

1 UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
2 BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD
3 U.S. PATENT NO. 10,130,123
4 NJOY LLC ET AL
5 PETITIONERS,
6 VS.
7 JUUL LABS, INC.,
8 PATENT OWNER.

9 *****

10 VIRTUAL REMOTE DEPOSITION OF
11 JOSEPH MCALEXANDER
12 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 08, 2025
13 AT 12:00 P.M.

14 *****

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17 Reported by Gabriela S. Silva, CSR, RPR
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A P P E A R A N C E S

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I N D E X

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JOSEPH MCALEXANDER

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E X H I B I T S

(None)

P R O C E E D I N G S

(On the record at 12:04 p.m.)

COURT REPORTER: We're on the record on Wednesday, January 8th, 2025. My name is Gabriela Silva, Texas CSR No. 8706. I am administering the oath and reporting the deposition remotely by stenographic means from Williamson County, Texas. Will Counsel please state their appearances and whom they represent, after which I will swear in the witness?

MR. LU: Quincy Lu on behalf of JUUL Systems, Patent Owner.

MR. SIEGER: Matt Sieger from Paul Weiss on behalf of Petitioner and the witness. I'm joined my Chris Pepe, also from Paul Weiss.

(Witness sworn in.)

MR. SIEGER: Just real quick, do you intend to turn your camera on for this?

MR. LU: Okay, give me one second.

JOSEPH MCALEXANDER,
having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LU:

Q. All right. Good to see you again, Mr. McAlexander.

A. Nice to see there's a face associated with the

1	name. How are you?	12:05PM
2	Q. I'm good. How about you?	12:05PM
3	A. Very well.	12:05PM
4	Q. Now, for the record, you've been deposed in	12:05PM
5	this proceeding before. Correct?	12:05PM
6	A. That is correct.	12:06PM
7	Q. And Mr. McAlexander, where are you located	12:06PM
8	today?	12:06PM
9	A. I'm located in Anna, A-N-N-A, Texas.	12:06PM
10	Q. And are you located at -- is there anybody in	12:06PM
11	the room with you?	12:06PM
12	A. No, there's not.	12:06PM
13	Q. Do you have any notes or documents in front of	12:06PM
14	you? Let me ask that -- let me reask that.	12:06PM
15	Do you have any documents in front of you?	12:06PM
16	A. Yes, I have some documents in front of me.	12:06PM
17	Q. And what are those documents?	12:06PM
18	A. The documents are hard copies of the U.S.	12:06PM
19	Patent 10,130,123. I have a copy of my declaration in	12:06PM
20	support of the petitioner's reply. I have a copy of the	12:06PM
21	petitioner's reply, which is dated November 27th of	12:07PM
22	2024. I also printed a copy of the attached decision.	12:07PM
23	I have a copy of the supplemental	12:07PM
24	declaration of John M. Collins in support of the patent	12:07PM
25	owner's response. I have a copy of the patent owner's	12:07PM

1 response. I also have printed copies of the Worm 658
2 patent, the Levitz 293 lipo. I also have a copy of the
3 Wigginsberg 831 publication and the Thorens 559
4 publication. Those ones I have in front of me. I have
5 access to other documents as well as my original
6 declaration. I have access to those, but they're not
7 directly in front of me.

8 Q. Okay. And with respect to your declaration in
9 support of the petitioner reply, that would be Exhibit
10 1043. Correct?

11 A. That's what is labeled on it, yes, 1043.

12 Q. Okay. Do you have any notes in front of you?

13 A. I have one note, and that is when I was
14 reading -- preparing for this deposition. I noted that
15 Paragraph 93, that I referenced the wrong cite. And so
16 I put a note in here as to now that needs to be
17 corrected. And I can read that into the record for you?
18 That's the only note I have.

