short term. Short term performance can vary. It's important to focus on long term performance and your investment time frame.

 For the latest investment returns go to [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au)\*

### How we invest your money

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Factsheet: 18 December 2023  
**Your investment options:**  
**BONDS**

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.



	Australian Shares
	International Shares
	Property
	<b>Bonds</b>
	Cash
	Term Deposit

## About Bonds

### Passively invests in the Australian bond market

Bonds are a defensive asset. Historically bonds tend to provide higher returns and are more volatile than cash, but have lower returns and are less volatile than property and shares. Bonds have historically been a good way to offset the risk of investing in growth assets, as prices tend to move in opposite directions.

### Who are Bonds suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for one to five years.

## What assets does Bonds invest in?

Bonds, also referred to as ‘fixed interest’, are issued by companies and governments to raise money. The bond issuer usually promises to make regular interest payments and repay the principal of the bond by a certain date. The level of risk and return is closely linked to the issuer’s financial health. For instance, highly rated government bonds, which are less likely to default, pay lower returns than more risky company bonds. The value of bonds also changes depending on interest rate levels, providing potential for capital growth. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. A bond’s price can also move up or down due to changes in inflation, which in turn affects interest rate expectations, and the financial health of the bond’s issuer.

- i** At times we may hold a small part of this investment option in cash. This is a standard investment administration process to:
- set aside money to invest with our managers.
  - manage cash outflows, such as benefit payments, without having to cash in an investment.

## Bonds’ Standard Risk Measure<sup>^</sup>

Bonds’ risk level is low to medium. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.



## What's the investment return objective?

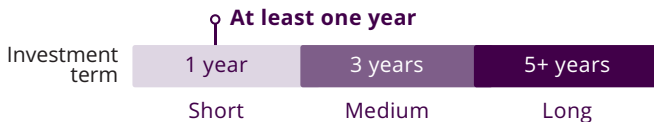
Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return on the Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index.

## What's the Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+ Yr Index?

This index is designed to measure the performance of the Australian bond market and includes investment grade fixed income securities issued by the Australian Treasury, Australian semi-government entities, supranational and sovereign entities, and corporate entities.

## What's the minimum time you should invest in Bonds?

At least one year.




## How have Bonds performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?

As Bonds are a defensive asset, investors should expect lower long term returns compared to higher growth assets, although the chance of negative returns should also be lower.

Short term performance can vary. It's important to focus on long term performance and your investment time frame.

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Factsheet: 18 December 2023  
Your investment options:

# CASH

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.



<span style="color: #92D050;">■</span>	Australian Shares
<span style="color: #C44E52;">■</span>	International Shares
<span style="color: #00A0C4;">■</span>	Property
<span style="color: #00A08A;">■</span>	Bonds
<span style="color: #FFC000;">■</span>	<b>Cash</b>
<span style="color: #E57373;">■</span>	Term Deposit

## About Cash

### Invests in cash at major banks

Cash is a defensive asset, as it's expected to maintain the value of the principal investment but has relatively low returns.

### Who is Cash suitable for?

Suitable for people who are willing to accept lower returns in exchange for little or no risk of negative returns.

### What assets does Cash invest in?

Money in the Cash investment option is held with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ABN 11 005 357 522 (ANZ). When you invest in this option, your funds are pooled with those of other members and placed in an at-call account with ANZ. While our agreement with ANZ remains current, we won't withdraw from this account unless you choose to withdraw or switch your funds from this option.

## What's the investment return objective?

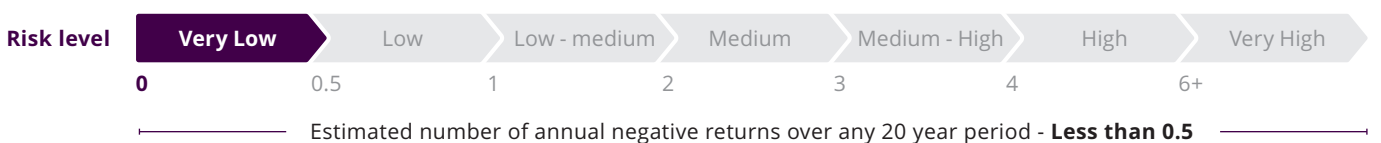
Before investment fees and relevant superannuation taxes, to track the return of an investment compounding at the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) Cash Rate.

## What's the minimum time you should invest in Cash?

Cash is a short-term investment with no minimum time frame.

## Cash's Standard Risk Measure^

Cash's risk level is very low. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.




## How has Cash performed?

### What to look for in investment performance?

As Cash is one of the least risky investment options, investors should expect to preserve their capital but to also experience low long-term returns. As such, Cash is more suitable for investors who have few years left to invest their super and have little time to ride out the ups and downs of riskier investment options.

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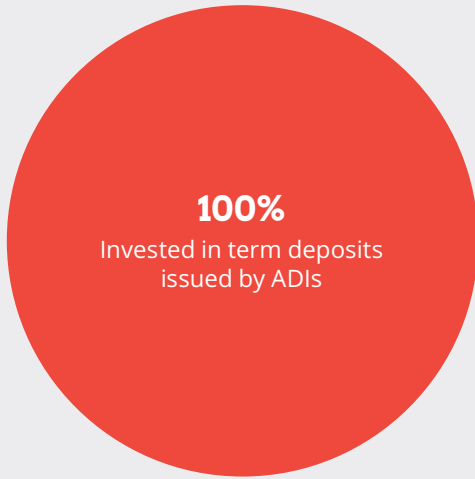


Factsheet: 20 March 2023

Your investment options:

# TERM DEPOSIT

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.



	Australian Shares
	International Shares
	Property
	Bonds
	Cash
	<b>Term Deposit</b>

## About the Term Deposit investment option

### Invests in term deposits at major ADIs

The Term Deposit investment option invests in the fixed term deposit products of Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) chosen by Mine Super, such as banks, building societies and credit unions. All investments are made with ADIs regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Term Deposit rates are published weekly in most weeks. You can find the rates at [mine.com.au](http://mine.com.au)

### How much can I invest?

The minimum investment amount in the Term Deposit investment option is \$20,000.

A minimum of 15% of your total account balance must be invested in a different investment option(s) to provide your portfolio with some liquidity so you can pay any investment fees and charges, and insurance premiums.

### Standard Risk Measure\*

The Term Deposit investment option's risk level is very low. The table below shows the estimated number of annual negative returns over any 20 year period. These negative returns can be experienced several years apart or several years in a row within the 20 year period.



## Who is the Term Deposit investment option suitable for?

Suitable for people who wish to invest their super for less than three years.

## What's the investment return objective?

Each term deposit within the Term Deposit investment option will pay a fixed rate of interest if held to maturity.

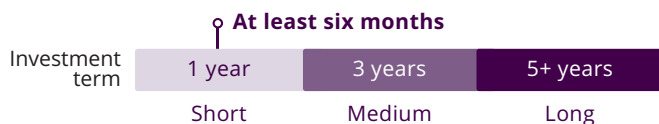
The fixed rate of interest doesn't take into account fees and taxes that may be deducted on maturity.

## What's the minimum time you should invest in the Term Deposit investment option?

You can invest in one or more term deposits and can select a term of six months or one year.

Generally, you must hold your term deposit until maturity. If you want your money earlier, the ADI that issued your term deposit might pay you less than you invested or decline your request to withdraw. This depends on the ADI that issued your term deposit, as each has their own rules. Generally, ADIs require 31 days' advance notice of any early withdrawal.

Because you're effectively locked in for the term you select, you can't use your term deposits to fund any benefit without terminating the term deposit and potentially incurring the penalties and costs mentioned.



## What will happen at the end of the investment term?

The proceeds of your term deposit, which include the capital plus interest earned after fees and tax, will automatically be transferred to the Cash investment option. You can then:

- invest in another term deposit by completing an **Invest in a Term Deposit** form
- invest in another investment option by completing a **Make an investment choice** form
- leave the money in the Cash investment option until you make a further decision.

## Investment management fee and tax

An investment management fee might be deducted from the interest earned from your term deposit. You can find this fee in the PDS. A 15% tax on investment earnings will also be deducted.

## How we invest your money

We invest your money within strict guidelines. We've appointed a number of ADIs from which we select our term deposit providers. The list of available ADIs may change from time to time.

 Visit [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au) for a list of our investment managers.

## Want to make an investment choice?

We publish details of term deposits on our website for each week a term deposit is available.

To invest, complete the **Invest in a Term Deposit** form available on our website or call us on 13 64 63.

Valid applications received by us by 5pm on a Thursday, when rates have been published for that week, will be invested the following Tuesday. Valid applications received: (i) in a week when rates have not been published; or (ii) after 5pm on a Thursday; will not be invested until we next have a term deposit available, and will be invested on the Tuesday following that week.

Processing of your investment switch to the Term Deposit investment option will commence on the Friday following the relevant Thursday cut-off. You won't be paid any interest on the amount you've nominated to switch to the Term Deposit investment option from the Saturday following the relevant Thursday cut-off until the term deposit commences on the following Tuesday. All interest on monies waiting investment will be paid to Mine Super's administration reserve.

When deciding which investment option is right for you, it's important to focus on your investment horizon, how much risk you're comfortable with and how much super you need for retirement. If you're still unsure about the right investment option for you, you should talk to your financial adviser.

\* We've measured risk using the super industry's Standard Risk Measure so you can compare investment options between different funds. The Standard Risk Measure describes risk based on the number of negative annual returns expected over any 20 year period. It's calculated using a simulated model that takes into account factors that may affect returns. This isn't a complete assessment of investment risk, as it doesn't show the size of negative returns, whether you'll meet your investment objective or the impact of fees and taxes on your returns. You need to be comfortable with the risk and potential losses of your chosen investment options. Visit [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au) for more information about the Standard Risk Measure, the Trustee's risk assessment methodology and other types of investment risk.

**Mine Super** | T 13 64 63 | F 02 4962 3469 | E [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au) | [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au)

This is general advice only and does not take into account your financial situation, needs or objectives. Before acting, consider if the information is right for your needs and circumstances and read the relevant Product Disclosure Statement (PDS). The Target Market Determinations (TMD) for our financial products can be found at [mine.com.au/tmd](https://mine.com.au/tmd). If there are any inconsistencies between this document and the PDS or Trust Deed the terms of the PDS or Trust Deed will prevail. This information is based on our understanding of current Australian laws and assumes they will remain unchanged. Issued by AUSCOAL Superannuation Pty Ltd ABN 70 003 566 989 AFS licence 246864 Trustee for the Mine Superannuation Fund ABN 16 457 520 308. Advice is provided by Mine Super Financial Advice a trading name of Mine Super Services Pty Ltd ABN 49 051 315 014 AFS licence 502700.



# FEES INFORMATION

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund. This fact sheet relates to our super product only and not to our pension product.

## Defined fees

We're required to provide you with the following definitions, which are taken from the relevant legislation.

We charge some of these fees and costs, such as administration and investment fees and costs, while other fees aren't charged, such as switching and buy-sell spreads.

## Activity fees

**A fee is an activity fee if:**

- (a) the fee relates to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity that are directly related to an activity of the trustee:
  - (i) that is engaged in at the request, or with the consent, of a member; or
  - (ii) that relates to a member and is required by law; and
- (b) those costs are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, transaction costs, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

**Activity fees aren't disclosed in the PDS and we only charge them in limited circumstances, such as when processing a family law split.**

## Administration fees and costs

Administration fees and costs are fees and costs that relate to the administration or operation of the superannuation entity and includes costs incurred by the trustee of the entity that:

- (a) relate to the administration or operation of the entity; and
- (b) are not otherwise charged as investment fees and costs, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

## Advice fees

**A fee is an advice fee if:**

- (a) the fee relates directly to costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity because of the provision of financial product advice to a member by:
  - (i) a trustee of the entity; or
  - (ii) another person acting as an employee of, or under an arrangement with, the trustee of the entity; and
- (b) those costs are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, a switching fee, an activity fee or an insurance fee.

## Buy-sell spreads

A buy-sell spread is a fee to recover costs incurred by the trustee of the superannuation entity in relation to the sale and purchase of assets of the entity.

**We don't charge a buy-sell spread.**

## Exit fees

An exit fee is a fee, other than a buy-sell spread, that relates to the disposal of all or part of a member's interests in a superannuation entity.

**We don't charge an exit fee.**

## Insurance fees

A fee is an insurance fee for a superannuation product if:

- (a) the fee relates directly to either or both of the following:
  - (i) insurance premiums paid by the trustee of a superannuation entity in relation to a member or members of the entity;
  - (ii) costs incurred by the trustee of a superannuation entity in relation to the provision of insurance for a member or members of the entity; and
- (b) the fee does not relate to any part of a premium paid or cost incurred in relation to a life policy or a contract of insurance that relates to a benefit to the member that is based on the performance of an investment rather than the realisation of a risk; and
- (c) the premiums and costs to which the fee relates are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, investment fees and costs, transaction costs, a switching fee, an activity fee or an advice fee.

**For more information about insurance fees read the Insurance Guide at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)**

## Investment fees and costs

Investment fees and costs are fees and costs that relate to the investment of the assets of a superannuation entity and includes:

- (a) fees in payment for the exercise of care and expertise in the investment of those assets (including performance fees); and
- (b) costs incurred by the trustee of the entity that:
  - (i) relate to the investment of assets of the entity; and
  - (ii) are not otherwise charged as administration fees and costs, a buy-sell spread, a switching fee, an activity fee, an advice fee or an insurance fee.

## Performance fee

Performance fee means an amount paid or payable, calculated by reference to the performance of a collective investment product, a superannuation product, a MySuper product or an investment option.

## Switching fees

A switching fee for a MySuper product is a fee to recover the costs of switching all or part of a member's interest in a superannuation entity from one class of beneficial interest in the entity to another.

