

EXHIBIT 1. B

NHL Subtypes¹

Aggressive
Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma, <i>high grade or other features present</i>
Aggressive NK-cell leukemia (a/k/a Aggressive NK-cell leukaemia/lymphoma)
ALK-positive large B-cell lymphoma (a/k/a Large B-cell lymphoma expressing the ALK kinase and lacking the t(2;5) translocation; ALK-positive plasmablastic B-cell lymphoma)
Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative (a/k/a Anaplastic large cell lymphoma)
Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive (a/k/a Anaplastic large cell lymphoma; Ki-1 lymphoma)
B-cell prolymphocytic leukemia (ICC); Splenic B cell lymphoma/leukemia with prominent nucleoli (WHO) (a/k/a Prolymphocytic leukaemia, B-cell type)
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma with recurrent genetic abnormalities
B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma, not otherwise specified (a/k/a B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; common lymphoblastic leukaemia; Common precursor B-lymphoblastic leukaemia; Pre-B lymphoblastic leukaemia; Pre-pre B lymphoblastic leukaemia; Precursor B-lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoma; Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma; Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic leukaemia, NOS; Pro-B lymphoblastic leukaemia)
Breast implant—associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma, <i>high grade or other features present</i> (a/k/a Seroma-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma)
Burkitt lymphoma (a/k/a Burkitt tumour; Malignant lymphoma, undifferentiated, Burkitt type; Malignant lymphoma, small noncleaved Burkitt type; Burkitt cell leukaemia)
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), NOS; Immunoblastic lymphoma (IBL)
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma associated with chronic inflammation (a/k/a Pyothorax-associated lymphoma)
EBV-positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS (a/k/a EBV positive DLBCL of the elderly; EBV associated B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the elderly; Senile EBV-associated B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder; Age-related EBV-positive lymphoproliferative disorder)
EBV-positive polymorphic B-cell lymphoproliferative disorder, not otherwise specified, <i>high grade or other features present</i>

¹ If a Settlement Class Member submits a Claim Package or Quick-Pay Claim Package asserting a subtype of NHL that was first identified following the Settlement Date, the Allocation Special Master shall, in consultation with appropriate medical experts and Class Counsel, assign such subtype either Aggressive or Indolent status in accordance with reliable scientific evidence, and shall supplement this Exhibit accordingly.

Aggressive
EBV-positive T-cell and NK-cell lymphoproliferative diseases of childhood (a/k/a Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of childhood; Fulminant EBV-positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of childhood; Sporadic fatal infectious mononucleosis)
Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type (a/k/a Angiocentric T-cell lymphoma; Malignant reticulosis, NOS; Malignant midline reticulosis; Polymorphic reticulosis; Lethal midline granuloma; T/NK cell lymphoma; Angiocentric immunoproliferative lesion)
Follicular helper T-cell lymphoma, including angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma
Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma (a/k/a hepatosplenic gamma/delta T-cell lymphoma)
HHV-8 and EBV-negative primary effusion-based lymphoma
HHV8-associated lymphoproliferative disorders including primary effusion lymphoma (a/k/a Large B-cell lymphoma arising in HHV8-associated multicentric Castleman disease; HHV8 positive plasmablastic lymphoma; Kaposi sarcoma herpes virus positive plasmablastic lymphoma)
High-grade B-cell lymphoma with MYC and BCL2 rearrangements (a/k/a Double-hit lymphoma)
High-grade B-cell lymphoma with MYC and BCL6 rearrangements (ICC Classification) (a/k/a Double-hit lymphoma)
High-grade B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified (a/k/a B-cell lymphoma, unclassifiable, with features intermediate between DLBCL and Burkitt lymphoma)
Immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorders; lymphoproliferative disorders and lymphomas associated with primary immune disorders or HIV infection following transplantation and/or iatrogenic disorders
Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma (a/k/a Angioendotheliotropic lymphoma; Angiotropic large cell lymphoma; Malignant angioendotheliomatosis; Angioendotheliomatosis proliferans syndrome; Intravascular lymphomatosis)
Large B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberration
Large B-cell lymphoma with IRF4 rearrangement
Mantle cell lymphoma: conventional and leukemic nonnodal subtypes (a/k/a Mantle zone lymphoma; Malignant lymphoma, lymphocytic, intermediate differentiation, diffuse; Malignant lymphoma, centrocytic; Malignant lymphomatous polyposis)
Mediastinal gray zone lymphoma (a/k/a B-cell lymphoma, unclassifiable, with features intermediate between DLBCL and classical Hodgkin lymphoma; Grey zone lymphoma; large B-cell lymphoma with Hodgkin's features; Mediastinal grey-zone lymphoma; Hodgkin-like anaplastic large cell lymphoma)
Monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma (a/k/a Intestinal T-cell lymphoma)
<i>Mycosis fungoides, high grade or other features present</i>
NK-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma

