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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re

ENDO INTERNATIONAL plc, et al.,

Debtors.¹

Chapter 11
Case No. 22-22549 (JLG)
(Jointly Administered)

COVER LETTER AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE DEBTORS

To: All Holders of Claims in Voting Classes

You are receiving this letter (the "Solicitation Cover Letter") because you are a holder of a Claim² in one or more of the following Classes (collectively, the "Voting Classes") as set forth in the *Second Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization of Endo International plc and its Affiliated Debtors* [Docket No. 3535] (together with all schedules and exhibits thereto, and as may be modified, amended, or supplemented from time to time, the "Plan");

¹ The last four digits of Debtor Endo International plc's tax identification number are 3755. Due to the large number of debtors in these chapter 11 cases, a complete list of the debtor entities and the last four digits of their federal tax identification numbers is not provided herein. A complete list of such information may be obtained on the website of the Debtors' claims and noticing agent at <https://restructuring.ra.kroll.com/Endo>. The location of the Debtors' service address for purposes of these chapter 11 cases is: 1400 Atwater Dr, Malvern PA 19355.

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Plan, Disclosure Statement, Disclosure Statement Order (each as defined herein), or the Solicitation and Voting Procedures (as defined in the Disclosure Statement Order), as applicable.

Approving the Adequacy of the Disclosure Statement; (III) Approving (A) Procedures for Solicitation, (B) Forms of Ballots and Notices, (C) Procedures for Tabulation of Votes, and (D) Procedures for Objections; and (IV) Granting Related Relief [Docket No. 3549] (the “Disclosure Statement Order”), as entered by the Bankruptcy Court;

- B. The Solicitation and Voting Procedures;
- C. The *Disclosure Statement with Respect to the Second Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization of Endo International plc and its Affiliated Debtors* [Docket No. 3554] (the “Disclosure Statement”), as conditionally approved by the Bankruptcy Court (along with the Plan and other exhibits attached thereto);
- D. The Scheme Circular;
- E. Copies of this Solicitation Cover Letter and the Letters in Support (defined below); and
- F. The notice of the Combined Hearing (defined below).

Endo International plc (“Endo Parent”) intends to pursue a “scheme of arrangement” under Part 9 of the Irish Companies Act 2014 (the “Scheme”) with certain claimants (the “Scheme Creditors”), which will implement certain terms of the Plan in Ireland and affect the rights of Scheme Creditors. The Debtors have prepared a Scheme Circular (the “Scheme Circular”), which has been put before the High Court of Ireland, describing the terms of the Scheme and explaining its effects, including who it applies to, how it interacts with the Plan, and how to vote to approve or reject the Scheme. Votes in respect of the Scheme will be cast at the Scheme Meetings (as defined in the Scheme Circular), which will be held on **March 7, 2024**, as set out in the Scheme Circular and the Notice of the Scheme Meetings (as defined in the Scheme Circular). Copies of the Scheme Circular (with the terms of the Scheme, among other documents, appended thereto) can also be accessed using one of the methods set out above to access copies of relevant materials from the Solicitation Materials Webpage. To the extent necessary, this letter should be considered an advertisement within the meaning of section 452(1)(b) of the Irish Companies Act 2014.

Scheme Creditors are only required to vote once in respect of the Plan and the Scheme. Scheme Creditors may vote on both the Plan and the Scheme by duly completing and submitting the applicable Ballot (or having a Master Ballot submitted on its behalf) in accordance with the Solicitation and Voting Procedures.

Additionally, your Ballot for voting, letters from the Committees recommending acceptance of the Plan (collectively, the “Letters in Support”), if applicable, and any additional documents that the Bankruptcy Court has ordered to be included in hard copy format are enclosed in paper format with your Solicitation Package accompanying this Solicitation Cover Letter. Instructions for requesting paper copies of the digital solicitation materials are included on the last page of this letter.