A switching fee for a superannuation product other than a MySuper product, is a fee to recover the costs of switching all or part of a member's interest in the superannuation entity from one investment option or product in the entity to another.

**We don't charge a switching fee.**

## Transaction costs

Transaction costs are costs associated with the sale and purchase of assets of the superannuation entity other than costs that are recovered by the superannuation entity charging buy-sell spreads.

## Additional explanation of fees and costs

### Fee changes

We can change our fees and costs without your consent. We'll give you at least 30 days notice of any change. Investment fees and costs and transaction costs may vary as the actual fees and costs charged by the Fund vary. No notice is provided of these changes.

### Tax

Any tax deductions we receive for managing the fund are passed to members in the form of reduced fees and costs. For more information about tax and super go to Section 7 of our Super PDS which you can find at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

### Advice fees

Financial advisers from Mine Super Financial Advice\* support you with quality advice and recommend what they think is best for you and your future.

We offer an initial appointment at no additional cost with a financial adviser for all members. Simple advice is available over the phone or by video conference, with simple advice on how your account is invested at no additional cost. These costs are included in the Fund's administration fee. The cost of other simple advice starts from just \$110. More complex advice is available by appointment with fees based on the advice you need, starting from \$1,850 up to a maximum of \$3,100.

Advisers from Mine Super Financial Advice are salaried employees and do not receive any special payments for providing financial advice. They only recommend the products they think are best for you and that will help you achieve your financial goals.

For more information about financial advice, read our **Here to help you make confident and informed financial decisions** fact sheet which you can find at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](http://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

**Warning:** If you get financial advice from Mine Super Financial Advice, you might have to pay extra fees. The fees you'll be charged will be outlined in a Statement of Advice. The cost of financial advice and how you pay for it depends on the type of advice you're looking for.

\* Advice is provided by Mine Super Financial Advice a trading name of Mine Super Services Pty Ltd ABN 49 051 315 014 AFS licence 502700, and is a related entity to the Trustee.

### Investment options' fees and costs

Investment option	Investment fees and costs (A)	Performance fees <sup>1</sup>	Transaction costs (B)	TOTAL (A + B)
High Growth	0.46%	0.06%	0.06%	0.52%
Growth	0.50%	0.06%	0.06%	0.56%
Balanced	0.52%	0.07%	0.06%	0.58%
Conservative Balanced <sup>2</sup>	0.55%	0.07%	0.06%	0.61%
Indexed Defensive	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
Secure	0.20%	0.00%	0.01%	0.21%
Australian Shares	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
International Shares	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Property	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%
Bonds	0.20%	0.00%	0.03%	0.23%
Cash	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Term Deposit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<sup>1</sup> Investment fees and costs include performance fees.

<sup>2</sup> You can only invest in the Conservative Balanced investment option through the Lifecycle Investment Strategy.

### Performance fee

Mine Super does not directly charge a performance fee. In certain circumstances, Mine Super agrees, as part of the fees and costs payable to an investment manager, to pay a performance fee. Performance fees are payable to investment managers if they outperform required performance targets. The performance fees payable varies between the underlying investment managers and may change from year to year.

These performance fees are included in the investment fees and costs and are borne by members invested in an investment option before investment earnings are declared and applied to their account. The performance fees shown in the table below are calculated based on the average of the actual performance fees paid to investment managers for the last five financial years to 30 June 2023 (or a shorter period if the performance fee was not charged for the last five financial years).

### Insurance

For more information about insurance read our Insurance Guide which you can find at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

### Transaction costs

Transaction costs are deducted from investment option returns before unit prices are determined. They are shown in the Fees and costs summary table of the PDS and in the table below. We generally calculate and deduct this cost daily when unit prices are determined. These costs cover activities associated with trading assets and investments in each investment option such as brokerage, settlement costs, clearing costs. Transaction costs shown in the Fees and costs summary are net of any buy-sell spread (we do not currently charge a buy-sell spread).

## Lifecycle Investment Strategy fees

If you're invested in the Lifecycle Investment Strategy, you'll be invested in a mix of the High Growth and Conservative Balanced investment options based on your age, and your fees are weighted across these investment options according to this mix. The table below outlines the investment fees and costs and transaction costs applicable to your age.

Lifecycle Investment Strategy - Lifestage	Investment fees and costs (A)	Performance fees <sup>3</sup>	Transaction costs (B)	TOTAL (A + B)
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 50 and under	0.46%	0.06%	0.06%	0.52%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 51	0.47%	0.06%	0.06%	0.53%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 52	0.47%	0.06%	0.06%	0.53%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 53	0.48%	0.06%	0.06%	0.54%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 54	0.48%	0.06%	0.06%	0.54%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 55	0.49%	0.06%	0.06%	0.55%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 56	0.50%	0.06%	0.06%	0.56%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 57	0.50%	0.06%	0.06%	0.56%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 58	0.51%	0.07%	0.06%	0.57%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 59	0.51%	0.07%	0.06%	0.57%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 60	0.52%	0.07%	0.06%	0.58%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 61	0.53%	0.07%	0.06%	0.59%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 62	0.53%	0.07%	0.06%	0.59%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 63	0.54%	0.07%	0.06%	0.60%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 64	0.54%	0.07%	0.06%	0.60%
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 65 and over	0.55%	0.07%	0.06%	0.61%

<sup>3</sup> Investment fees and costs include performance fees.

## Other fees

We may apply other fees and costs which relate to:

- family law splits – this fee is \$220
- term deposit early withdrawal fees – this fee depends on the institution that's issued the term deposit, as each institution has their own rules.

## Cost of product for 1 year

The cost of product gives a summary calculation about how ongoing annual fees and costs can affect your superannuation investment over a 1-year period for all superannuation products and investment options. It is calculated in the manner shown in the Example of annual fees and costs.

The cost of product information assumes a balance of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year. (Additional fees such as a buy-sell spread may apply: refer to the Fees and costs summary for the relevant superannuation product or investment option.)

You should use this figure to help compare superannuation products and investment options.

Investment option	Cost of product
High Growth	\$392
Growth	\$412
Balanced	\$422
Conservative Balanced <sup>4</sup>	\$437
Indexed Defensive	\$217
Secure	\$237
Australian Shares	\$182
International Shares	\$182
Property	\$267
Bonds	\$247
Cash	\$172
Term Deposit <sup>5</sup>	\$0

<sup>4</sup> You can only invest in the Conservative Balanced investment option through the Lifecycle Investment Strategy.

<sup>5</sup> Except where early withdrawal fees apply, no fees are currently deducted from the Term Deposit investment option. All fees applicable to your account are deducted from the balance of your other investment options, including the direct administration fee.

Lifecycle Investment Strategy - Lifestage	Cost of product
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 50 and under	\$392
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 51	\$397
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 52	\$397
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 53	\$402
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 54	\$402
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 55	\$407
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 56	\$412
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 57	\$412
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 58	\$417
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 59	\$417
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 60	\$422
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 61	\$427
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 62	\$427
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 63	\$432
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 64	\$432
Lifecycle Investment Strategy – Age 65 and over	\$437

### Need more information or advice?

To calculate the effect of fees and costs on your account balance, you can use the MoneySmart calculator, which you can find at [moneysmart.gov.au](https://moneysmart.gov.au)

If you have any questions or need help call us on 13 64 63, Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm or email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au)

Mine Super | T 13 64 63 | F 02 4962 3469 | E [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au) | [mine.com.au](https://mine.com.au)

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Factsheet: 1 February 2023

# PRIVACY COLLECTION NOTICE

The information in the document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for the Mine Superannuation Fund.

We collect personal information about you, including sensitive information, while you have your super with us. This Privacy Collection Notice explains how we collect, use and disclose your personal information.

## The personal information that we collect

**The personal information that we collect about you includes information:**

- your employer gives us such as information about your super contributions, information we need to set up your account (if it's been set up automatically after your employer sent a super contribution to us) and in some instances, your salary
- you provide us in forms such as your name, date of birth, contact details, occupation, salary and bank account details
- you provide us when using our website, including when you log in to your online account
- you provide us when you contact us, such as by email, phone, face-to-face, etc.
- you provide us to take part in competitions, promotions or surveys
- collected from third parties, for example, your new address
- collected by organisations that we use in managing the Fund, for example, our insurers or organisations we ask to do member surveys for us.

We're authorised under various laws including the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act, Corporations Act, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act and the Insurance Contracts Act to collect personal information about you.

## What we use your personal information for

We collect your personal information for superannuation and other related reasons, for example to allow us to follow the law and to let you know about other services and products that might be available to you as someone with an account with us.

This includes things like managing your account, processing your super contributions, dealing with your enquiries and complaints, paying a benefit to you and running promotions and competitions. We might also use your personal information for market research and to ask you how we can improve our products and services.

If you don't give us all the personal information we ask for, we might not be able to accept your super contributions, pay you benefits or investigate your complaints. We might also not be able to provide you with products and services that best meet your needs.

If you give us your email address or mobile number, we'll assume you allow us to use these to contact you. You therefore need to make sure they're up to date.

## Who we give your personal information to

Sometimes we need to give some of your personal information to government agencies, regulators and to other companies and organisations that we use to help us manage the Fund and your account.

We'll only give them the information about you that they need to perform their work. When doing this work, these organisations might contact you. If they collect personal information from you and then send it to us, we'll manage this information in line with this Privacy Collection Notice.

**These companies, organisations and other parties include, but not limited to:**

- SS&C Administration Services (Australia) Pty Limited, which is the company that administers the Fund and your account
- anyone you've asked or allowed us to send your personal information to
- government regulators – APRA, ASIC and AUSTRAC
- the Australian Taxation Office (ATO)
- where there is a complaint, the Australian Financial Complaints Authority or Office of the Australian Information Commissioner
- if you have insurance, TAL Life Limited ABN 70 050 109 450 AFS licence 237848
- organisations that provide us with specialist or professional services such as mail houses, market research and survey organisations, IT companies, auditors, etc.
- in limited circumstances, your employer
- in family law matters, your spouse
- other super funds that you ask us to transfer your super to.

We might give some of your personal information to companies and organisations in the United States (US). We'll only use US companies and organisations that have adopted 'International Safe Harbor Privacy Principles', which generally set out rules to protect your personal information.

For more information about the personal information we send overseas and how your personal information is protected, call us on 13 64 63.

## Our Privacy Policy

We also have a Privacy Policy that provides more information on how we meet our privacy law obligations. You can find it at [mine.com.au/your-privacy](https://mine.com.au/your-privacy)

It provides you with information about how you can:

- view and ask us to correct your personal information
- make a privacy complaint and how we'll deal with your complaints.

## Contacting us

This Privacy Collection Notice is produced by AUSCOAL Superannuation Pty Ltd. If you have any privacy questions, you can contact us at:

**Phone:** 13 64 63, Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm

**Email:** [privacy@mine.com.au](mailto:privacy@mine.com.au)

**Post:** PO Box 9 Newcastle NSW 2300

**Mine Super** | **T** 13 64 63 | **F** 02 4962 3469 | **E** [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au) | **mine.com.au**

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Super

# Insurance Guide

Western Australia (WA) Coal Division

18 December 2023

This Insurance Guide explains the insurance you can have through Mine Super account.



# This Insurance Guide explains the insurance you can have through your Mine Super account.

## Contents

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## Insurance guide

This Insurance Guide explains the insurance you can take out through your Mine Super account. We've split this Insurance Guide into two parts:

**Part A** – which explains the death and disablement benefits available if you hold a defined benefit account.

**Part B** – which explains the insurance benefits available if you hold an accumulation account.

You should read the WA Coal Division Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) and this Insurance Guide before deciding if this insurance is appropriate. You can find the PDS on our website [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds)

# Part A – Your death and disablement benefits if you hold a defined benefit account

These benefits aren't traditional insurance but are benefits you're entitled to under WA law. To fund these benefits, we take out death and total and permanent disablement insurance. When making a claim you'll need to complete forms and provide information to us and our insurer.

## Who's eligible for these benefits?

### Death and total and permanent disablement (TPD) benefits

If your employer is contributing super to your defined benefit account, you're entitled to receive a death and TPD benefit if you die or become disabled. If death or disablement occurs at:

+ **Under age 60** – the benefit payable is the sum of:

- a) the Accrued Defined Benefit which is 12% x Benchmark Amount at date of death or disablement x years in the WA Coal Division of the Fund; and
- b) an additional amount based on potential service to the age of 60: 12% x Benchmark Amount at date of death or disablement x years of potential service from the date of death or total and permanent disablement to the age of 60.

#### To illustrate:

John starts employment with a WA employer at the age of 20. At the age of 35, after 15 years of service, John sustains an injury and claims a TPD benefit.

John's TPD benefit is the sum of:

- (a) 12% x Benchmark Amount at date of disablement x 15, and
- (b) 12% x Benchmark Amount at date of disablement x 25 (being the years of potential service from the date of disablement to the age of 60).

+ **60 or over** – the benefit paid will be your Retirement Benefit.

**Benchmark Amount** – You can find the current Benchmark Amount in the WA Coal PDS at [mine.com.au/super-pds](http://mine.com.au/super-pds). This amount usually rises in line with Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings.

### Partial or temporary disablement benefit

If you become partially and permanently disabled and are forced to leave your coal mining job, you might be entitled to receive a benefit.

The rules around eligibility and how we're required to pay you are complicated and depend on your individual circumstances. If you think you might be eligible please contact us on 13 64 63.

If you're eligible, the total benefit you're able to claim if you're partially and permanently disabled is your Retirement Benefit as at the date you were disabled. You might also meet this definition if you're temporarily disabled. Please contact us for further information if you become temporarily disabled.