19 Q. Okay. Can you read it?

20 A. Sure. On Paragraph 93, which is on Page 54 of
21 Exhibit 1043, the last sentence on that page reads,
22 Moreover, in the parallel ITC hearing. That should
23 read, Moreover in the parallel ITC investigation instead
24 of hearing. And then at the top of Page 55, the
25 continuation of that sentence reads the same, but the

1 Exhibit Number 1050, which was referenced, is not
2 correct. It should say Exhibit 1036. 1-0-3-6. And the
3 page cites from this deposition are 78, Line 1 through
4 79, Line 20; Page 82, Line 2 through Page 85, Line 13;
5 Page 86, Line 20 through Page 88, Line 8; Page 91, Line
6 14 through Page 94, Line 13. And lastly, Page 101, Line
7 4 through Page 105, Line 19.

12:09PM

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12:10PM

8 So those are just the pages associated with
9 that particular Exhibit Number 1036, which should
10 replace the cite to Exhibit 1050. That's the only note
11 I have.

12:10PM

12:10PM

12:10PM

12:10PM

12 Q. All right. Give me one second. Okay. I'll
13 have to take a look at those later.

12:10PM

12:11PM

14 A. Okay.

12:11PM

15 Q. Did you -- what did you do to prepare for this
16 deposition?

12:11PM

12:11PM

17 A. I reread through the -- through my declaration
18 and the petitioner's reply, the decision. I reviewed,
19 again, the -- Dr. Collin's declaration and a patent
20 response. And I also looked at the '123 patent as well
21 as the cited references, Worm, Lamb, Wignensberg, Levitz
22 and Thorens.

12:11PM

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12:11PM

23 Q. Did you meet with anybody to prepare for this
24 deposition?

12:12PM

12:12PM

25 A. I met with Counsel, the two counsel that are

12:12PM

1 represented here today, yesterday and today, a total of
2 about five, maybe six hours at the most.

3 Q. Yesterday and today, a total of five to six
4 hours. Is that what you said?

5 A. Yes, sir, that's correct.

6 Q. How did you -- how did you come to the
7 realization that you cited to the wrong document in
8 Paragraph 93 of your -- of Exhibit 1043?

9 A. Well, I guess the first -- I guess first is
10 just cross referencing within my document itself and
11 Exhibit 1050, I highlighted in the documents considered
12 as a patent number and I knew that could not possibly be
13 correct, so it just led me to reassess what that was and
14 that's how I came up with the change that I provided.

15 Q. Okay. Mr. McAlexander, are you familiar with
16 something called a hot wire anemometer? That's spelled
17 A-N, as in Nancy, E-M, as in Mary, O-M, as in Mary,
18 E-T-E-R? Anemometer.

19 MR. SIEGER: Objection.

20 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Sorry, let me finish my question.

21 Are you familiar with something called a
22 hot wire anemometer?

23 MR. LU: Go ahead, Counsel.

24 MR. SIEGER: Object to the scope.

25 A. You said it's an an -- A-N-N-M-O-M-E-T-E-R?

1 Did you spell that correctly? 12:14PM

2 Q. (By Mr. Lu) A-N-E -- A-N-E-M-O-M-E-T-E-R. I 12:14PM
3 believe it's pronounced anemometer? 12:14PM

4 A. Yeah, I -- I am not sure exactly to what level 12:14PM
5 of familiarity you're looking at. I mean, it's used in 12:14PM
6 air crafts specifically for measuring wind velocity in 12:15PM
7 particular. 12:15PM

8 Q. And how does it measure wind velocity? 12:15PM

9 MR. SIEGER: Objection, scope. Go ahead, 12:15PM
10 Joe. 12:15PM

11 A. I mean, there are different ways in which 12:15PM
12 velocity in an anemometer can be measured, one is using 12:15PM
13 vanes. A lot of times the reason for doing the hot wire 12:15PM
14 type is because you also know that wind speed and 12:15PM
15 velocity are something that is going to be altimeter 12:15PM
16 based as well as temperature based. 12:15PM

17 And so you have to make sure that you've 12:15PM
18 accommodated for different variables that can arbitrate 12:15PM
19 what that actual reading is. But that's about the 12:15PM
20 extent that I'm aware of them. I haven't designed one. 12:15PM

21 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Okay. Speaking to somebody who is 12:15PM
22 not familiar with those sort of things, can you explain 12:16PM
23 to me how exactly a hot wire anemometer measures wind 12:16PM
24 velocity? 12:16PM