Article X of the Plan. By granting the applicable releases, certain creditors may be entitled to an additional payment. If you are a holder of a Claim in Classes 3, 4(A), 4(E)-(F), 6(B)-(C), 7(C)-(D), or 8-10 and fail to submit a Ballot, however, then you will be deemed to consent to grant the applicable releases in each and every capacity in which you hold a Claim against, or Interest in, any of the Debtors. However, if you are a holder of a Claim in Classes 4(B)-(D), 7(A)-(B), 7(E), 11, or 12 and fail to submit a Ballot, you will be deemed to opt out of the applicable releases unless you affirmatively make the election to opt in to grant the applicable releases. If you are a holder of a Trust Channeled Claim (other than a Canadian Provinces Claim, State Opioid Claim, or Tribal Opioid Claim), by granting the applicable third-party releases, you may be entitled to an additional payment from the Trust in exchange for granting the releases. Please be advised that if you are abstaining from voting on the Plan and you are a holder of a Claim in Classes 3, 4(A), 4(E)-(F), 6(B)-(C), 7(C)-(D), or 8-10, you must affirmatively check the appropriate box in your Ballot to opt out of the releases—if you affirmatively opt out of granting the applicable third-party releases and you hold a Claim in Class 4(A), 4(E)-(F) or 7(C)-(D), you will not receive any additional payments. Please be advised that if you are abstaining from voting on the Plan and you are a holder of a Claim in Classes 4(B)-(D), 7(A)-(B), 7(E), 11, or 12, you will be deemed to opt out of the releases unless you affirmatively check the appropriate box in your Ballot to opt in to the releases—if you do not affirmatively opt in to grant the applicable third-party releases, you will not receive any additional payments.

THE DEBTORS BELIEVE THAT CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS AND STRONGLY URGE YOU TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE PLAN AND SCHEME, IF APPLICABLE.

YOU MAY DO SO BY TIMELY SUBMITTING A BALLOT INDICATING YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN AND SCHEME, IF APPLICABLE, AND YOUR RELEASE ELECTION, IF APPLICABLE, AS EXPLAINED IN THE VOTING INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING YOUR BALLOT. THE VOTING DEADLINE IS FEBRUARY 22, 2024, AT 4:00 P.M. (PREVAILING EASTERN TIME).

IF THE DEBTORS' PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS CONFIRMED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT AND THE DEBTORS' SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT IS SANCTIONED BY THE HIGH COURT OF IRELAND, BOTH WILL BIND HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY HAVE VOTED.

If you have any questions about the materials in the Solicitation Package, please feel free to contact the Solicitation Agent by: (a) calling the Solicitation Agent at (877) 542-1878 (U.S./Canada, toll-free) or +1 (929) 284-1688 (International, toll); (b) visiting the Debtors' Case Website at <https://restructuring.ra.kroll.com/Endo> and contacting the Solicitation Agent via the "Live Chat" feature at the "Info Center" panel of the landing page; (c) contacting the Solicitation Agent by mail at Endo Ballot Processing Center, c/o Kroll Restructuring Administration, LLC, 850 Third Avenue, Suite 412,

Dated: January 25, 2024
New York, New York

/s/ Paul D. Leake

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In re Endo International Plc, Case No. 22-22549 (JLG)

The OCC's Letter to Opioid Claimants in Support of the Plan

To all holders of Opioid Claims against Endo International Plc and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively, the "Debtors" or "Endo"):

We write this letter as counsel to, and on behalf of the Official Committee of Opioid Claimants (the "OCC") appointed in the Debtors' bankruptcy cases (the "Chapter 11 Cases") to share the OCC's views on the *Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization of Endo International Plc and its Affiliates Debtors* (the "Plan")¹ and the resolution for private² Opioid Claimants that is part of the Plan (the "OCC Resolution").

In summary, the OCC recommends that you (a) vote to accept the Plan and (b) grant the third party release by checking the box on your ballot (if you are a PI, NAS, or IERP claimant) or by not opting out of the release on your ballot (if you are any other type of opioid claimant, such as a Hospital or Third Party Payor).

Your Ballot must be received by February 22, 2024 at 4:00 p.m. (ET) to be counted.

This letter is divided into the following sections:

1. The OCC and its Members
2. The Reasons that the OCC Supports the Plan
3. A Summary of the Chapter 11 Cases
4. The OCC Settlement/the Plan
5. Important Information About Voting and Granting the Releases

¹ Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Plan. This summary is for informational purposes only and is subject in all respects to the Plan. In the event of a conflict between this summary and the Plan, the Plan controls.