## What happens if I stop working for my WA coal industry employer?

If you become a Retained member your death and disablement benefit is equal to the Accrued Defined Benefit calculated under point (a) to the left. The additional amount under point (b) is only available whilst you are in service with a WA coal industry employer and if you stop working for one, you will no longer be entitled to the additional amount.

## Do these death and disablement benefits cost me anything?

No. The cost of insurance we take out to fund these benefits is built into the employer's contribution rate.

## What conditions do I need to meet to be paid a TPD benefit?

If you're under 60, to be eligible for a TPD benefit you need to meet the definition of 'Totally and Permanently Disabled' under the insurance policy we've taken out to fund these benefits. As at the date of this guide, the definition is as follows:

### **Total and Permanent Disablement/ Totally and Permanently Disabled/ TPD**

means, an *insured member* who, solely because of an *Illness* or *Injury*:

- 1) is under the regular care of and following the advice of a *medical practitioner*; and
- 2) has:
  - a) suffered a *specific illness*; or
  - b) been continuously unable to return to *gainful employment* from the *date of disablement* for a period of at least 90 consecutive days; and
- 3) in *the Insurer's* opinion, is unlikely to ever again engage in any *gainful employment* for which they are reasonably suited by their education, training or experience taking account of, at the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion:
  - a) any retraining, re-skilling, *gainful employment* or voluntary work that has been undertaken or that could reasonably be expected to be undertaken within a reasonable period by the *insured member*; and
  - b) any rehabilitation that has been undertaken or could reasonably be expected to be undertaken within a reasonable period by the *insured member*.

In forming *the Insurer's* opinion in relation to the above, including whether an *insured member* may likely be able to engage in any *gainful employment* for which they are reasonably suited by education, training or experience, *the Insurer* will have regard to all evidence available to *them* including but not limited to:

- a) medical evidence (including the medical evidence provided by the *Insured Member's Medical Practitioners*), the advice of a *specialist medical practitioner* approved by *the Insurer*, the advice of other experts (medical or otherwise) and any other information that *the Insurer* consider to be appropriate and relevant at the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion;
- b) whether the *insured member* has exhausted all reasonable and appropriate treatment options by the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion;.
- c) any retraining, re-skilling, *gainful employment* or voluntary work that has been undertaken by the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion, or that could reasonably be expected to be undertaken by the *insured member* within a reasonable period following the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion; and
- d) any rehabilitation that has been undertaken by the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion or could reasonably be expected to be undertaken by the *insured member* within a reasonable period following the date *the Insurer* form *their* opinion.



## How will your benefit be paid?

### If you die

Your benefit will be part of your super account and normal super rules will apply. It will not form part of your estate.

You can choose the people you want to receive your death benefit if you die by completing a **Nominate your beneficiaries** form. There are special rules around who you can choose, whether we'll be bound to follow your choice and how we pay your benefit out.



To choose who you want your benefit paid to if you die, you'll need to complete a **Nominate your beneficiaries** form at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](https://mine.com.au/insurance-forms). For more information read our **Nominating beneficiaries** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](https://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

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### If you're disabled

Your benefit will be credited to your Mine Super account. To take this money out of your account, you'll need to meet one of the government's conditions for withdrawing money from super.

# Part B – The insurance you can hold through your Mine Super accumulation account

## Why it's good to insure through a Mine Super accumulation account

- + **Affordability** - We can negotiate competitively priced premiums with our insurer because of the large group of members covered.
- + **Hassle free payments** - Your insurance is easier to manage as the premiums are automatically deducted from your super account, so you don't need to worry about budgeting or making payments.
- + **Automatic insurance cover** - if you're eligible, Death and Terminal Illness (DTI) and Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance without having to provide medical and financial information.

Although there are advantages of insuring through your super, it might not be the best solution for everyone, particularly if you have an existing illness or injury and other insurance. You should talk to your financial adviser to see what's best for your situation.

## How your super is invested after death

On notification of a member's death, the member's account balance will remain invested in their current investment options until the benefit is paid to their beneficiaries. Any contributions received after the notification of a member's death will be invested in the Cash investment option until the benefit is paid to their beneficiaries. If the member also has insurance (eg. death insurance), any insurance benefits payable will also be invested in the Cash investment option until the benefit is paid to their beneficiaries.

## Types of insurance you can have through your Mine Super accumulation account

We offer two types of insurance:

- + DTI and TPD insurance.
- + Income protection insurance.

## How you pay for insurance

There's a cost for having insurance through your accumulation account. We deduct premiums from your account monthly in arrears which covers you for that month.

## Your job classification

The cost of your insurance depends on the type of insurance you have and your circumstances, including the amount of your cover, your salary, your age, your gender, if you smoke and the job classification you have. There are five job classifications.

We won't give you a job classification until you tell us one and your job classification will show as 'undeclared'. It's important you tell us your job classification as soon as possible as it affects how much you pay for your insurance. If you don't tell us, you could pay more for your insurance than you have to.

The job classifications are the same for both DTI and TPD insurance and Income Protection Insurance. To work out how much your insurance costs based on your job classification, go to the sections titled 'How much does Income Protection insurance cost?' on page 13, 'How much Basic Insurance Cover will I receive and how much does it cost?' on page 21 and / or 'How much does Voluntary Insurance Cover cost?' on page 24.

## Job classifications

### Professional

You work in a predominantly office based sedentary occupation for over 80% of your total work time and earn more than \$80,000 pa, excluding employer super contributions, so long as you're not defined as 'mining'.

### White collar

You work in a predominantly office based sedentary occupation for over 80% of your total work time and earn \$80,000 pa or less, excluding employer super contributions, so long as you're not defined as 'mining'.

For the Professional and White collar classification, it's important to select the classification that reflects your circumstances. We will record your job classification according to what you tell us.

### Light manual

You perform light manual work for more than 20% of your total work time and spend less than 5% of your work time in an underground mine, so long as you're not defined as 'heavy manual' or 'mining'. This category includes duties such as carpenter, electrician, plumber and factory production manager.

### Heavy manual

You perform heavy manual work or work in an **open-cut mine** for more than 20% of your total work time and spend less than 5% of your work time in an underground mine, so long as you're not defined as 'mining'. This category includes duties such as bricklayer, roof carpenter and truck, forklift or bulldozer driver.

Open cut miners are classified as Heavy Manual, not Mining.

### Mining

You perform light or heavy manual work in an **underground mine** for more than 5% of your total work time or work in any other high risk occupation agreed between the insurer and Mine Super.

## About our insurance

### Who provides our insurance?

We've partnered with TAL Life Limited (TAL) ABN 70 050 109 450, AFS licence 237848, Australia's leading life insurance specialist, to provide you with insurances. TAL is one of Australia's largest insurers and a leading insurance provider for the super industry. They have been protecting people for over 150 years and today they insure more than 4.5 million Australians.

### Insurance policy document

While the PDS sets out general information about insurance, the Mine Superannuation Fund's (Fund) Trust Deed and the insurance policy documents set out the full terms on which insurance is offered and, to the extent that there's any inconsistency, override the PDS. To read the Fund's Trust Deed and our insurance policy documents, call 13 64 63, email [help@mine.com.au](mailto:help@mine.com.au) or visit our office during business hours.

### The duty to take reasonable care

If you apply for Voluntary Insurance Cover or to change your Income Protection insurance, you will be treated as if you are applying for cover under an individual consumer insurance contract and this duty to take reasonable care will apply. The Insurer will conduct a process called underwriting. It's how it decides whether it can cover you, and if so on what terms and at what cost.

As part of underwriting, the Insurer will ask questions it needs to know the answers to. These will be about your personal circumstances, such as your health and medical history, occupation, income, lifestyle, pastimes, and current and past insurance.

The information you provide in response to those questions will be vital to the Insurer's decision. As such, when applying for life insurance you have a legal duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation to the Insurer.

A misrepresentation is a false answer, an answer that is only partially true, or an answer which does not fairly reflect the truth.

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

If you do not meet your legal duty, this can have serious impacts on your insurance. Your cover could be avoided (treated as if it never existed), or its terms may be changed. This may also result in a claim being declined or a benefit being reduced. Whether the Insurer can exercise one of these remedies depends on a number of factors, including:

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

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

# Income Protection insurance

Income Protection insurance is a temporary replacement for lost income due to illness or injury, helping protect you and your family from financial hardship while you recover.

## Who can have Income Protection insurance?

You can apply to add Income Protection (IP) insurance to your accumulation account. If your application is accepted, you won't be covered for any injuries or illnesses you have at the time this insurance is added to your account.

For cover to start, you must:

- + have at least \$5,000 in your account if you're not receiving employer contributions into your accumulation account; or
- + be in 'Active Employment' which means you're working or capable of working in your usual occupation at your usual hours without restriction on the day your insurance cover starts;
- + be an Australian or New Zealand citizen or an Australian Resident who's legally allowed to live and work in Australia;
- + be aged between 15 and 69.



To add **Income Protection insurance** to your account, fill out an **Apply for Income Protection insurance** form. Go to [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](https://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

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## How my IP benefit is calculated?

Once you have insurance, if you can't work because you're sick or suffer an injury, and your claim is accepted, you'll receive the **lesser of:**

- + Fortnightly sum insured of \$2,600 at the date you became disabled. This includes a super contribution component paid to your Mine Super account (calculated using the compulsory super contribution rate current at the date of

\* The super contributions paid to your super account will count towards your before-tax contribution cap.

your disablement), with the remaining amount paid to you directly. The super contribution component can change in line with super law, or

- + 84.5% of your **actual salary**. This includes a super contribution component paid to your Mine Super account (calculated using the compulsory super contribution rate current at the date of your disablement), with the remaining amount paid to you directly. The super contribution component can change in line with super law.

Benefits will be paid to you fortnightly and super contributions paid to your account quarterly. No payment is paid for your Waiting Period. Your payments are paid in arrears and the first payment is two weeks after your waiting period ends.

If you're working but can't do all of your normal role because you're sick or suffer an injury, you're covered for the difference between what you're getting paid now and 84.5% (which includes income paid to you directly and super paid to your Mine Super account) of your average salary over the 12 months prior to you becoming disabled, or if employed for less than 12 months with an industry Employer, the average salary from the start of your employment to the date you became disabled. This is known as our 'partial disability benefit'.

If pre-approved by our insurer, they will arrange up to \$25,000 for:

- + modifying your home or workplace to help you return to work
- + vocational training, including counselling.

These payments are paid directly to the provider.

## What happens to my benefit if I'm getting other income?

If you're working in a reduced capacity, and your income is less than the income you earned before you were disabled, you might be eligible for a partial disability benefit. For more information go to the 'Important definitions and meanings' section on page 37.

## Income Protection insurance (cont.)

Any other payments received as income might reduce your benefit. This may include things like employer paid leave (sick, annual or long service leave), compensation payments (workers compensation, motor accident compensation or other statutory scheme), payments from other insurance policies or income from a job that's not your usual one. Income from Centrelink, Department of Veteran Affairs, superannuation pensions and annuities, investments, lump sum TPD and trauma insurance benefits and genuine gifts won't reduce the amount you receive.

If you're being paid a benefit and also receiving workers compensation payments, your IP benefit payment will stop when a doctor considers that you're fit to return to work. If you're appealing a Workers Compensation Authority decision, then you might be able to continue receiving benefits under this policy, subject to you agreeing to repay benefits at the conclusion of the appeal.

### Example

John is no longer able to work in his usual job and has his claim under his Mine Super IP insurance approved by our insurer after meeting the eligibility requirements. John's fortnightly benefit amount is \$1,500. At the start of John's benefit payment period, he also has \$350 in fortnightly sick leave benefits payable by his employer and is also receiving a \$150 fortnightly Centrelink benefit. John's fortnightly benefit amount will therefore reduce by \$350 (his sick leave payment amount) to \$1,150. His Centrelink payment does not affect his benefit.

### How is my salary calculated for a claim?

The salary used to calculate your insurance benefit is:

**If you're employed** – the total income you earn before tax in the 12 months immediately prior to the date you became disabled. It includes incentive payments and bonuses, overtime, shift loadings and allowances, any salary package you can take as cash and nil amounts for periods of unemployment. If you started working for a participating employer of the Fund for the first time in the previous year, your salary will be

based on your average salary for the time you've worked for a participating employer. Your salary doesn't include super contributions your employer pays for you.

**If you're self-employed** – your gross income from personal exertion in the 12 months immediately prior to the date you become disabled less your business expenses in earning that income.

### When can I make a claim?

Provided you have IP insurance when you become unable to work (fully or partially), you'll be entitled to make a claim unless your case falls into one of the exclusions under the section titled 'When am I not covered?' in the next column.

To make a claim, a doctor will need to certify that you're unable to work in your usual occupation at your usual hours.

Once your claim is accepted, you'll need to regularly provide medical certification (usually monthly) to confirm you're still unable to work in your usual occupation in order for your benefit payments to continue. Our insurer can request additional information from you. You'll be required to undertake the treatment program prescribed by your doctor.

You need to claim for workers compensation first if your disability is work related.

If you need to make a claim, you can call us on 13 64 63. It's important that if you believe you might be eligible for a benefit, you lodge your claim as soon as possible.

### When am I not covered?

- + If your injury or illness arises as a consequence of invasion, war and civil war.
- + If your injury or illness is intentionally self-inflicted, including attempted suicide.
- + When your injury or illness is from a normal and uncomplicated pregnancy and childbirth.
- + Your injury or illness is caused by participation in a criminal act.
- + You're a professional sportsperson whose IP insurance started after 31 March 2017. Professional sportspeople are not eligible to hold IP insurance.

You won't be covered for any pre-existing illnesses or injuries you have at the time your cover commences.