25 MR. SIEGER: Scope. 12:16PM

1 A. How it measures it? 12:16PM

2 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Yes. 12:16PM

3 A. Well, certainly the -- I would say the -- one 12:16PM
4 way in which the -- it does measure velocity is -- the 12:16PM
5 best way to describe this perhaps is if you've seen 12:17PM
6 weather vanes, and weather vanes that stick up on the 12:17PM
7 top of an antenna or a shaft and they have cups on them 12:17PM
8 and the cups are pointed in a certain direction. And so 12:17PM
9 the cups are done in such a way that -- that the wind, 12:17PM
10 depending upon the speed -- let's say the cups are 12:17PM
11 orthogonally opposite each other, so in a circle, but 12:17PM
12 when the wind picks up and starts to move the cups, they 12:17PM
13 begin on this shaft to spin. 12:17PM

14 And so therefore, there is a angular 12:17PM
15 momentum of -- that's translated by the cups into a 12:17PM
16 rotation. That rotation speed is then translated into a 12:17PM
17 legible signal that corresponds to the velocity of the 12:17PM
18 air. That would be the simplest mechanism that I can 12:17PM
19 come up with. 12:18PM

20 Q. Have you ever heard of something called a vane 12:18PM
21 flow sensor? 12:18PM

22 A. Yeah, I think I mentioned vane prior to -- in 12:18PM
23 my previous answer, that vanes is one way that the 12:18PM
24 anemometer can work. 12:18PM

25 Q. Okay. So -- 12:18PM

1 A. It's similar to the use of cups. 12:18PM

2 Q. So what is -- what is -- in a hot wire 12:18PM

3 anemometer, what is the hot wire? What does that refer 12:18PM

4 to? 12:18PM

5 MR. SIEGER: Objection, scope. Quincy, can 12:18PM

6 you point me to where, in his reply declaration, this is 12:18PM

7 relevant to? 12:18PM

8 MR. LU: This is relevant to his testimony 12:18PM

9 about his experience with sensors in general, whether 12:18PM

10 flow sensors are pressured sensors. 12:18PM

11 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Do you need me to reask the 12:19PM

12 question? 12:19PM

13 A. Yeah, go ahead, please. 12:19PM

14 Q. So on a hot wire anemometer, what does the hot 12:19PM

15 wire refer to? 12:19PM

16 MR. SIEGER: Objection, scope. 12:19PM

17 A. We've talked about -- I have no idea how this 12:19PM

18 even applies to this particular aspect of the 12:19PM

19 deposition, but hot wire is a mechanism by which rather 12:19PM

20 than using a vane or a cup, you use a very thin wire. 12:19PM

21 That thin wire or wires is, as I recall, heated to a 12:19PM

22 particular control temperature. 12:20PM

23 And -- and when the air moves past that hot 12:20PM

24 wire, it's going to create a cooling effect. And so 12:20PM

25 what you have is a mechanism where you have a 12:20PM

1 correspondence between the change in temperature and the 12:20PM
2 velocity in the air. That's generally how that works. 12:20PM

3 Q. (By Mr. Lu) I see. And I believe you said 12:20PM
4 rather than using a vane or a cup, you use a very thin 12:20PM
5 wire. Is that correct? 12:20PM

6 A. Yeah, I mean, there are different ways in which 12:20PM
7 an anemometer can be constructed. You can use a cup, 12:20PM
8 you can use a vain. Hot wire is another technique and 12:20PM
9 the hot wire gives you a more -- it gives you a 12:20PM
10 different -- different way of measuring because you're 12:20PM
11 looking at a thermal change rather than just a velocity 12:20PM
12 translation from a rotation speed from a -- from a 12:20PM
13 wind -- wind velocity. 12:21PM