² The OCC Resolution included in the Plan, and as discussed in this letter, provides recoveries to present private opioid claimants (PI's, NAS Claimants, Hospitals, Third Party Payors, and Independent Emergency Room Physicians). The Plan provides for separate recoveries for various Public Opioid Claimants: (1) More than 40 states (the majority of which negotiated a resolution with Endo prior to the Petition Date) will receive \$273 million on the Effective Date (which will increase to \$460 million if paid over 8 years); (2) Tribes will receive up to \$15 million paid over 8 years (subject to potential prepayment at a discount); (3) certain Canadian governmental entities will receive up to \$7.25 million paid over a number of years (subject to potential prepayment at a discount); and (4) Public Schools will receive up to \$3 million paid over a number of years (subject to a potential prepayment at a discount). Local governments in the United States will receive the right to participate in their applicable State distribution, subject to the determination of each State. Although the OCC did not directly negotiate any of these resolutions, the OCC facilitated many of them and supports all of them. The OCC would also note that Endo paid approximately \$240 million in settlement payments prior to chapter 11 to various States, political subdivisions, and one NAS claimant. Therefore, the sum total of Endo's payment for its opioid liability, on an NPV basis, is more than \$600 million, and on a nominal basis, is close to \$800 million. The OCC recommends that each State, Public School, Tribe, and Canadian Governmental entity that is subject to these various settlements vote in favor of the Plan and, to the extent applicable, grants the releases.

5. ***Sean Higginbotham***, is the husband of Lisa, whom he met in Texas. Sean and Lisa moved to rural Oklahoma to raise their family. However, a hit-and-run accident left Lisa with severe back problems and intense chronic pain. A number of surgeries and years of use of prescription opioids—including opioids manufactured by certain of the Debtors—did little to solve these issues. By 2012, Lisa had a noticeable change in her personality, having become increasingly reserved and refusing to leave her home. Lisa’s opioid dependence symptoms worsened until her children found her deceased due to an opioid overdose in 2018.
6. ***Alan MacDonald*** was prescribed opioids—including oxycodone manufactured by certain of the Debtors—to treat his pain after suffering an injury. Soon thereafter, his growing dependence on opioids affected his life and his family. Mr. MacDonald lost his job, suffered a divorce from his wife and lost custody of his two daughters. He subsequently pursued rehabilitation seeking the help he needed; however, he needed more time than he had to recover from his dependence on opioids. After struggling with recovery for many years, Mr. MacDonald now attends and hosts AA meetings to help others who have also suffered from opioid addiction.
7. ***Michael Masiowski, M.D.***, is an independent emergency room physician who has provided emergency opioid treatment services to patients who were uninsured, indigent or otherwise eligible for services through programs such as Medicaid. Dr. Masiowski is the putative class representative for a class of emergency room physicians who have been forced to provide an inordinate amount of emergency room services related to the “opioid epidemic,” either for no compensation or for compensation substantially below market rates.

In addition to these voting members, Rochester City School District serves as an *ex officio* member of the OCC on behalf of certain public school districts.

On September 8, 2022, the OCC selected Cooley LLP to serve as lead and general bankruptcy counsel and Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP (“Akin”) to serve as special counsel. The OCC selected Province, Inc. (“Province”) to serve as its financial advisor and Jefferies LLC (“Jefferies”) to serve as its investment banker on September 9, 2022. Akin, Province and Jefferies also served as the main legal and financial advisors to the opioid claimants’ committees or official committees of unsecured creditors in the bankruptcy cases of *Purdue* and *Mallinckrodt*, and Akin and Province also served as the main legal and financial advisors to the official committee of unsecured creditors in the bankruptcy case of *Insys Therapeutics*.

2. The Reasons that the OCC Supports the OCC Settlement in the Plan

The opioid epidemic is the single worst man-made public health crisis of our time. Countless lives have been devastated by the opioid crisis, and the number continues to grow. The OCC is sensitive to and focused on the harm suffered by every Opioid Claimant and its sole mandate in the Chapter 11 Cases has been to advocate for Opioid Claimants and to do whatever is possible to further the

expect to receive payment on their claim as soon after the Effective Date as the trustees for their trusts are able to do so.

Another factor that led the OCC to support this Plan is the desire to distribute money to Private Opioid Claimants without harming the settlement reached by the State Attorneys General on their public side opioid claims. Private Opioid Claimants are not parties to the approximately *\$50 billion* in settlements negotiated outside of bankruptcy by certain public opioid claimants (including the Federal government, states, political subdivisions and Native American Tribes) with other opioid defendants (*i.e.*, companies not in bankruptcy such as Teva, McKesson and CVS). As a result, private Opioid Claimants have received almost none of the cash distributed to date in connection with those settlements and will receive none in the future. Indeed, to date, private opioid claimants have received only limited distributions in connection with just two bankruptcy cases: *Insys* and *Mallinckrodt*. The Endo Plan, conversely, will deliver \$119 million to private opioid claimants in two years (or, if prepaid, approximately \$90 million on the Effective Date).