A pre-existing illness is one you've been treated for, or advised to be treated for, in the six months prior to commencing, recommencing or increasing your cover. It will no longer be considered a pre-existing illness if:

- + you, with the agreement of your doctor, haven't needed to be treated or seen by your doctor for the illness for at least six months, or
- + you've had continuous IP insurance on your Mine Super account for two years at the time of disability and you were in 'Active Employment' doing your normal unrestricted duties for the final two months of that two year period.

A pre-existing injury is an injury which occurred prior to the start of your cover.

### How long will I receive a benefit if I can't work?

You'll be paid a benefit until the earlier of a doctor certifying that you're fit to return to work or the maximum benefit period finishing.

If you're under age 65 the standard maximum benefit period is two years. You can increase your benefit period to five years. There's more information on this under the heading 'Can I tailor my Income Protection insurance?' on page 17.

If you're aged between 65 and 70 and you:

- + become sick, your benefit period will be 12 weeks or to age 70, whichever occurs first
- + are injured, your benefit period will be 52 weeks or to age 70, whichever occurs first. If you're already being paid a benefit at age 65, you'll receive a further 12 weeks' payments for illnesses and 52 weeks' payments for injuries, but only to a total maximum benefit period of two years, unless you chose to have a five year benefit period before you were disabled.

### What if I'm living overseas?

If you're overseas when you submit a claim, the maximum benefit period is nine months while you're overseas.

If you return to Australia benefits will continue for the rest of your benefit period or until you're able to work again.

If you make a claim our insurer, if it's reasonable, can ask you to return to Australia at your expense for assessment of your claim.

### What is the standard waiting period?

60 days. The waiting period is the length of time between when your doctor confirms you're disabled and unable to work and when you start to receive your income protection payments. You can change your waiting period. There's more on this under the heading 'Can I tailor my Income Protection insurance' on page 17.

### How much does Income Protection insurance cost?

This depends on your salary, your age, your gender and the type of job or 'job classification' you have. The five job classifications are mining, heavy manual, light manual, white collar and professional.

To work out the cost of IP insurance follow the steps below. We've also provided an example to help you.

## Income Protection insurance (cont.)

### 1. Check how much you're covered for based on your salary

**Andrew earned \$120,000\* in the past 12 months, excluding super, so he'll be covered for 84.5% of the before-tax salary (gross salary) he earned over the previous 12 months. This includes a super contribution paid to his Mine Super account (calculated using the compulsory super contribution rate current at the date of his disablement), with the remaining amount paid to him directly.**

Andrew's total IP benefit is \$101,400 pa. If the super contribution rate was 10.5%, he'd receive \$88,800 pa. directly (74% of \$120,000) and \$12,600 pa. (10.5% of \$120,000) in super.

Your salary is \$  pa, so you'll have:

\$  x super contribution rate = \$  pa.

\$  x (84.5% **less** super contribution rate) = \$  pa.

Add together the above amounts = \$  + \$  = \$  pa

**Your total IP insurance \$  pa.**

\* This example assumes Andrew has notified us of his \$120,000 salary.



## 2. Check the cost of insurance for your current age and gender

Andrew is a 25 year old male. The table below shows that the monthly cost of Andrew's IP insurance is \$0.147 per month for \$1,000 of insurance.

Your current age is  and your gender is .

The table below shows the cost of your insurance is \$  per month for \$1,000 of cover.

### Monthly IP premiums per \$1,000 of cover

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
15-23	0.147	0.196	47	0.478	0.666
24-28	0.147	0.208	48	0.511	0.711
29	0.160	0.233	49	0.555	0.784
30-31	0.172	0.241	50	0.608	0.854
32	0.176	0.241	51	0.661	0.918
33	0.196	0.278	52	0.711	0.996
34	0.208	0.282	53	0.784	1.090
35	0.216	0.306	54	0.849	1.184
36	0.241	0.335	55	0.915	1.278
37	0.241	0.339	56	0.996	1.400
38	0.266	0.372	57	1.090	1.527
39	0.278	0.388	58	1.205	1.686
40	0.306	0.429	59	1.327	1.854
41	0.323	0.449	60	1.466	2.050
42	0.339	0.478	61	1.596	2.238
43	0.367	0.515	62	1.657	2.323
44	0.384	0.527	63	1.290	1.809
45	0.404	0.572	64-69	0.576	0.808
46	0.441	0.617	70	n/a	n/a

Under the terms of our insurance, the premiums we charge you can change in line with the terms of the policy. If the change is material, we'll let you know in writing at least 30 days before the changes take effect.

## Income Protection insurance (cont.)

### 3. Find your job classification factor

**Andrew's job falls under the 'mining' classification.**

The list below shows Andrew needs to multiply the monthly cost of his insurance by 3.20 =  $\$0.147 \times 3.20$  =  $\$0.4704$  per month for  $\$1,000$  of insurance.

#### Income Protection Insurance factors

- + Professional 0.85
- + White collar 1.00
- + Light manual 1.60
- + Heavy manual 3.20
- + Mining 3.20

Your job classification is , which means you need to multiply the monthly cost by

= \$  monthly rate x  Income Protection insurance factor

= \$  per month for  $\$1,000$  of cover.

### 4. Apply any loadings or reductions to the cost of your insurance

If you change the standard 60 day waiting period and / or two year benefit period the cost of your insurance will change. If you improve your cover by reducing your waiting period and / or increasing your benefit period you might also be charged an extra 20% if you smoke. You can find more information about this below under the heading 'Can I tailor my Income Protection insurance?'

Andrew is happy to keep the standard 60 day waiting period and two year benefit period so no loadings or reductions are applied to the cost of his insurance.

### 5. Calculate the cost of your income protection insurance by multiplying the amount of your insurance by the monthly cost

The cost of Andrew's insurance is 101.4 ( $\$101,400$  insurance amount /  $\$1,000$ ) x  $\$0.4704$  (monthly cost) =  $\$47.70$  per month or  $\$572.38$  pa.

#### Your cover cost is

\$  (cover amount /  $\$1,000$ ) x \$  (monthly rate)

= \$  per month or \$  pa

If you change the waiting period or benefit period, you'll also need to adjust the premium for any positive or negative loading. See next page under the heading 'Can I tailor my Income Protection insurance' for more information on this.

## Can I tailor my Income Protection insurance?

Yes, you can change three features of your insurance at any time; the amount you're covered for, your waiting period and your benefit period. If you make a change the cost of your insurance will change and a pre-existing illness and injury exclusion may apply depending on the change.

### Changing the amount you're covered for

You can choose the salary you're covered for, provided the amount isn't more than your actual salary and is below the maximum benefit limits. The maximum benefit is \$18,461.54 per fortnight (\$480,000 pa) if your job classification is Professional or White collar and \$11,538.46 per fortnight (\$300,000 pa) if your job classification is Undeclared, Light manual, Heavy manual or Mining.

Any increase in salary that's not a result of a genuine documented employer salary increase or promotion will be subject to a pre-existing injury and illness exclusion on the increased portion of your salary.

Keep in mind that, if at the time you make a claim your actual salary over the past 12 months is less than your 'nominated salary', you'll only be covered for your actual salary.

#### An Example

John's cover was based on a salary of \$100,000 when his cover started. A year after his cover started, John asked us to increase the salary recorded on his account to \$120,000. At the time John told us his higher salary, he had a heart condition. John then made a claim for this heart condition. He's covered for his original benefit based on the \$100,000 salary but not the \$20,000 increase as he already had the heart condition at the time he increased his cover. However, if John's claim related to a new condition, for example a new condition such as cancer, John's cover would be based on the salary of \$120,000.

### Changing your waiting period

You can change the 60 day waiting period to:

- + 14 days (can only be taken with a two year benefit period)** – The cost of your insurance will increase by 100% as this improves your cover. You won't be covered for existing illnesses and injuries you have at the time you make this change. You'll be charged 20% extra if you smoke and your waiting period will remain at 60 days for any illnesses or injuries you have at the time you make this change.
- + 30 days** – The cost of your insurance will increase by 50% as this improves your cover. You won't be covered for existing illnesses and injuries you have at the time you make this change. You'll be charged 20% extra if you smoke and your waiting period will remain at 60 days for any illnesses or injuries you have at the time you make this change.
- + 90 days** – the cost of your insurance will reduce by 10%. This can be done at any time.
- + 120 days** – the cost of your insurance will reduce by 20%. This can be done at any time.
- + Up to two years** – the cost of your insurance won't change. Refer to the section titled 'What if I already have Income Protection insurance?' on page 19.

### Changing your benefit payment period

You can choose to increase the standard two year benefit period to five years. The cost of your insurance will increase by 80% as this improves your cover. You won't be covered for existing illnesses and injuries you have at the time you make this change and you'll be charged 20% extra if you smoke. Your benefit period will remain at two years for any existing illnesses and injuries you have at the time you make this change.

You can't have a five year payment period together with an up to two year waiting period.

## Can I cancel my Income Protection insurance?

Yes, you can cancel your insurance at any time. To cancel your cover call us on 13 64 63 or fill out a **Cancel my insurance** form which you can find at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms).

If you cancel your insurance and decide later to have it, you'll have to reapply and won't be covered for any existing illnesses and injuries you had at the time you reapply for this insurance.

## Income Protection insurance (cont.)

### When will my Income Protection insurance cover stop?

When any one of the following occurs:

- + You turn 70.
- + 12 months from the date you were unemployed.
- + You're on approved leave (including parental leave) for more than 24 months.
- + You're no longer a member of the Fund.
- + You retire permanently from the workforce.
- + You cancel your insurance.
- + You no longer have enough money in your account to cover the costs of this insurance.
- + You start service with the defence forces of any country, except if you're in the defence force reserves and not overseas.
- + You make a fraudulent claim.
- + The date your TPD cover ceases after you become totally and permanently disabled.
- + You die.
- + The insurance policy we have with the insurer, as a whole, is terminated.
- + Your account hasn't had a contribution (including a transfer from another super fund) for 16 months and you haven't let us know you want to keep your insurance. If you're getting close to the 16 months, we'll try and let you know and give you a chance to keep your insurance if you want to.

If you've already been paid a benefit for the maximum benefit period for a illness or injury, you'll no longer have cover for that illness or injury. You will however have cover for other unrelated illnesses or injuries.

Cover stops for a particular injury or illness when you have been paid a benefit for the entire benefit period ie 2 years or 5 years (if you changed your benefit period) for that illness or injury.

If your insurance cover stops because you've been unemployed for twelve months and / or have insufficient money in your account to pay for this insurance, you can reinstate your cover within six months of these two events. But if you weren't in 'Active Employment' on the day your cover is reinstated, you'll only be covered for 'new events'. This 'new events' restriction will be removed once you've been in 'Active Employment' for two consecutive months after your cover was reinstated. For more information about 'new events' cover go to the section titled 'Who can have Income Protection insurance?' on page 11.

### Can I restart or reinstate my Income Protection insurance if it stops?

If your IP insurance stopped because:

- + you had insufficient funds in your account to pay for your cover, or you were unemployed for 12 months, we'll automatically restart your IP insurance when an employer contribution is received within 180 days of the date your cover stopped
- + your account hasn't had a contribution for 16 months and you haven't let us know you want to keep your cover, we'll reinstate your IP insurance if you tell us to within 60 days of the date your cover stopped.

In both instances your cover will only be restarted or reinstated if all premiums are paid in full from the date your cover stopped.

When your IP insurance is restarted or reinstated it will be:

- + equal to the same type and amount of cover that was stopped and will be subject to the same exclusions or special conditions that applied
- + Limited Cover until you've been in Active Employment for 30 consecutive days.

## What if I already have Income Protection insurance?

Generally it's not cost effective to have two IP policies at the same time as any benefits paid will offset each other and you'll not get the full amount of the benefits you've been paying for. If you already have IP elsewhere though you might consider taking up our Policy Extension Option. This option allows you to extend the waiting period on your Mine Super IP insurance to up to two years to match the benefit period of your other IP policy. This means that when benefit payments stop on your other insurance, you can start having benefits paid from your Mine Super insurance.

Under the Policy Extension Option:

- + the cost of your insurance won't change.
- + it's only available if you have a two year benefit period and 60 day waiting period.
- + must be taken up within 90 days of the date on your insurance welcome letter or within your current waiting period after you become sick or injured.

## How is income protection insurance taxed?

Your benefit payments are treated like normal wages and taxed at your personal tax rate. Tax is deducted before we pay you your benefit. If you don't give us your Tax File Number, you'll be taxed at the highest personal tax rate which means you could pay more tax than you need to.

You can't claim the cost of this insurance as a tax deduction as it's deducted from your account rather than paid directly by you. As super is a low tax environment, there may be tax effective strategies you could employ, such as salary sacrificing an amount to cover the insurance payments. Keep in mind that salary sacrifice contributions count toward your annual before-tax contributions cap. We encourage you to seek financial advice. Mine Super Financial Advice can provide you advice about insurance with Mine Super. If you want to be put in touch with Mine Super Financial Advice, call us on 13 64 63.

## Can I transfer Income Protection insurance I have elsewhere to my Mine Super account?

You can transfer IP insurance you have elsewhere to your Mine Super account. You'll need to complete the **Transfer in your other insurance to Mine Super** form and answer some health questions. Our insurer will assess your application and decide whether or not they're happy to take on this cover.

Any restrictions such as exclusions will transfer over but you won't be charged for these. Any restrictions on your current cover and premium loadings under our policy will apply. There are risks you should consider when transferring your existing cover, such as the loss of any accrued benefits, the possibility of waiting periods having to start again and the implications if you don't disclose all relevant information on an application form (even if unintentional).

You shouldn't cancel any existing cover until your application is accepted by our insurer. Once your cover has been transferred, you must cancel your other policy.

The maximum amount of cover you can transfer is a fortnightly benefit payment amount of \$6,923.08 (\$180,000 pa) and the maximum time you can be covered for is five years even if you were covered for longer on your previous policy.