14 Q. Okay. Have you ever heard of a hot film 12:21PM
15 anemometer? 12:21PM

16 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form. 12:21PM

17 A. Hot film? 12:21PM

18 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form, scope. 12:21PM

19 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Yes, hot film. 12:21PM

20 A. Hot fill? 12:21PM

21 Q. Film. F-I-L-M. 12:21PM

22 A. No, I mean, it conjures up what it might mean, 12:21PM
23 but I personally have not, no. 12:21PM

24 Q. Okay. What about ultrasonic flow sensor? Are 12:21PM
25 you familiar with that? 12:21PM

1 MR. SIEGER: Object to the form, scope. 12:21PM

2 A. Yes. 12:21PM

3 MR. SIEGER: Joe, just give me a second to 12:21PM
4 object. 12:21PM

5 THE WITNESS: Okay, thank you. 12:21PM

6 A. Yes. 12:21PM

7 Q. (By Mr. Lu) And your answer? 12:21PM

8 A. I have used them in the underwater mechanisms 12:21PM
9 that I was a part of in one of my companies back in the 12:21PM
10 1990s. 12:21PM

11 Q. Okay. And can you describe what an ultrasonic 12:21PM
12 flow sensor is? 12:22PM

13 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form, scope. 12:22PM

14 A. Well, the difference here is you're using sound 12:22PM
15 waves. You're using some type of detection of a change 12:22PM
16 and you translate that into electrical image of what is 12:22PM
17 passing by. These are just different mechanisms for 12:22PM
18 taking measurements. 12:22PM

19 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Taking measurements of what? 12:22PM

20 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form. 12:22PM

21 A. Excuse me, I'm sorry. 12:22PM

22 MR. SIEGER: That's okay. Go ahead. 12:22PM

23 A. It's taking measurements of whatever. I mean, 12:22PM
24 you can use ultrasonic to measure speed. You can use 12:22PM
25 ultrasonic to measure changes in wavelength, you can do 12:22PM

1 it in sound. I mean, it depends on your particular --
2 what your desire is.

3 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Okay. So for an ultrasonic flow
4 sensor, is it using ultrasonic to measure air flow?

5 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form.

6 A. Well, it is, but it depends on where you want
7 to use it. For instance, you can use an ultrasonic flow
8 meter, for instance, to look at the velocity of a fluid.
9 Basically you can use that to calculate the volume flow.
10 That's one way in which it can be done.

11 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Okay. And have you ever heard of
12 an optical sensor for measuring flow?

13 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form, scope.

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. (By Mr. Lu) And what is that?

16 MR. SIEGER: Objection.

17 A. Well, there are different ways you can do that,
18 but optical flow can -- you can actually look at changes
19 in pattern. You have basically an LCD and you can use
20 an LCD-type display. Typically, optical sensors will
21 use a sensor scope out of CCD, charged couple devices.

22 And basically what you're looking at,
23 pattern recognition. And when you see changes in
24 pattern, that gives you some indication of flow.

25 Q. (By Mr. Lu) With respect to using optical

1 sensor to measure air flow, would it be correct to 12:24PM
2 describe it as using light interruption or scattering to 12:24PM
3 detect air flow particles and their velocity? 12:24PM

4 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form, scope. 12:24PM

5 A. Well, that is certainly a way it can be done. 12:25PM
6 You can actually induce a -- I'll use the word smoke, 12:25PM
7 but you can induce something that has particulates and 12:25PM
8 you can look at the flow of particulates. 12:25PM

9 Q. (By Mr. Lu) All right. Give me a second. 12:25PM

10 Can you turn to your declaration, Exhibit 12:26PM
11 1043 at Page 21? 12:26PM

12 A. I'm on Page 21. 12:27PM

13 Q. Yep. 12:27PM

14 MR. SIEGER: Just for clarity, is it 21 as 12:27PM
15 in 1043.021 or Page 21 as it appears? 12:27PM

16 MR. LU: Oh, I see. You're right. 12:27PM

17 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Let's -- let's turn to Paragraph 12:27PM
18 37, which is 1043.024. 12:27PM

19 A. Thank you for that clarification. Yes, I'm 12:27PM
20 there. 12:27PM

21 Q. All right. So there's this annotated Figure 2 12:27PM
22 at the bottom of Paragraph 37. Do you see that? 12:27PM

23 A. Yes. 12:27PM

24 Q. And is this something you annotated? 12:27PM

25 A. In the original doc, yes. 12:27PM

1 Q. What do you mean in the original doc? 12:28PM

2 A. Well, when I was highlighting Figure 2, just to 12:28PM
3 point out the difference, the 22978 numbers are there. 12:28PM
4 But in developing this report, yes, the protrusion 229 12:28PM
5 and recess 278 have been annotated. They've been added. 12:28PM