A third important factor is the OCC's determination that the certainty of cash in the near term was more important than the more speculative possibility of value from non-cash and contingent assets, such as the rights to seek recovery from the Debtors' insurance assets or prosecute causes of action against third parties. This determination was based in part on the immediate need faced by Opioid Claimants, but also—and more importantly—on the OCC's work to evaluate these contingent assets and the problems that could be encountered in trying to recover from them. The OCC's advisors conducted extensive diligence regarding the Debtors' insurance assets, including the Debtors' access to products liability insurance coverage for claims related to their manufacture, marketing, and sale of opioid products. Based on this diligence, the OCC considered the strengths and weaknesses of any claims against such insurance, as well as potential estate causes of action against other defendants relating to such insurance and determined that the better option, in light of the OCC's goals set forth above, was to negotiate for payment of cash as soon as possible. The OCC also recognized that even if contingent assets could be more valuable in the longer term, the process of obtaining that value would delay much-needed recoveries for Opioid Claimants and would require funding that could be better used for opioid abatement and victim compensation. By negotiating for cash payment in the near term, the OCC Resolution avoids the significant costs and delays associated with pursuit of these contingent assets.

Fourth, the OCC considered the strength of its legal arguments against the proposed Plan (and prior to that, against the proposed sale), and weighed the strength of those legal arguments and the potential recoveries for opioid claimants if the OCC were successful, against the OCC Resolution and the associated factors discussed in this letter. The OCC included in that analysis the risks, costs, and delay associated with bringing any such litigation. The OCC concluded that the OCC Resolution was preferable.

A final important factor considered by the OCC was the recovery for Private Opioid Claimants (and the allocation among them) as compared to the recovery for Public Opioid Claimants. First, the OCC looked at both (i) the proposed allocations between public and private opioid claimants in *Purdue* and *Mallinckrodt* and (ii) the relative size of the resolution reached with the public Opioid Claimants in these Chapter 11 Cases. After engaging in this analysis, the OCC was comfortable that the outcome in this case was comparable to the allocations and total

The OCC's advisors concluded that the total value that could be available for distribution to Opioid Claimants would have to come from, among others, the following sources (and would come only after subtracting any amounts that would need to be paid to more senior or secured *valid* creditors): (i) the value of the Company's business operations; (ii) the Debtors' cash balance of approximately \$1 billion as of the Petition Date; and (iii) potential claims and causes of action for the benefit of the estate, including claims to recover from the Debtors' insurance policies and claims against fiduciaries and other third parties.

Unlocking portions of this value for Opioid Claimants may have depended on the results of litigation against certain of the Debtors' secured creditors: At the beginning of the Chapter 11 Cases, the OCC's advisors investigated, among other things, claims that could be pursued to bring value into the Debtors' estates and/or make value available for the benefit of Opioid Claimants, as well as other potential sources of value for Opioid Claimants. The OCC coordinated with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the "UCC") on investigating any such claims and on considering and analyzing the likelihood of success of any such claims and the likely recovery associated with any such claims, as well as the likelihood of collecting on any judgment rendered in favor of such claims.

To that end, in late January 2023, the OCC—together with the UCC—filed a motion seeking standing to bring certain causes of action, and attached four draft complaints, including complaints seeking to invalidate certain liens of the secured creditors, and a complaint seeking to unwind approximately \$90 million in bonus payments made to Endo's officers prior to filing for bankruptcy. (Of course, if the OCC had not ultimately reached a settlement, it would have pursued this litigation).

In late January, the Court ordered that certain parties participate in mediation and appointed Judge Shelley C. Chapman (Ret.) as mediator. The mediation parties consisted of, among others, (i) the Debtors, (ii) the Ad Hoc First Lien Group (*i.e.* the secured creditors whose liens the OCC was challenging), (iii) the UCC, (iv) the OCC, and (v) the United States of America (*i.e.* the DOJ).

Following multiple rounds of contentious negotiations, the OCC eventually entered into an agreement in principle with the Ad Hoc First Lien Group to resolve any and all disputes between the parties, which was subsequently reflected in the *Voluntary Present Private Opioid Claimant Trust Term Sheet*. This term sheet was initially filed in March 2023. The terms of the OCC resolution are more fully explained below. A resolution was also reached with the UCC.