Aggressive
Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, NOS (a/k/a Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, unspecified; T-cell lymphoma, NOS; peripheral T-cell lymphoma, pleomorphic small cell; Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, pleomorphic medium and large cell; Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, large cell; Lymphoepithelioid lymphoma; Lennert lymphoma)
Plasmablastic lymphoma
Primary cutaneous CD8-positive aggressive epidermotropic cytotoxic T-cell lymphoma
Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type
Primary cutaneous gamma-delta T-cell lymphoma
Primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the CNS (a/k/a Primary CNS lymphoma; Primary intraocular lymphoma; Lymphomatosis cerebri)
Primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the testis
Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma (a/k/a Mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma; Mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma; Primary mediastinal clear cell lymphoma of B-cell type; Mediastinal diffuse large cell lymphoma with sclerosis)
Primary nodal EBV-positive T-cell/NK-cell lymphoma
Sézary syndrome
T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia (a/k/a Prolymphocytic leukaemia, T-cell type; T-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia)
T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma (a/k/a Histiocyte-rich/T-cell-rich large B-cell lymphoma; histiocyte-rich/T-cell-rich large B-cell lymphoma; T-cell-rich lymphoma; (Large) B-cell lymphoma rich in T-cells and simulating Hodgkin disease; T-cell-rich large B-cell lymphoma; T-cell-rich/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma)
T-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma (a/k/a Precursor T-lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoma; T acute lymphoblastic leukaemia)
Type II refractory celiac disease and enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma (a/k/a Intestinal T-cell lymphoma; Enteropathy associated T-cell lymphoma; Enteropathy-type intestinal T-cell lymphoma; Enteropathy-type T-cell lymphoma; Classic enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma; Malignant histiocytosis of the intestine)

Indolent
Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma, <i>localized</i>
BCL2-rearrangement negative, CD23-positive follicular lymphoma (ICC)
Breast implant—associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma, <i>localized</i> (a/k/a Seroma-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma)
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (a/k/a Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, B-cell type; Chronic lymphoid leukaemia; Chronic lymphatic leukaemia)
Chronic lymphoproliferative disorder of NK cells (a/k/a Chronic NK-cell lymphocytosis; Chronic NK large granular lymphocyte lymphoproliferative disorder; NK-cell lineage granular lymphocyte proliferative disorder; NK-cell LGL lymphocytosis; NK-cell large granular lymphocyte lymphocytosis; Indolent large granular NK-cell lymphoproliferative disorder; Indolent leukaemia of NK cells)
Duodenal-type follicular lymphoma (WHO)
Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma) (a/k/a Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma; Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated tissue); Gastric MALT
Follicular lymphoma
Hairy cell leukemia (a/k/a Leukaemic reticuloendotheliosis)
Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma/Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia (a/k/a Malignant lymphoma; Lymphoplasmacytoid)
Mycosis fungoides, <i>localized</i>
Nodal marginal zone lymphoma (a/k/a Monocytoid B-cell lymphoma; Parafollicular B-cell lymphoma; Nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma)
Nodular lymphocyte predominant B-cell lymphoma (ICC Classification) (a/k/a Nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma; L&H Hodgkin lymphoma)
Pediatric nodal marginal zone lymphoma (WHO)
Pediatric-type follicular lymphoma
Primary cutaneous acral CD8-positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder
Primary cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders; Primary cutaneous anaplastic large-cell lymphoma
Primary cutaneous CD4-positive small/medium T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder
Primary cutaneous follicle center lymphoma (a/k/a Primary cutaneous follicle centre lymphoma; Reticulohistiocytoma of the dorsum (Crosti's disease; Crosti lymphoma))
Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma
Splenic B-cell lymphoma/leukaemia, unclassifiable (a/k/a Lymphocytic lymphoma simulating hairy cell; Prolymphocytic variant of hairy cell leukemia; Splenic marginal zone lymphoma,

Indolent
diffuse variant; Splenic red pulp lymphoma with numerous basophilic villous lymphocytes; Splenic [B-cell] lymphoma with villous lymphocytes)
Splenic marginal zone lymphoma (a/k/a Splenic B-cell marginal zone lymphoma; Splenic lymphoma with villous lymphocytes; Splenic lymphoma with circulating villous lymphocytes)
Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma
T-cell large granular lymphocytic leukemia (a/k/a T-cell large granular lymphocytosis; CD8+T-cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia; T-cell lymphoproliferative disease of granular lymphocytes; T-gamma lymphoproliferative disease)
Testicular follicular lymphoma