6 Q. Okay, I see. And this is a figure -- this is 12:28PM
7 figure -- an annotated Figure 2 from the Worm reference. 12:28PM
8 Correct? 12:28PM

9 A. Right, which is Exhibit 1004. 12:28PM

10 Q. Yes. And so you annotated this protrusion 229 12:28PM
11 in green. Right? 12:28PM

12 A. That is correct. 12:28PM

13 Q. Now, there is no corresponding protrusion at 12:28PM
14 the top of this device. Right? 12:28PM

15 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form. 12:28PM

16 A. Well, this -- the direct answer to your 12:29PM
17 question is no, there's not, but protrusions do not have 12:29PM
18 to be orthogonal each other. This is a cross-section. 12:29PM
19 So if you look at it spherically, there could be other 12:29PM
20 protrusions. It doesn't have to be limited to just one, 12:29PM
21 but there is a cross-section here, which at least shows 12:29PM
22 one. 12:29PM

23 Q. (By Mr. Lu) Right. And so we can conclude that 12:29PM
24 from a lack of a protrusion at the top, that this 12:29PM
25 protrusion 229 does not circle around the entire device. 12:29PM

1 Right?

12:29PM

2 MR. SIEGER: Form.

12:29PM

3 A. I would say that that -- it doesn't preempt it
4 from, but it certainly, in this particular embodiment,
5 it does not circle all the way around.

12:29PM

12:29PM

12:29PM

6 Q. (By Mr. Lu) All right. And the same thing for
7 the recess 278, there is no corresponding recess at the
8 top of the device. Correct?

12:29PM

12:29PM

12:29PM

9 A. Yes, but I want to qualify one thing. A recess
10 or a protrusion can be just a small spot. It can be
11 multiple spots, but you can also have a recess and
12 protrusion as angular, angular shaped. It's not
13 directly surrounding. It's like an oval rather than a
14 circle.

12:29PM

12:30PM

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12:30PM

15 And therefore, it would not appear on the
16 top here because it would be offset from it to the
17 right. So it could be totally circle -- it could -- it
18 could include the entire circumference, but it would not
19 be in the direct circular arrangement on top. I hope
20 I'm clear on that.

12:30PM

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21 Q. And so the protrusion -- so the purpose of the
22 protrusion is to go into the recess when these two
23 pieces are put together. Correct?

12:30PM

12:30PM

12:30PM

24 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form.

12:30PM

25 A. Right, yeah --

12:30PM

1 MR. SIEGER: Just -- just a reminder to 12:30PM
2 pause and give me time to object. Go ahead and answer. 12:31PM

3 A. It -- the combination of the protrusion and the 12:31PM
4 recess provide a mechanism where you can kind of, I 12:31PM
5 would say, interlock, but it certainly registers during 12:31PM
6 the engagement, the two components, 204 and 202. 12:31PM

7 Q. (By Mr. Lu) And the purpose of interlocking 12:31PM
8 these two components is so that they don't move relative 12:31PM
9 to each other. Right? 12:31PM

10 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form. 12:31PM

11 A. I would say that's one of the purposes by how 12:31PM
12 you place the protrusion in the recess. The way they 12:31PM
13 then register with each other, you can define how close 12:31PM
14 or how far away you want the gap between the two to 12:31PM
15 exist. So that's something that is up to the designer; 12:32PM
16 and upon the designer's particular application, it 12:32PM
17 registers it. 12:32PM

18 Q. (By Mr. Lu) And it would actually be 12:32PM
19 undesirable if the protrusion and recess were loose 12:32PM
20 enough such that the components were moving relative to 12:32PM
21 one another during use. Is that right? 12:32PM

22 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form. 12:32PM

23 A. Well, that depends on the particular 12:32PM
24 application that the designer desires to evoke. 12:32PM

25 It is -- I'll use the word register because 12:32PM

1 basically it registers the body to the cartridge, 202 to
2 204 registers and creates a way in which they are
3 connected together and registered to stay about in that
4 same place. When you ask, is it desirable? Well,
5 certainly if someone has an e-cigarette and it's sloppy,
6 it's very loose, that's certainly not going to be a good
7 experience. So I would anticipate that one would
8 certainly want to minimize the amount of movement, but
9 it doesn't mean that it can't move.