Between March 2023 and August 2023, Endo and the Ad Hoc First Lien Group negotiated resolutions with other parties representing opioid interests, including certain Canadian provinces and certain public school districts. Endo and the Ad Hoc First Lien Group also negotiated a resolution with the court appointed future claimants' representative, which settlement included a resolution of future opioid-related claims. The OCC was not a party to these resolutions, but helped to facilitate them.

Beginning in the summer of 2023 and continuing into the fall, Endo and the Ad Hoc First Lien Group also negotiated with the Department of Justice regarding both civil and criminal opioid and non-opioid claims against Endo. As a result of those negotiations, Endo determined to pursue a plan of reorganization as opposed to a sale of its assets to its first lien secured lenders.

Trust	Allocation Percentage ¹⁰	Nominal Allocation Assuming:	
		No Prepayment	Prepayment at Emergence
Hospital Trust	17.3%	\$20,621,600.00	\$15,431,600.00
IERP Trust II	2.2%	\$2,622,400.00	\$1,962,400.00
NAS PI Trust	7.2%	\$9,082,400.00	\$6,922,400.00
PI Trust	44.5%	\$53,044,000.00	\$39,694,000.00
TPP Trust	28.8%	\$34,329,600.00	\$25,689,600.00
TOTAL:	100.0%	\$119,700,000.00	\$89,700,000.00

Each of these PPOC Sub-Trusts will distribute their share of the money to the relevant group of claimants in accordance with its applicable TDPs, current drafts of which are available on the Bankruptcy Court docket and at the informational website established by the OCC, (<https://cases.ra.kroll.com/EndoOpioidClaimantInfo/>). **It is anticipated that updated drafts of these trusts should be available around mid-February.**

Importantly, each Present Private Opioid Claimant (assuming you hold a valid claim under your applicable TDP) will be entitled to receive an **additional four times** (thus, a total of five times the base amount) distribution if it provides releases to certain third parties (including certain of the Debtors' directors and officers) from claims and causes of action related to their Opioid Claims against Endo. Conversely, present private Opioid Claimants who choose not to grant the releases, but who are otherwise entitled to a distribution from their PPOC Sub-Trust, will only receive 20% of what they would be entitled to receive had they elected to grant the releases. **For this reason, the OCC encourages all holders of present private Opioid Claims to elect to grant the releases.**

For the avoidance of doubt, electing to grant the releases will not release any claims you may have against, among others, McKinsey & Company, Inc., Arnold and Porter, LLP or any of the opioid distributors, manufacturers (other than the Debtors) or pharmacies that have been frequently named as defendants in any of the nationwide opioid litigations. A summary of which parties are and are not being released if you choose to grant the releases is set forth in the following chart. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Disclosure Statement and the Plan.

Claim Type/Classes	Who Is Getting a Release?	Who is NOT Getting a Release?
Present Private Opioid Claimants ("PPOCs") that opt into, or do not opt out of, the release	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Debtors and their Estates¹¹ 2) The Non-Debtor Affiliates 3) The Post-Emergence Entities 4) Each Consenting First Lien Creditor and Prepetition Secured Party, solely in their respective capacities as such 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) McKinsey Parties 2) Arnold & Porter Parties 3) Any of the Debtors' current or former third-party agents, partners, representatives, or consultants involved in the production, distribution, marketing, promotion, or
Classes 7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 7(D), 7(E)		

¹⁰ In connection with the overall settlement of allocation of the consideration to be contributed to the PPOC Trust among the PPOC Sub-Trusts, certain third parties agreed to contribute an additional \$500,000 to the PPOC Trust, which will be directly reallocated to the NAS PI Trust.

¹¹ Regardless of whether you choose to grant a release, if the Plan is confirmed any claims you may have against the Debtors and the Post-Emergence Entities will be discharged by the Plan.

