**WARNING:** Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any misrepresentations or any false, incomplete or misleading information may be guilty of a criminal act punishable under law and may be subject to civil penalties.

**Alaska Residents:** A person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive an insurance company files a claim containing false, incomplete, or misleading information may be prosecuted under state law.

**Arizona Residents:** For your protection Arizona law requires the following statement to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

**Arkansas Residents:** Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

**California Residents:** For your protection California law requires the following to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

**Colorado Residents:** It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance, and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the department of regulatory agencies.

**Delaware Residents:** Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

**District of Columbia Residents:** WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

**Florida Residents:** Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a statement of claim or an application containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

**Hawaii Residents:** For your protection, Hawaii law requires you to be informed that presenting a fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit is a crime punishable by fines or imprisonment, or both.

**Idaho Residents:** Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

**Indiana Residents:** A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud an insurer files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information commits a felony.

**Kentucky Residents:** Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or a statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

**Louisiana Residents:** Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

**Maine Residents:** It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines or a denial of insurance benefits.

**Maryland Residents:** Any person who knowingly or willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly or willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.
Minnesota Residents: A person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.

Nevada Residents: Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any misrepresentation or any false, incomplete or misleading information may be guilty of a criminal act punishable under state or federal law, or both, and may be subject to civil penalties.

New Hampshire Residents: Any person who, with a purpose to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is subject to prosecution and punishment for insurance fraud, as provided in RSA 638:20.

New Jersey Residents: Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any false or misleading information is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

New Mexico Residents: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties.

New York Residents: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any material fact, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, and shall also be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $5,000 and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.

Ohio Residents: Any person who, with intent to defraud or knowing that he is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement is guilty of insurance fraud.

Oklahoma Residents: WARNING: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Oregon Residents: Willfully falsifying material facts on an application or claim may subject you to criminal penalties.

Pennsylvania Residents: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any material fact, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.

Tennessee Residents: It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

Texas Residents: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

Virginia Residents: It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

Washington Residents: It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines, and denial of insurance benefits.

West Virginia Residents: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.
The following information highlights certain form completion instructions. Comprehensive ADA Dental Claim Form completion instructions are printed in the CDT manual. Any updates to these instructions will be posted on the ADA's web site (ADA.org).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
A. The form is designed so that the name and address (Item 3) of the third-party payer receiving the claim (insurance company/dental benefit plan) is visible in a standard #9 window envelope (window to the left). Please fold the form using the ‘tick-marks’ printed in the margin.
B. Complete all items unless noted otherwise on the form or in the CDT manual's instructions.
C. Enter the full name of an individual or a full business name, address and zip code when a name and address field is required.
D. All dates must include the four-digit year.
E. If the number of procedures reported exceeds the number of lines available on one claim form, list the remaining procedures on a separate, fully completed claim form.

COORDINATION OF BENEFITS (COB)
When a claim is being submitted to the secondary payer, complete the entire form and attach the primary payer’s Explanation of Benefits (EOB) showing the amount paid by the primary payer. You may also note the primary carrier paid amount in the “Remarks” field (Item 35). There are additional detailed completion instructions in the CDT manual.

DIAGNOSIS CODING
The form supports reporting up to four diagnosis codes per dental procedure. This information is required when the diagnosis may affect claim adjudication when specific dental procedures may minimize the risks associated with the connection between the patient’s oral and systemic health conditions. Diagnosis codes are linked to procedures using the following fields:
Item 29a – Diagnosis Code Pointer ("A" through “D” as applicable from Item 34a)
Item 34 – Diagnosis Code List Qualifier (B for ICD-9-CM; AB for ICD-10-CM)
Item 34a – Diagnosis Code(s) / A, B, C, D (up to four, with the primary adjacent to the letter “A”)

PLACE OF TREATMENT
Enter the 2-digit Place of Service Code for Professional Claims, a HIPAA standard maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Frequently used codes are:
11 = Office; 12 = Home; 21 = Inpatient Hospital; 22 = Outpatient Hospital; 31 = Skilled Nursing Facility; 32 = Nursing Facility
The full list is available online at "www.cms.gov/PhysicianFeeSched/Downloads/Website_POS_database.pdf"

PROVIDER SPECIALTY
This code is entered in Item 56a and indicates the type of dental professional who delivered the treatment. The general code listed as “Dentist” may be used instead of any of the other codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category / Description Code</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>122300000X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dentist is a person qualified by a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.) licensed by the state to practice dentistry, and practicing within the scope of that license.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Practice</td>
<td>1223G0001X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Specialty (see following list)</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Public Health</td>
<td>1223D0001X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endodontics</td>
<td>1223E0200X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodontics</td>
<td>1223X0400X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Dentistry</td>
<td>1223P0221X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodontics</td>
<td>1223P0300X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosthodontics</td>
<td>1223P0700X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Pathology</td>
<td>1223P0106X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Radiology</td>
<td>1223D0008X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>1223S0112X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provider taxonomy codes listed above are a subset of the full code set that is posted at "www.wpc-edi.com/codes/taxonomy"