12:32PM

12:33PM

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12:33PM

10 Q. (By Mr. Lu) You're familiar with differential
11 pressure sensors. Right?

12:33PM

12:34PM

12 A. Yes.

12:34PM

13 Q. And a differential -- am I correct that a
14 differential pressure sensor can -- measures the
15 difference in pressure at two different points?

12:34PM

12:34PM

12:34PM

16 A. No, that's not correct.

12:34PM

17 Q. Can a differential pressure sensor measure a
18 change in pressure without air flow?

12:34PM

12:34PM

19 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form.

12:34PM

20 A. It depends on the application.

12:35PM

21 Q. (By Mr. Lu) So it's possible?

12:35PM

22 A. It's possible --

12:35PM

23 MR. SIEGER: Objection, form.

12:35PM

24 A. It is possible that a differential sensor can
25 measure differential pressure. When -- let's say an

12:35PM

12:35PM

1 example. Air flow occurs somewhere, but not -- not at 12:35PM
2 the -- at the particular differential pressure subcenter 12:35PM
3 itself. It can still detect a differential pressure 12:35PM
4 based upon air flow, but it's indirect. It's not 12:35PM
5 because -- because of whether or not air flow has to 12:35PM
6 exist at the particular center itself. 12:35PM

7 And by the way, I just want to clear up 12:36PM
8 this loop. Your question before was not accurately 12:36PM
9 asked. Differential pressure does not measure the 12:36PM
10 pressure difference at two different points. It 12:36PM
11 measures the difference between two points. 12:36PM

12 Q. (By Mr. Lu) I see. Thank you for that 12:36PM
13 clarification. Okay. So can we take like a short 12:36PM
14 five-minute break? I want to take a look at the 12:36PM
15 revision that you -- to your declaration that you made 12:36PM
16 and see if I want to ask any questions about that. 12:36PM
17 Otherwise, I think we're close to wrapping up. 12:36PM

18 A. All right. Five minutes? 12:36PM

19 Q. That works for me. Yep. 12:36PM

20 (Off the record at 12:36 p.m.) 12:36PM

21 (Brief recess.) 12:36PM

22 (Back on the record at 12:47 p.m.) 12:36PM

23 MR. LU: Okay, I pass the witness. 12:47PM

24 MR. SIEGER: I have no questions. 12:47PM

25 COURT REPORTER: Mr. Sieger, were you going 12:47PM

1 to want to purchase a copy of this transcript?

12:47PM

2 MR. SIEGER: Yep, we'll take a copy.

12:47PM

3 (Deposition concluded at 12:47 p.m.)

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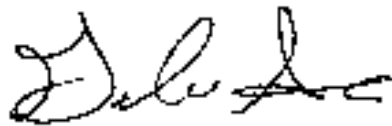
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·REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, GABRIELA S. SILVA, CSR No. 8706, RPR,
Registered Professional Reporter, certify that the
foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time
and place therein set forth, at which time the witness
was put under oath by me; that the testimony of the
witness, the questions propounded, and all objections
and statements made at the time of the examination were
recorded stenographically by me and were thereafter
transcribed; that the foregoing is a true and correct
transcript of my shorthand notes to taken.

I further certify that I am not a relative or
employee of any attorney or the parties, nor financially
interested in the action. I declare under penalty of
perjury under the laws of Texas that the foregoing is
true and correct. Dated this
_____, 2025.



Gabriela S. Silva, Texas CSR, RPR, CRR

DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET

Our Assignment No. J12232115

Case Caption: NJOY LLC ET AL

Vs. JUUL LABS, INC.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read the entire transcript of my deposition taken in the captioned matter or the same has been read to me, and the same is true and accurate, save and except for changes and/or corrections, if any, as indicated by me on the DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET hereof, with the understanding that I offer these changes as if still under oath.

Signed on the _____ day of

_____, 2025.

Joseph McAlexander

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Joseph McAlexander

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Joseph McAlexander