Claim Type/Classes	Who Is Getting a Release?	Who is NOT Getting a Release?
Public School Districts that do not opt out (or are deemed not to opt out) of the release Class 8	Same as the PPOCs	Same as the PPOCs
State Opioid Claimants Class 6(A)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Debtors and their Estates 2) The Non-Debtor Affiliates 3) The Post-Emergence Entities 4) Each Consenting First Lien Creditor and Prepetition Secured Party, solely in their respective capacities as such 5) The Ad Hoc Cross-Holder Group, the Ad Hoc First Lien Group, and each of the members of the foregoing, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such, and each of the advisors thereto or of the individual members hereof, in each case solely in their respective capacities as such 6) The OCC and each of the members thereof, in each case solely in their respective capacities as such, and each of the advisors thereto or of the individual members thereof, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such 7) The UCC and each of the members thereof, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such, and each of the advisors thereto or of the members thereof, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such 8) The FCR, solely in his capacity as such, and the advisors to the FCR, solely in their respective capacities as such 9) The Endo EC and each of the States that are members thereof and their respective officers and Representatives in each case solely in their respective capacities as such 10) The First Lien Backstop Commitment Parties and the GUC Backstop Commitment Parties, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such 11) With respect to anyone listed in (1) through (10) above, such Persons' predecessors, successors, permitted assigns, current and former subsidiaries and Affiliates, respective heirs, executors, estates, and nominees, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such 12) With respect to anyone listed in (1) through (11) above, such Persons' current and former officers, directors (including any Persons in analogous roles under applicable law), employees, and Representatives, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) McKinsey Parties 2) Arnold & Porter Parties 3) Any of the Debtors' current or former third-party agents, partners, representatives, or consultants involved in the production, distribution, marketing, promotion, or sale of Opioids or Opioid Products (excluding the Debtors' (i) current and former officers, directors and employees (in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such); and (ii) professionals retained by the Debtors in the Chapter 11 Cases (including any ordinary course professionals) 4) Practice Fusion, Inc. 5) Publicis Health Parties 6) ZS Associates Parties 7) The PPOC Trust, the PPOC Sub-Trusts, the GUC Trust, the Distribution Sub-Trusts, the Future PI trust, the Public Opioid Trust, the Tribal Opioid Trust and the Trustees, administrators, boards or governing bodies of, any advisors to, and any other Persons with similar administrative or supervisory roles in connection with, any of the foregoing, in each case, solely in their respective capacities as such and any of their predecessors, successors, permitted assigns, current and former subsidiaries and Affiliates, respective heirs, executors, estates, and nominees, or such Persons'

5. Important Information About Voting and Granting the Releases:

Please read this section, as it contains important information about voting and how you can ensure that you remain eligible for the enhanced compensation in these cases.

IF YOU VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, YOU WILL BE DEEMED TO CONSENT TO GRANT THE RELEASES and (i) automatically release such claims in the event the Plan is confirmed and goes effective and (ii) automatically receive an additional payment of **four times** the compensation to which you are entitled under the relevant TDPs. WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN AND GRANT THE RELEASES.

If you do not vote to accept the Plan, then your ability to receive the increased compensation in exchange for “giving” a release depends upon what type of claim you hold:

IF YOU HOLD A PERSONAL INJURY, NAS PERSONAL INJURY OR INDEPENDENT EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIAN CLAIM:

If you vote to reject the Plan, to receive the increased compensation, you must specifically elect to grant the releases by checking the “OPT IN” election in the same row on your ballot as your vote to “REJECT.”

If you choose to abstain from voting on the Plan, in order to receive the increased compensation, you must specifically elect to grant the releases by checking the “OPT IN” election in the same row on your ballot as your election to “ABSTAIN.”

To be clear, if you vote to reject the Plan or elect to abstain from voting on the Plan and you do not make the “OPT IN” election on your ballot, you will receive a greatly reduced distribution from your applicable PPOC Sub-Trust. If you fail to return your ballot by the voting deadline set forth on your ballot, you will be deemed to have elected to not grant the releases, and you will receive a greatly reduced distribution from your applicable PPOC Sub-Trust.

IF YOU HOLD A HOSPITAL OR THIRD PARTY PAYOR CLAIM:

If you vote to reject the Plan, to receive the increased compensation, you must specifically elect to grant the releases by checking the “OPT IN” election in the same row on your ballot as your vote to “REJECT.”

If you choose to abstain from voting on the Plan, in order to receive the increased compensation, you should not check the “OPT OUT” election in the same row on your ballot as your election to “ABSTAIN.” If you elect to “OPT OUT” of the releases, you will receive a greatly reduced distribution from your applicable PPOC Sub-Trust.

Finally, if you fail to return your ballot by the voting deadline set forth on your ballot, you will be deemed to have elected to grant the releases, which will entitle you to the greater recovery from your applicable PPOC Sub-Trust.