If the waiting and benefit payment periods on your other insurance are different from the ones on your Mine Super account, you'll receive the next longest waiting period and the next shortest benefit period.



To transfer in your other cover, fill in the **Transfer in your other insurance** form. Go to [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](https://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

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# Death and disablement insurance

There are two types of Death and Terminal Illness and Total and Permanent Disablement insurance – Basic Insurance Cover and Voluntary Insurance Cover.

Both Basic and Voluntary Insurance Cover provide you with:

- + **Death and Terminal Illness (DTI) insurance** – pays a lump sum payment if you die or if you are terminally ill and medically certified to have less than 24 months to live.
- + **Total and Permanent Disablement (TPD) insurance** – pays a lump sum if you're unlikely to ever work again due to an illness or injury. The meaning of TPD is explained further on in this guide on pages 31-33.

## Basic Insurance Cover – accumulation account only

Basic Insurance Cover is DTI and TPD insurance that you don't need to apply for or have your health assessed

### Who's eligible for Basic Insurance Cover?

Generally, Basic Insurance Cover is added to your account after all the following have occurred:

- + Your account balance is \$6,000 and above.
- + You're aged 25 to 64.
- + You're employed and your employer makes their first contribution to your account.

If you're not eligible for Basic Insurance Cover because your balance is below \$6,000 and / or you're under 25 years of age, you can still choose to have it added by completing a **Your super account essentials** form. You'll need to be aged 15 to 64 and be employed, with your employer making their first contribution to your account.

You won't be eligible for this cover if at the time your account started, you had been paid, or were entitled to be paid a terminal illness benefit from us, another super fund or insurance policy. If you have previously been paid or were entitled to be paid a TPD benefit, then you'll be covered but only for new conditions.

If you hold a defined benefit account at the time of opening an account with us, you won't receive Basic Insurance Cover.

### When is Basic Insurance Cover added to your account?

- + If it's added to your account automatically - the later of the date your employer makes their first eligible contribution to your account OR the date you reach age 25 and your balance reaches \$6,000 and above.
- + If you ask to add it to your account - the later of the date your employer makes their first eligible contribution to your account or the date you ask us to add this insurance.

### What type of Basic Insurance Cover am I eligible for?

If you're eligible, initially Limited Basic Insurance Cover will be added to your account.

If your cover has been applied automatically, your employer makes a contribution within 180 days of the date your cover commenced and you're in Active Employment for 30 consecutive days, your cover will update to Standard Basic Insurance Cover.

If however your employer makes a contribution outside of 180 days, your cover will remain Limited Basic Insurance Cover for a minimum period of 24 months followed by 30 consecutive days in Active Employment.

If you ask us to add cover to your account within 180 days of you commencing employment with your employer and you're in Active Employment for 30 consecutive days, your cover will convert to Standard Basic Insurance Cover. If you ask us to add cover to your account outside of 180 days of you commencing employment, your cover will remain Limited Basic Insurance Cover for a minimum period of 24 months followed by 30 consecutive days in Active Employment. Your cover will then convert to Standard Basic Insurance Cover. The update to Standard Basic Insurance Cover will occur the later of the date that we receive your application, your employer makes their first eligible contribution to your account, your employment commencement date or the date you ask us to add this insurance.

### How much Basic Insurance Cover will I receive and how much does it cost?

You'll receive a set amount of insurance based on your age. The cost of this insurance depends on your gender and 'job classification'. Go to the 'Your job classification' section on page 9 to find out what job classification your job falls under.

As you get older, the amount of your Basic Insurance Cover and in turn its cost will automatically change.

You can find the amount and cost of Basic Insurance Cover for different ages in the table below.

Age	Amount of basic cover		Monthly cost (Males)					
	DTI	TPD	Undeclared	Professional	White Collar	Light manual	Heavymanual	Mining
15-24	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$10.41	\$2.79	\$3.20	\$6.07	\$7.63	\$10.41
25-29	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$19.68	\$5.28	\$6.03	\$11.46	\$14.40	\$19.68
30-34	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$52.64	\$14.10	\$16.16	\$30.68	\$38.54	\$52.64
35-39	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$54.76	\$14.67	\$16.82	\$31.92	\$40.09	\$54.76
40-44	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$64.37	\$17.24	\$19.78	\$37.50	\$47.11	\$64.37
45-49	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$70.66	\$18.93	\$21.72	\$41.19	\$51.75	\$70.66
50-54	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$60.40	\$16.18	\$18.56	\$35.20	\$44.22	\$60.40
55-59	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$43.26	\$11.61	\$13.32	\$25.24	\$31.63	\$43.26
60	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$30.52	\$8.24	\$9.44	\$17.83	\$22.28	\$30.52
61	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$27.98	\$7.57	\$8.67	\$16.36	\$20.41	\$27.98
62	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$25.44	\$6.90	\$7.90	\$14.89	\$18.54	\$25.44
63	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$22.90	\$6.23	\$7.13	\$13.42	\$16.67	\$22.90
64	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$20.36	\$5.56	\$6.36	\$11.95	\$14.80	\$20.36
65	Nil	Nil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Age	Amount of basic cover		Monthly cost (Females)					
	DTI	TPD	Undeclared	Professional	White Collar	Light manual	Heavymanual	Mining
15-24	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$9.43	\$2.22	\$2.46	\$5.09	\$5.90	\$9.43
25-29	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$17.81	\$4.18	\$4.65	\$9.60	\$11.15	\$17.81
30-34	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$47.66	\$11.19	\$12.43	\$25.70	\$29.84	\$47.66
35-39	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$49.57	\$11.65	\$12.94	\$26.74	\$31.05	\$49.57
40-44	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$58.29	\$13.68	\$15.21	\$31.41	\$36.49	\$58.29
45-49	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$63.99	\$15.03	\$16.70	\$34.49	\$40.07	\$63.99
50-54	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$54.69	\$12.85	\$14.26	\$29.49	\$34.25	\$54.69
55-59	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$39.15	\$9.21	\$10.21	\$21.13	\$24.53	\$39.15
60	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$27.60	\$6.52	\$7.20	\$14.91	\$17.32	\$27.60
61	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$25.30	\$5.98	\$6.60	\$13.68	\$15.88	\$25.30
62	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$22.99	\$5.45	\$6.00	\$12.44	\$14.44	\$22.99
63	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$20.69	\$4.91	\$5.40	\$11.21	\$13.01	\$20.69
64	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$18.38	\$4.38	\$4.80	\$9.97	\$11.57	\$18.38
65	Nil	Nil	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Under the terms of our insurance, the premiums rates we charge you can change in line with the terms of the policy. If the change is material, we'll let you know in writing at least 30 days before the changes take effect. The premium rates disclosed in this document include an insurance administration fee of 6.8% that is retained by Mine Super for managing DTI and TPD insurance on behalf of members. This includes claims management, online tools and managing the policies with the Insurer.

## Death and disablement insurance (cont.)

To work out the cost of Basic Insurance Cover and how much you'll receive follow the steps below. We've also used an example to help you.

**Andrew is age 25 and works in mining. Use the table above to work out the monthly cost of Andrew's cover.**

### Step 1: Check the amount of Basic Insurance Cover for Andrew's age

**Amount of Basic Insurance Cover based on Andrew's age = \$100,000 DTI and \$100,000 of TPD.**

Amount of Basic Insurance Cover based on your age = \$  DTI and \$  of TPD.

### Step 2: Check the monthly cost of insurance for Andrew's gender (male) and job classification (mining) in the table on the previous page.

**Cost of Andrew's insurance = \$19.68 per month**

Cost of your insurance \$  per month

#### Can I cancel Basic Insurance Cover?

Yes, you can cancel this insurance at any time. To cancel your cover call us on 13 64 63 or fill out a **Cancel my insurance** form which you can find at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms).

If Basic Insurance Cover has been applied automatically and you do this within 90 days of the date your insurance started we will refund your premiums to your account.

#### You can increase your Basic Insurance Cover under our 'Introductory Cover Option'


Under this option, you can apply to double your Basic Insurance Cover within 60 days of the date on your insurance welcome letter.

If you're over 50 we'll ask you some basic questions about your health.

You can only use this option once and you need to use it the first time Basic Insurance Cover is added to your account.

The cost of this extra cover is based on Basic Insurance Cover premium rates.

To increase your insurance under this option, you'll need to complete a **Double your Basic Insurance Cover** form or **Your super account essentials** form. You can find these forms at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

 To increase your insurance under this option, you'll need to complete a **Double your Basic Insurance Cover** form. You can find this form at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

#### When will my Basic Insurance Cover stop?

When one of the following happens:

- + You turn 65.
- + You ask to cancel your cover.
- + You die.
- + You're paid a terminal illness or TPD benefit.  
If you're paid a Basic TPD Insurance Cover benefit, any death cover above your TPD benefit will transfer to Voluntary Insurance Cover. The amount of your DTI insurance cover will be reduced by the amount of the TPD benefit you're paid.
- + There isn't enough money in your account to pay for your cover.
- + You start active service with the armed forces of any country, although if you're a member of the Defence Force Reserve your cover will stop only when you become the subject of a call out order.
- + You're no longer entitled to hold an interest in the Fund.
- + You no longer have a Mine Super account.
- + Your account hasn't had a contribution (including a transfer from another super fund) for 16 months and you haven't let us know you want to keep your insurance. If you're getting close to the 16 months, we'll try and let you know and give you a chance to keep your insurance if you want to.



## Can I restart or reinstate my Basic Insurance Cover if it stops?

If your Basic Insurance Cover stopped because:

- + you had insufficient funds in your account to pay for your cover, we'll automatically restart your Basic Insurance Cover when an employer contribution is received within six months of the date your cover stopped
- + your account hasn't had a contribution for 16 months and you haven't let us know you want to keep your cover, we'll reinstate your Basic Insurance Cover if you tell us to within 60 days of the date your cover stopped.

In both instances your cover will only be restarted or reinstated if all premiums are paid in full from the date your cover stopped.

When your Basic Insurance Cover is restarted or reinstated it will be:

- + equal to the same type and amount of cover that was stopped and will be subject to the same exclusions or special conditions that applied
- + Limited Cover until you've been in Active Employment for 30 consecutive days.

## Voluntary Insurance Cover – accumulation account only

You can apply for Voluntary DTI or DTI and TPD insurance. You're eligible to apply for Voluntary Insurance Cover if you're aged between 15 and 69 for DTI cover and between 15 and 64 for TPD cover and have at least \$5,000 in your accumulation account. The amount you apply for must be a multiple of \$10,000.

If you have this insurance, you can hold it until you're aged 70, although the benefit entitlements, for which you can claim a TPD benefit, change from age 65.

There are forms to fill out and you'll need to have your health assessed. While we're assessing your application you'll have 'Interim Accident Cover'. This is explained further on page 29.

If you're approved for Voluntary Insurance Cover you might have special conditions, including policy exclusions, applied to your insurance. Insurance with special conditions will start immediately but if you cancel the insurance within 30 days of us telling you of these special conditions premiums charged will be refunded to your account.

You have the option to switch any Basic Insurance Cover you might have on your account to Voluntary Insurance Cover at any time as long as you apply before you turn age 65. You'll need to complete the **Convert your Basic Insurance Cover to Voluntary Insurance Cover** form to do this. You can find this form at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

Under Voluntary Insurance Cover, you can have different amounts of DTI and TPD cover but you cannot have TPD cover by itself or for an amount which exceeds your DTI cover.

## Death and disablement insurance (cont.)

### How much does Voluntary Insurance Cover cost?

The cost of this insurance depends on your age, your job classification, gender, if you smoke and the amount of your insurance. To work out the cost of Voluntary Insurance Cover follow the steps below. We've also used an example to help you.

#### Example

Andrew is 25 and works in mining.

#### 1. How much insurance do you need?

**Andrew needs \$800,000 in Voluntary DTI and TPD insurance.**

How much insurance do you want? = \$

#### 2. Find your job classification factor

**Andrew's job falls under the 'mining' classification. He's also a smoker. This means Andrew's job classification factor is 3.00.**

What's your job classification?

	Male smoker	Male non-smoker	Female smoker	Female non-smoker
Professional	1.05	0.85	0.80	0.65
White Collar	1.20	1.00	0.90	0.75
Light manual	1.70	1.40	1.25	1.05
Heavy manual	2.50	2.05	1.95	1.60
Mining	3.00	2.50	2.35	1.95

### 3. Find the cost of insurance for your age

Andrew is 25 years of age, so the cost of his insurance (not adjusted by a job classification factor) is \$6.189 pa for each \$10,000 of DTI cover and \$1.856 for each \$10,000 of TPD insurance. This means the total yearly cost of Andrew's insurance is \$8.045 for each \$10,000 of DTI and TPD insurance.

#### What's the cost of your insurance?

\$  per \$10,000 of DTI  
 + \$  per \$10,000 of TPD  
 = \$  total cost per \$10,000

#### Voluntary DTI and TPD Insurance rates per \$10,000 pa

Age	DTI (\$)	TPD (\$)	Age	DTI (\$)	TPD (\$)	Age	DTI (\$)	TPD (\$)
15	7.155	0.934	34	8.667	3.445	53	40.951	37.810
16	8.364	1.456	35	8.934	4.179	54	45.069	42.623
17	9.900	1.556	36	9.493	4.346	55	50.001	47.924
18	10.040	1.578	37	10.040	4.968	56	55.108	55.059
19	9.330	1.512	38	10.854	5.858	57	60.866	63.373
20	8.364	1.589	39	11.959	6.368	58	66.241	70.241
21	7.701	1.533	40	13.052	7.436	59	72.826	76.932
22	7.003	1.345	41	14.286	8.369	60	80.388	84.122
23	6.584	1.456	42	15.391	9.425	61	88.484	91.892
24	6.444	1.589	43	16.764	10.802	62	97.559	101.294
25	6.189	1.856	44	17.857	12.581	63	109.378	113.453
26	5.898	1.689	45	19.522	13.826	64	122.280	128.490
27	6.748	1.334	46	21.150	15.637	65	138.102	148.262
28	6.329	1.856	47	23.070	17.749	66	156.785	171.168
29	6.444	2.156	48	25.420	20.472	67	178.621	198.764
30	6.584	2.601	49	28.165	23.351	68	204.727	232.217
31	7.155	2.768	50	30.911	26.796	69	235.370	270.539
32	7.562	3.246	51	34.075	29.986			
33	8.120	3.412	52	37.379	33.598			

Under the terms of our insurance, the premiums rates we charge you can change in line with the terms of the policy. If the change is material, we'll let you know in writing at least 30 days before the changes take effect. The premium rates disclosed in this document include an insurance administration fee of 6.8% that is retained by Mine Super for managing DTI and TPD insurance on behalf of members. This includes claims management, online tools and managing the policies with the Insurer.

### 4. Calculate the cost of your Voluntary Insurance Cover

Cost of Voluntary Insurance Cover = number of \$10,000 lots x job classification factor x annual cost per \$10,000.

**The cost of Andrew's Voluntary Insurance Cover = 80 lots of \$10,000 x 3.00 x \$8.045 per \$10,000 = \$1,930.80 pa or \$37.13 per week.**

The cost of your Voluntary Insurance Cover

lots of \$10,000 x  job classification factor  
 x \$  annual cost per \$10,000  
 = \$  pa or \$  per week.

## Death and disablement insurance (cont.)

### Can I cancel Voluntary Insurance Cover?

Yes, you can cancel this insurance at any time. To cancel your cover call us on 13 64 63 or fill out a **Cancel my insurance** form which you can find at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

### Increasing your insurance under our Significant Life Event option

There are eight events when you can increase your Voluntary Insurance Cover **without having your health assessed**:

1. Taking out a mortgage or increasing it by \$100,000.
2. Having or adopting a child.
3. Marrying.
4. Divorcing.
5. A dependent child starting high school.
6. Completing an undergraduate degree.
7. Becoming a carer.
8. Death of a spouse.

You must apply to have insurance added under this option within 180 days of the event and provide proof the event occurred. You'll only be able to do this three times overall and only once in any 12 month period. To be eligible you must also be under 60 and not be eligible, have received or applied for a permanent or temporary incapacity benefit or terminal illness benefit.

The amount of extra insurance you can add each time is \$100,000 maximum (with the amount required to be divisible by \$10,000). The cost of this extra insurance will be in line with the cost of Voluntary Insurance Cover detailed previously.



To increase your insurance under this option, you'll need to complete an **Increase your insurance following a significant life event** form. You can find this form at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](http://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

### When will your Voluntary Insurance Cover stop?

When one of the following happens:

- + You turn 70.
- + You ask to cancel your cover.
- + You die.
- + You're paid a terminal illness or TPD benefit. The amount of your DTI insurance cover will be reduced by the amount of the TPD benefit you're paid.
- + There isn't enough money in your account to pay for your cover.
- + You join any armed forces other than the Australian Defence Force Reserves when not on a call out order.
- + You're no longer entitled to hold an interest in the Fund.
- + You no longer have a Mine Super account.
- + Your account hasn't had a contribution (including a transfer from another super fund) for 16 months and you haven't let us know you want to keep your insurance. If you're getting close to the 16 months, we'll try and let you know and give you a chance to keep your insurance if you want to.

### What happens to your Voluntary TPD Cover after you turn age 65?

It reduces by 20% each year on your birthday until it reaches zero when you reach age 70. This is outlined in the table below.

Age	TPD benefit	Example based on \$100,000 Voluntary Insurance Cover
65	100%	\$100,000
66	80%	\$80,000
67	60%	\$60,000
68	40%	\$40,000
69	20%	\$20,000
70	0%	Nil – cover ceases

## Can you transfer other DTI and TPD insurance you have to your Mine Super account?

You can transfer DTI / TPD insurance cover you have elsewhere to your Mine Super account as Voluntary Insurance Cover. You'll need to complete the **Transfer in your other insurance to Mine Super** form and answer some health questions. Our insurer will assess your application and decide whether or not to add this cover to your account.

Any restrictions such as exclusions or premium loadings will transfer over but you won't be charged for these. Any restrictions on your current cover will also apply.

There are risks you should consider when transferring your existing cover, such as the loss of any accrued benefits, any new health issues you may not be covered for under your new cover, the possibility of waiting periods having to start again and the implications if you don't disclose all relevant information on an application form (even if unintentional).

You shouldn't cancel any existing cover until your application is accepted by our insurer. Once your cover has been transferred, you must cancel your other policy.

The maximum amount of DTI / TPD insurance cover you can transfer is \$1 million. The maximum amount of TPD insurance you can have on your account is \$2 million. The amount you transfer will need to be the same amount of insurance you have elsewhere, rounded up to the nearest \$10,000.



To do this transfer, you'll need to complete a **Transfer in your other insurance** form. You can find this form at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](https://mine.com.au/insurance-forms)

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## When are you not covered (called 'exclusions')?

You're not covered if your claim is caused by war involving Australia or New Zealand or any other country you live in. If you have Limited Cover other exclusions apply (see page 29). Any individual exclusions on your cover will also apply.

## What if I'm overseas and claiming a TPD or terminal illness benefit?

Our insurer might ask you to return to Australia to assess your claim. If you refuse, your claim might be rejected.

## How will your insurance benefit be paid?

### If you die

Your benefit will be part of your super account and the normal super rules will apply. It will not form part of your estate.



To choose who you want your benefit paid to if you die, you'll need to complete a **Nominate your beneficiaries** form at [mine.com.au/insurance-forms](https://mine.com.au/insurance-forms). For more information read our **Nominating beneficiaries** factsheet at [mine.com.au/super-factsheets](https://mine.com.au/super-factsheets)

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### If you're totally and permanently disabled

If your TPD claim is approved, your insurance benefit is credited to your Mine Super account. To take this money as cash, you'll need to meet one of the government's conditions for withdrawing money from super.

## Important definitions and meanings

### Death and Terminal Illness, Total and Permanent Disablement General definitions

The following definitions are taken from our DTI and TPD Policy. Any capitalised terms that are not defined in this Insurance Guide have the meaning given to that term in the DTI and TPD Policy.

#### Accident

means an Injury caused wholly by violent, accidental, external and visible means.

#### Active Service

means an Insured Member's occupation as part of the military force when involved in War, (including without limitation the Defence Force Reserve, the army, the navy, the air force or the like). Reserve duty is excluded.

#### Date of Disablement

means the later of the following dates:

- (a) the date the Insured Member suffers from the Illness or Injury that is the principal cause of the Insured Member's Total and Permanent Disablement; and
- (b) the date the Insured Member ceases all work due to the Illness or Injury that is the principal cause of the Insured Member's Total and Permanent Disablement.

The Date of Disablement must occur while the Insured Member is covered under the Policy.

#### Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)

means the latest edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA).

If the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders is no longer used or published, the Insurer will use another manual as agreed between us and the Insurer which is similar to it for the determination as determined by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

#### Domestic Duties

means the tasks performed by a person whose sole occupation is to maintain their family Home. These tasks include unassisted cleaning of the Home, cooking of meals for their family, doing their family's laundry, shopping for their family's food and taking care of dependent children (where applicable). It does not include duties performed outside the person's Home for salary, reward or profit.

#### Employer Contribution

means any contribution for the benefit of the Member by an Employer that we determine consistent with our administrative business rules to treat as within this definition.

#### Everyday Work Activities

means the following activities:

- a) Mobility – the Insured Member can do the following:
  - (i) walk without assistance more than 200m on a level surface without stopping; and
  - (ii) bend, kneel or squat to pick something up from the floor from a standing position and straighten up again.
- b) Communicating – the Insured Member can do the following:
  - (i) speak in their first language so that they are understood in a quiet room;
  - (ii) understand a simple message in their first language, and relay that message to another person; and

- (iii) hear, which means the Insured Member has not suffered the irrecoverable profound loss of all hearing in both ears, resulting in an auditory threshold of 91 decibels or greater, averaged at frequencies 500 hertz, 1000 hertz and 3000 hertz, both natural and assisted, as certified by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner approved by the Insurer;
- c) Vision – the ability to see which means the Insured Member has not suffered the total and irrecoverable loss of sight (whether aided or unaided) of both eyes as a result of an Illness or Injury to the extent that:
  - (i) visual acuity in both eyes, on a Snellen Scale after correction by suitable lens is less than 6/60; or;
  - (ii) the visual field is reduced to 20 degrees or less of arc;
- d) Lifting – the Insured Member can lift a 5 kg weight with either or both hands from a bench/table height, carry it over a 5 metre distance and place it back down at a bench/table height; and
- e) Manual dexterity – the Insured Member can use their hands or fingers to manipulate small objects with precision (such as picking up a coin or fastening shoelaces or buttons, using cutlery, or using a pen or keyboard to write a short note).

### Gainful Employment / Gainfully Employed

means employed or Self-employed for gain or reward, or in the expectation of gain or reward, such as salary, wages, business income, bonuses, commissions, fees or gratuities, in return for personal exertion.

### Illness

means a sickness or disease suffered by an Insured Member as confirmed by a Medical Practitioner.

### Injury

means a bodily injury suffered by the Insured Member.

### Interim Accident Cover

means cover that is provided pursuant to clause 5 of the Policy, whilst an Application for Voluntary Cover is being assessed for the Insurer Underwriting Requirements.

### Interim Cover Benefit

means the amount the Insurer will pay under clause 5 of the Policy and will be the lesser of:

- (a) \$500,000;
- (b) the amount of Insured Cover the Eligible Person has applied for; and
- (c) the difference between the amount of Insured Cover the Eligible Person has applied for and any existing Insured Cover which is to be replaced.

### Limited Cover

means an Insured Member is covered only with respect to claims arising from:

- (a) an Illness which first became apparent; or
- (b) an Injury which first occurred, on or after the date the Insured Member's cover commenced, recommenced, or was reinstated or the date cover was increased (for the increased portion of cover).

### Medical Practitioner

means, unless the Insurer agree otherwise, a medical practitioner legally qualified and registered with the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) to practice in Australia, but shall not include chiropractors, physiotherapists, psychologists or alternative health providers.

The Medical Practitioner cannot be the Insured Member, or their:

- (a) spouse or partner with whom they are in a de facto relationship;
- (b) parent, child, sibling or other;

## Important definitions and meanings (cont.)

- (c) close family relative;
- (d) business partner, associate, employer or employee; or
- (e) fellow shareholder or unit holder of the Insured Member in a company or trust that is not a publicly listed company or trust.

### Occupational Classification

means the classification that is applied to an Insured Member's occupation in accordance with the criteria set out below:

- (a) 'mining' - perform light manual or heavy manual work and required to work in an underground mine for more than 5% of total work time; or work in any other occupation which we and the Insurer agree to insure as a high risk occupation.
- (b) 'heavy manual' - perform heavy manual work or work in an open-cut mine for more than 20% of total work time and spend less than 5% of work time in an underground mine. The Insured Member's occupation must not be in 'mining' as defined above. The types of duties involved in the following occupation may fit this category: bricklayer, roof carpenter, truck driver, forklift driver, bulldozer driver.
- (c) 'light manual' - perform light manual work for more than 20% of total work time and spend less than 5% of work time in an underground mine so long as the Insured Member's occupation is not defined as 'heavy manual' or 'mining' above. The types of duties involved in the following occupations may fit within this category: carpenter, electrician, plumber, factory production manager.  
This definition will be applied to an Insured Member where we are advised that they have retired from the workforce.
- (d) 'white collar' - work in a predominantly office based sedentary occupation for over 80% of total work time, so long as they are not defined as 'mining' as defined above.
- (e) 'professional' - work in a predominantly office based sedentary occupation for over 80% of total work time and earn more than \$80,000 per annum, so long as they are not defined as 'mining' as defined above.

### Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale

means the scale for assessing the level of functional impairment caused by a mental health condition in six areas of functioning:

- 1) Self-Care and Personal Hygiene
- 2) Social and Recreational Activities
- 3) Travel
- 4) Social functioning (relationships)
- 5) Concentration
- 6) Adaptation and employability

The assessment needs to be completed by a Psychiatrist who has undergone appropriate training in this assessment method. If the Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale as detailed in the 6th edition of AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment is no longer used or published, the Insurer will use another scale similar to it for the determination of the claim as determined by the relevant medical body.

### Psychiatrist

means unless the Insurer agree otherwise, a Medical Practitioner legally qualified and currently registered to practice in Australia as a practicing psychiatrist and registered with the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA).

### Retained Member

means a member who has finished employment with a WA coal industry employer.

### Self-employed

means an Insured Member that we:

- (a) determine is self-employed; and
- (b) provide written confirmation to the Insurer that they are self-employed.

### Specialist Medical Practitioner

means a Medical Practitioner who has a fellowship qualification with a specialist college accredited by the Australian Medical Council (AMC) and is currently practising in a field of speciality practice other than general practice. The speciality practice must be related to the Illness or Injury that the claim is for.



## Specific Illness

means one or more of the following as defined in clause 13 of the Policy:

- (a) Alzheimer's Disease
- (b) Blindness
- (c) Cardiomyopathy
- (d) Chronic Lung Disease/Chronic Lung Failure
- (e) Dementia
- (f) Loss of Hearing
- (g) Loss of Speech
- (h) Loss of use of Limbs
- (i) Major Head Trauma
- (j) Motor Neurone Disease
- (k) Multiple Sclerosis
- (l) Muscular Dystrophy
- (m) Parkinson's Disease
- (n) Primary Pulmonary Hypertension
- (o) Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis

## Terminal Illness / Terminally Ill

means:

- (a) two Medical Practitioners have, separately or jointly, certified in writing that the Insured Member suffers from an Illness, or has incurred an Injury, that is highly likely to result in their death within a period ('the certification period') that ends not more than 24 months after the date of the certification;
- (b) at least one of the registered Medical Practitioners is a Specialist Medical Practitioner practicing in an area related to the Illness or Injury suffered by the Insured Member;
- (c) each of the certificates referred to in clause (a) are completed while the Insured Member has death cover in force under the Policy;
- (d) the certification period for each of the certificates has not expired at the time the claim is lodged; and
- (e) the Insurer is satisfied that on other medical evidence, that despite reasonable medical treatment, the Illness or Injury is likely to result in the Insured Member's death within 24 months of the date of the certifications.

## Terminal Illness Benefit

means, the lesser of:

- (a) the Insured Member's Death Benefit as at the last date of certification by a Medical Practitioner in accordance with part (a) of the definition of Terminal Illness; and
- (b) the Maximum Benefit Level for Terminal Illness.

## Total and Permanent Disablement / Totally and Permanently Disabled

means, an Insured Member who, solely because of an Illness or Injury:

- 1) is under the regular care of and following the advice of a Medical Practitioner; and
- 2) satisfies one of the following Parts of the Total and Permanent Disablement definition, which apply to an Insured Member as follows:
  - a) **Part A** applies if the Insured Member immediately prior to the Date of Disablement:
    - i) is Gainfully Employed (or on Employer Approved Leave); or
    - ii) has undertaken Gainful Employment in the last 16 months prior to the Date of Disablement;
  - b) **Part B** applies if neither Part A or Part C apply; or
  - c) **Part C** applies if the Insured Member:
    - i) had cover for Total and Permanent Disablement commence before 1 July 2014 which remained in force continuously to the Date of Disablement; and
    - ii) has been diagnosed suffering a condition caused by, arising from or related to CWP.

### Part A – unlikely to ever do a suited occupation:

The Insured Member:

- a) has suffered a Specific Illness; or
- b) solely because of an Illness or Injury, has been continuously unable to return to Gainful

## Important definitions and meanings (cont.)

Employment from the Date of Disablement for a period of at least 90 consecutive days; and

- c) in the Insurer's opinion, is unlikely to ever again engage in any Gainful Employment for which they are reasonably suited by their education, training or experience taking account of, at the date the Insurer form their opinion:
  - (i) any retraining, re-skilling, Gainful Employment or voluntary work that has been undertaken or that could reasonably be expected to be undertaken within a reasonable period by the Insured Member; and
  - (ii) any rehabilitation that has been undertaken or could reasonably be expected to be undertaken within a reasonable period by the Insured Member.

### **Part B – incapable of doing basic activities associated with work ever again or suffering a severe mental health condition or Severe Cognitive Impairment and, in addition, incapable of doing a suited occupation:**

The Insured Member has suffered ill-health (whether physical or mental) that makes it unlikely that the Insured Member will engage in Gainful Employment for which they are reasonably qualified by education, training or experience and solely because of that Illness or Injury they satisfy either (a), (b) or (c) below:

- a) the Insured Member has been prevented from being able to perform at least two of the Everyday Work Activities without assistance from another adult person, despite the use of appropriate aids, for at least 12 consecutive months and in the Insurer's opinion the Insured Member is unlikely to ever again be able to perform at least two of the Everyday Work Activities without assistance from another adult person, despite the use of appropriate aids; or
- b) the Illness is a mental health condition and:
  - (i) the Insured Member's mental health condition has been diagnosed by a Specialist Medical Practitioner using criteria outlined in the DSM;
  - (ii) the mental health condition has caused the Insured Member to be absent from Gainful

Employment for 12 consecutive months from the Date of Disablement;

- (iii) the Insured Member has been under the regular ongoing and appropriate care of a Psychiatrist for at least 12 months (unless the Insurer agree to a shorter period) who considers that the Insured Member has exhausted all reasonable and appropriate treatment options, and
- (iv) the Insured Member has been assessed by a Psychiatrist, approved by the Insurer, against the Psychiatric Impairment Rating Scale as having an impairment of 19% or higher; or
- c) the Illness has been assessed by a Specialist Medical Practitioner, approved by the Insurer, to be a Severe Cognitive Impairment and the Insured Member, solely because of that Illness, has been absent from Gainful Employment for 12 consecutive months from the Date of Disablement (unless the Insurer agree otherwise).

### **Part C: unlikely ever to be able to engage in an own occupation**

The Insured Member as a result of an Illness or Injury, has been absent from all work for 90 consecutive days from the Date of Disablement and the Insurer consider, on the basis of medical and other evidence satisfactory to the Insurer, the Insured Member is unlikely ever to be able to engage in any other Occupation, where Occupation means:

- a) for a mining industry employee, professional or senior management, the person's occupation based on the general area of expertise of the person; otherwise
- b) an occupation that the person can perform on a full time or part time basis, based on the skills and knowledge the person has acquired through previous education, training or experience.

### **Notes**

- a) Mining industry employee means the member has been working within the Australian mining industry (including mining other than coal mining) as:

- (i) an employee with at least 5 consecutive years' service; or
  - (ii) an apprentice with at least 4 years' service out of the last 5 years; or
  - (iii) an employee with at least 5 years' service out of the last 8 years.
- b)** Professional means a person who:
- (i) has a university degree;
  - (ii) belongs, or is eligible to belong, to a professional body;
  - (iii) earns a salary greater than \$60,000 per annum; and
  - (iv) only works in an office environment and in a sedentary capacity.
- c)** Senior management means a person who:
- (i) is part of the senior management of an employer;
  - (ii) earns a salary greater than \$60,000 per annum.

In forming the Insurer's opinion in relation to Part A or Part B above, including whether an Insured Member may likely be able to engage in any Gainful Employment for which they are reasonably suited by education, training or experience, the Insurer will have regard to all evidence available to them including but not limited to:

- a)** medical evidence (including the medical evidence provided by the Insured Member's Medical Practitioners), the advice of a Specialist Medical Practitioner approved by the Insurer, the advice of other experts (medical or otherwise) and any other information that the Insurer consider to be appropriate and relevant at the date the Insurer form their opinion;
- b)** whether the Insured Member has exhausted all reasonable and appropriate treatment options by the date the Insurer form their opinion;
- c)** any retraining, re-skilling, Gainful Employment or voluntary work that has been undertaken by the date the Insurer form their opinion, or that could reasonably be expected to be undertaken by the Insured Member within a reasonable period following the date the Insurer form their opinion; and

- d)** any rehabilitation that has been undertaken by the date the Insurer form their opinion or could reasonably be expected to be undertaken by the Insured Member within a reasonable period following the date the Insurer form their opinion.

## Total and Permanent Disablement Benefit

means, where the Insured Member has:

- a)** Basic Cover, the value of the number of units of Total and Permanent Disablement cover allocated to the Insured Member's Account as at the Date of Disablement based on the Insured Member's age as at the Date of Disablement;
- b)** Voluntary Cover, the amount of Voluntary Cover for Total and Permanent Disablement allocated to the Insured Member's Account at the Date of Disablement; and
- c)** Defined Benefit Cover, the amount of Total and Permanent Disablement cover determined for the Insured Member by us as at the Date of Disablement.

## Transferred Cover

means existing cover the Insured Member applies to transfer from a Previous Policy to the Policy.

## Underwriting / Underwritten

means the process the Insurer undertake to assess an Eligible Person's Application for Insured Cover including obtaining and considering Information concerning their medical, health and employment status and such other information as the Insurer, in their reasonable discretion, require.

## War

means any act of war (whether declared or not), revolution, invasion, rebellion or civil unrest.

## Important definitions and meanings (cont.)

### Medical definitions

#### Alzheimer's Disease

means the unequivocal diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner. The diagnosis must confirm dementia due to permanent failure of brain function with cognitive impairment for which no other recognisable cause has been identified.

A Mini-Mental State Examination (a screening test of cognitive function) score of 24 or less out of 30 or evidence from another neuropsychometric test that is acceptable to the Insurer is required.

#### Blindness

means the permanent and irrecoverable loss of sight (whether aided or unaided) in both eyes as a result of an Illness or Injury to the extent that visual acuity in both eyes, on a Snellen Scale after correction by suitable lens is less than 6/60, or to the extent that the visual field is reduced to 20 degrees or less of arc.

#### Cardiomyopathy

means a myocardial disorder characterised by structural, functional and/or electrophysiological dysfunction of the heart muscle, resulting in significant permanent and irreversible cardiac impairment to the degree of at least Class III of the New York Heart Association functional classification of cardiac impairment.

#### Chronic Lung Disease / Chronic Lung Failure

means end-stage lung disease with a consistent pulmonary function test result of either:

- a) Forced Expiratory Volume in the First Second (FEV1) less than 60% predicted; or
- b) a Diffusing Capacity of Lung for Carbon Monoxide (DLCO) less than 60% predicted;

and the Insured Member is on permanent oxygen therapy.

#### Dementia

means the unequivocal diagnosis of dementia by a Specialist Medical Practitioner. The diagnosis must confirm dementia due to permanent failure of the brain function with consistent cognitive decline for which no other recognisable cause has been identified.

A Mini-Mental State Examination (a screening test of cognitive function score of 24 or less out of 30 or evidence from another neuropsychometric test that is acceptable to the Insurer is required.

#### Loss of Hearing

means the irrecoverable profound loss of all hearing in both ears, resulting in an auditory threshold of 91 decibels or greater, averaged at frequencies 500, 1000 and 3000 hertz, both natural and assisted, as a result of an Illness or Injury. The condition must be diagnosed by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner.

#### Loss of Speech

means the total and irrecoverable loss of the ability to produce intelligible speech, as a result of permanent damage to the larynx or its nerve supply or to the speech centres of the brain due to an Illness or Injury.

#### Loss of use of Limbs

means the total and irrecoverable loss of use of two or more Limbs.

Limb means an arm, leg, hand or foot. In respect of this definition, the hand or foot starts from the wrist or ankle joint, respectively. This includes the following conditions;

- a) Diplegia;
- b) Hemiplegia;
- c) Paraplegia;
- d) Quadriplegia; and
- e) Tetraplegia.

## Major Head Trauma

means Accidental head Injury resulting in permanent neurological deficit causing:

- a) permanent Whole Person Impairment of at least 25% where Whole Person Impairment means the calculation based on the latest edition adopted in Australia of the American Medical Association publication titled Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment until an equivalent Australian guide, sanctioned by the Australian Medical Association, has been produced, at which time the calculation in the relevant Australian guide will apply; or
- b) the Insured Member being total and permanently unable to perform any one of the activities of daily living where activities of daily living are:
  - (i) Bathing - the ability to shower and bathe;
  - (ii) Dressing - the ability to put on and take off clothing;
  - (iii) Toileting - the ability to get on and off and use the toilet;
  - (iv) Mobility - the ability to get in and out of bed and a chair; and
  - (v) Feeding - the ability to get food from a plate into the mouth.

## Motor Neurone Disease

means the unequivocal diagnosis of a progressive form of debilitating motor neurone disease by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner.

The diagnosis must be supported by ancillary testing (e.g. clinical neurophysiology) and exclusion of other causes by imaging and appropriate investigations.

## Multiple Sclerosis (with persisting neurological abnormalities)

means a disease characterised by demyelination in the brain and/or spinal cord. Multiple Sclerosis must be unequivocally diagnosed by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner. There must be more than one episode of well defined attack resulting in persisting neurological abnormalities or progressive worsening of neurologic function.

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

## Muscular Dystrophy

means the unequivocal diagnosis of muscular dystrophy by a Specialist Medical Practitioner. The diagnosis must be supported by appropriate clinical investigations including genetic test, muscle biopsy or electromyography.

## Parkinson's Disease

means the unequivocal diagnosis of degenerative idiopathic Parkinson's disease by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner, caused by degeneration of the nigrostriatal system and as characterised by the clinical manifestation of bradykinesia in combination with at least one of the following:

- a) rigidity; or
- b) rest tremor

The condition must have interfered with daily life despite maximum evidence-based medical therapy.

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

## Primary Pulmonary Hypertension

means idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension with substantial right ventricular enlargement established by investigations including cardiac catheterisation, resulting in permanent impairment to the degree of the New York Heart Association functional Class III or above. The condition must be diagnosed by an appropriate Specialist Medical Practitioner.

## Important definitions and meanings (cont.)

### Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis

means diagnosis of severe rheumatoid arthritis causing:

- a) permanent Whole Person Impairment of at least 25% where Whole Person Impairment means the calculation based on the latest edition of the American Medical Association publication titled Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment until an equivalent Australian guide, sanctioned by the Australian Medical Association, has been produced, at which time the calculation in the relevant Australian guide will apply; or
- b) have evidence of all the following:
  - (i) typical rheumatoid joint deformity
  - (ii) simultaneous bilateral and symmetrical soft tissue joint swelling or fluid (not bony overgrowth alone) in the upper and lower limbs; and
  - (iii) erosions seen on x-ray imaging in two or more joints or the presence of either a positive rheumatoid factor or anti-citrullinated protein antibodies.

The diagnosis must be confirmed by appropriate radiology and blood tests and the condition must have failed to respond to all treatment regimens including, but not limited to, conventional and targeted synthetic disease modifying drugs and biological agents.

## Income Protection

### General definitions

#### Active Employment

means an Eligible Person:

**a)** is:

- (i)** Gainfully Employed and working at the relevant time and not on leave – they are actively performing all the usual duties of their Usual Occupation, working their usual hours free from any limitation due to an Illness or Injury;
- (ii)** Gainfully Employed and not working at the relevant time for reasons other than due to an Illness or Injury or is on leave approved by their Employer – they are capable of actively performing all the usual duties of their Usual Occupation and capable of working their usual hours free from any limitation due to an Illness or Injury;
- (iii)** engaged exclusively in Domestic Duties at the relevant time – they are actively performing all their unpaid Domestic Duties free from any limitation due to an Illness or Injury; or
- (iv)** unemployed at the relevant time for reasons other than due to an Illness or Injury – they are capable of actively performing all the usual duties of their Usual Occupation and capable of working their usual hours free from any limitation due to an Illness or Injury; and

is not in receipt of and/or entitled to claim income support benefits from any source Including but not limited to workers' compensation benefits, statutory motor accident benefits or disability income benefits (including government income support benefits).

#### Any One Event

means all insured losses which arise directly from the same cause and which occur during the same period of time and in the same area. Such cause is understood to be the peril which directly occasions the losses or where there are several perils which, in an unbroken chain of causation, have occasioned the losses, the peril which triggered the chain of causation.

For example, as long as they are covered by the Policy, losses occasioned by the perils set out below at letters (a) to (g) shall constitute single events:

- (a)** storm due to an atmospheric disturbance usually so designated by a meteorological institute,
- (b)** hail and/or thunderstorms and/or tornadoes due to an atmospheric disturbance,
- (c)** earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption,
- (d)** flood by one and the same instance of high water which may have more than one peak and which may occur in one or more bodies of water,
- (e)** conflagration,
- (f)** strike, riot, civil commotion or violent demonstration occurring within the boundaries of one city, town or village,
- (g)** any communicable disease arising from a single source or pathogen.

The following hours clause is then applied. An event shall thus encompass a continuous period of time starting with the occurrence of the Fund's first individual loss and lasting:

- (i)** 72 hours for perils mentioned under (a), (b), (e) and (f),
- (ii)** 168 hours for perils mentioned under (c) and (d) as well as those perils not referred to above but covered by the Policy,
- (iii)** 504 hours for perils mentioned under (g).

In the case of differing perils which are not connected to each other by an unbroken chain of causation, the applicable number of hours corresponds to those of the peril which has caused the largest amount of damages.

In the case of more than one event, if it is impossible to allocate any losses, the Fund shall allocate them to the event whose cause is most likely to have occasioned them.

In case of uncertainty over scientific issues, the parties agree to seek expert advice from a neutral and recognised organisation.

#### Benefit

means either a:

- (a)** Total Disability benefit payable under clause 1.1 of the Policy; or
- (b)** Partial Disability benefit payable under clause 1.2 of the Policy.

## Benefit Period

means the period which represents the maximum duration for which the Insurer will pay a Total Disability or Partial Disability Benefit for an individual Insured Member.

Available Benefit Periods are specified in the Policy Schedule.

## Contractor

means an Eligible Person is providing services for an Employer under a contract, having salary paid in respect of them.

## Date of Disablement

means the later of the following dates:

- (a) the date the Insured Member suffers from the Illness or Injury that is the principal cause of the Insured Member's Total Disability or Partial Disability; and
- (b) the date the Insured Member ceases all work due to the Illness or Injury that is the principal cause of the Insured Member's Total Disability or Partial Disability

The Date of Disablement must occur while the Insured Member is covered under the Policy.

## Deemed Fortnightly Income

means the total of any Salary received by the Insured Member in the period that a Partial Disability benefit is payable or which, though not actually received during that period, can be reasonably apportioned to them for that period.

## Disability

means either of:

- (a) Total Disability; or
- (b) Partial Disability.

## Division

means the specifically defined division of the Fund to which the Eligible Person belongs because of the manner in which they have joined the Fund and includes the Employer Division and the Personal Division.

## Employer

means an employer (including any related body corporate of that employer, as that term is defined under the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* who engages a natural person under a contract of employment or who engages a Contractor.

## Fortnightly Insured Salary

means 1/26th of the Insured Member's Insured Salary.

## Illness

means a sickness or disease suffered by an Insured Member as confirmed by a Medical Practitioner.

## Industry Employer

means an Employer who;

- (a) makes or agrees to make Employer superannuation contributions to the Fund in respect of a Member; and
- (b) is in or provides employees for the coal, mining or associated industries (but excludes an 'employer' under the Coal Industry Superannuation Act 1989 (WA)) that we determine and advise the Insurer is an Industry Employer.

## Injury

means a bodily injury suffered by the Insured Member.

In the circumstance where the Insured Member's condition is in the Insurer's opinion considered as both an Injury and an Illness, this condition will be considered an Injury.

## Medical Practitioner

means, unless the Insurer agree otherwise:

- (a) a medical practitioner legally qualified and registered to practice in Australia; or
- (b) if the claimed condition is a psychiatric condition it is to be diagnosed in accordance with the latest edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) by, a person who is legally qualified and registered as a practicing psychiatrist by the relevant medical registration boards and/or



the Specialist Recognition Advisory Committee coordinated through the Australian Health Practitioner Health Regulation Agency;

but shall not include chiropractors, physiotherapists, psychologists or alternative health providers.

The Medical Practitioner cannot be the Insured Member, or their:

- (i) spouse or partner with whom they are in a de facto relationship;
- (ii) parent, child, sibling or other;
- (iii) close family relative;
- (iv) business partner, associate, employer or employee; or
- (v) fellow shareholder or unit holder of the Insured Member in a company or trust that is not a publicly listed company or trust.

### Occupational Classification

means the occupational category and occupational description specified on page 9 of this document.

### Occupational Loading Factor

means an applicable loading factor as specified in Table Two of the Policy or page 16 of this document, which is used to determine the cost of the Insured Member's cover.

### Other Disability Income

means, subject to paragraphs (d) and (e) of this definition, any amount paid or payable in connection with, or arising out of, the Illness or Injury causing the Insured Member's Total Disability or Partial Disability which they may receive or be entitled to receive during a month a Benefit is payable (whether by lump sum, periodic payment or otherwise) including but not limited to:

- (a) any amount paid or payable:
  - (i) under another income protection insurance policy, salary continuance insurance policy, loan protection insurance policy, or similar policy, in any jurisdiction;
  - (ii) under any workers' compensation, motor accident compensation, statutory

compensation or similar scheme, however named, in any jurisdiction or other similar state, federal, territory or extraterritorial legislation;

- (iii) under common law or under state, federal, territory or extraterritorial legislation unless excluded under (d) or (e) below;
- (iv) as employer-funded sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, personal leave or any other employer-paid leave in any jurisdiction (except if the sick leave entitlements must be requested by the Insured Member to be paid and they have not requested the payment for the relevant period);
- (b) any out of court settlement sum, or any award of money sum by a court, tribunal, arbitrator or government body in any jurisdiction;
- (c) whether an amount under paragraph (a) of this definition is:
  - (i) a lump sum, a periodic payment, a combination of a lump sum and a periodic payment, or otherwise; or
  - (ii) in the nature of a capital payment or income payment (as those terms are understood having regard to normal accounting standards and practice), has no bearing on whether that amount is Other Disability Income or otherwise;
- (d) note that Other Disability Income does not include:
  - (i) an amount paid or payable under this Policy or Deemed Fortnightly Income;
  - (ii) Centrelink, Department of Veterans Affairs, or any equivalent or replacement agencies;
  - (iii) a total and permanent disability benefit, a trauma benefit, terminal illness benefit or similar benefits; or
  - (iv) a pension or annuity paid from a superannuation fund other than a disability pension,whether a lump sum, a periodic payment, a combination of a lump sum and a periodic payment, or otherwise;
- (e) in addition to the amounts, benefits and payments excluded under paragraph (d), the

Insurer will not consider any portion of an amount paid or payable to the Insured Member to be an Other Payment, if the Insured Member establishes to the Insurer's reasonable satisfaction, that it represents or covers compensation for or payment in respect of:

- (i) pain and suffering;
- (ii) the loss of a part, or the use of a part of the body to the extent that such compensation is not income or capital (as those terms are understood having regard to normal accounting standards and practice);
- (iii) medical expenses; or
- (iv) reasonable legal expenses,

and, for clarity, to the extent that the Insured Member cannot establish to the Insurer's satisfaction, acting reasonably, that any portion of an amount paid or payable to them represents compensation for or payment in respect of those items set out in (i) to (iv) above, the entirety of that amount will be deemed to be an Other Disability Income; and

- (f) where an Other Disability Income is in the form of a lump sum or is commuted to a lump sum, unless we and the Insurer agree otherwise, the monthly Benefit will be reduced by an amount equal to one sixtieth (1/60) of the lump sum over a period of sixty months or the remainder of the Benefit Period, whichever is the less.

## Partial Disability

means, as a result of an Illness or Injury, an Insured Member:

- (a) is unable to perform at least one Income Producing Duty necessary to generate income in their Usual Occupation;
- (b) is under the regular care of, and acting in accordance with, instructions or professional advice of a Medical Practitioner; and
- (c) is not earning or is not capable of earning a Deemed Fortnightly Income more than their Pre-disability Fortnightly Income.

## Participating Employer

means an Employer who makes or agrees to make Employer superannuation contributions to the Fund in respect of a Member but excludes an "employer" under the *Coal Industry Superannuation Act 1989 (WA)*.

## Personal Division

means the segment of the Fund in which Members who are not Members of the Employer Division are eligible to become Members.

## Pre-disability Fortnightly Income

means 1/26th of the Insured Member's Salary averaged over the 12 months immediately prior to the Date of Disablement (including any amount of nil Salary for periods where the Insured Member is unemployed).

However, if an Insured Member has become employed by an Industry Employer and has been employed with that Employer for a period of less than 12 months before the Date of Disablement, then the average will be taken over the period from the date they commenced employment to the Date of Disablement.

If the Insured Member is on Unpaid Leave at the Date of Disablement, Pre-disability Fortnightly Income will be calculated based on the 12 month period immediately before the Insured Member went on Unpaid Leave.

## Pregnancy or Childbirth

means normal and uncomplicated pregnancy or childbirth, multiple pregnancy, caesarean birth, threatened miscarriage, participation in in-vitro fertilisation or other medically assisted fertilisation techniques and normal discomforts of pregnancy such as morning sickness, backache, varicose veins, ankle swelling and bladder problems.

## Professional Sporting Activities

means any sporting activity where the Insured Member earns more than 50% (including any sponsorship they receive) of their annual gross income from that activity. This includes, but not limited to, registered players, coaches and non-playing officials.

## Salary

means:

- (a) if an Insured Member is an employee, the total remuneration earned by the Insured Member including:
  - (i) salary, wages, director's fees, allowances, packaged fringe benefits, pre-tax superannuation contributions; plus
  - (ii) commissions, bonuses and overtime payments; and
- (b) if the Insured Member is Self-Employed, Salary also includes the Insured Member's share of the net profit and/or net loss of the business, whether the income is paid to them or not. This income from the Insured Member's business:
  - (i) is calculated after the deduction of expenses necessarily incurred or normally required in producing that income but before the deduction of tax;
  - (ii) where the business income, expenses, profits or losses are accounted for in multiple business entities and/or structures, the Insurer will have to consider all these entities in determining the Insured Member's Salary; and
  - (iii) where income is split with or paid to a family member who is not involved in the generation of that income, the Insurer will allocate that income (minus remuneration expenses commensurate with the role of the family member) to the Insured Member.

Salary does not include passive investment earnings, such as rental earnings or interest received.

In the case of an Insured Member who was in multiple roles (and to whom a combination of the above applies), the elements of the Insured Member's Salary will be taken together.

## Statutory Benefit

means a weekly benefit payment to an Insured Member as compensation for lost earnings or earning potential from a relevant Workers' Compensation Insurer or Authority or as a result of a transport accident.

## Total Disability

means that as a result of an Illness or Injury, an Insured Member is:

- (a) prevented from engaging in their Usual Occupation;
- (b) under the regular care of, and acting in accordance with, the instructions or professional advice of a Medical Practitioner;
- (c) not working in any occupation, whether or not for gain or reward, including the expectation of gain or reward.

## Transfer Date

means the date the Sub-plan is established in the Employer Division.

## Usual Occupation

means in the case of an Insured Member who:

- (a) is employed, the role of the Insured Member in their employment with an employer, or employers as applicable;
- (b) is Self-employed, the role the Insured Member usually performs in their trade, business or profession or employment;
- (c) is not in Gainful Employment, the Usual Occupation of the Insured Member immediately before they ceased to be in Gainful Employment.

If the Insured Member has multiple roles, is employed or Self-employed on a part-time basis or to whom a combination of these situations applies, these elements of the Insured Member's Usual Occupation are taken together.

## Waiting Period

means the period that must expire before payment of a Total Disability or Partial Disability benefit under the Policy commences for an individual Insured Member.

Available Waiting Periods are specified in the Policy Schedule.

## War

means any act of war (whether declared or not), revolution, invasion, rebellion or civil unrest.

# Notes

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## **Mine Super**

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This is general advice only and does not take into account your financial situation, needs or objectives. Before acting, consider if the information is right for your needs and circumstances and read the relevant Product Disclosure Statement (PDS). The Target Market Determinations (TMD) for our financial products can be found at [mine.com.au/tmd](https://mine.com.au/tmd). This information is based on our understanding of current Australian laws and assumes they will remain unchanged. Issued by AUSCOAL Superannuation Pty Ltd ABN 70 003 566 989 AFS licence 246864 Trustee for the Mine Superannuation Fund ABN 16 457 520 308. Advice is provided by Mine Super Financial Advice a trading name of Mine Super Services Pty Ltd ABN 49 051 315 014 AFS licence 502700.