



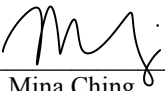
DECLARATION OF MINA CHING

1. I am a Records Request Processor at the Internet Archive. I make this declaration of my own personal knowledge.
2. The Internet Archive is a website that provides access to a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public. The Internet Archive has partnered with and receives support from various institutions, including the Library of Congress.
3. The Internet Archive has created a service known as the Wayback Machine. The Wayback Machine makes it possible to browse more than 450 billion pages stored in the Internet Archive's web archive. Visitors to the Wayback Machine can search archives by URL (i.e., a website address). If archived records for a URL are available, the visitor will be presented with a display of available dates. The visitor may select one of those dates, and begin browsing an archived version of the Web. Links on archived files in the Wayback Machine point to other archived files (whether HTML pages or other file types), if any are found for the URL indicated by a given link. For instance, the Wayback Machine is designed such that when a visitor clicks on a hyperlink on an archived page that points to another URL, the visitor will be served the archived file found for the hyperlink's URL with the closest available date to the initial file containing the hyperlink.
4. The archived data made viewable and browseable by the Wayback Machine is obtained by use of web archiving software that automatically stores copies of files available via the Internet, each file preserved as it existed at a particular point in time.
5. The Internet Archive assigns a URL on its site to the archived files in the format `http://web.archive.org/web/[Year in yyyy][Month in mm][Day in dd][Time code in hh:mm:ss]/[Archived URL]` aka an "extended URL". Thus, the extended URL `http://web.archive.org/web/19970126045828/http://www.archive.org/` would be the URL for the record of the Internet Archive home page HTML file (`http://www.archive.org/`) archived on January 26, 1997 at 4:58 a.m. and 28 seconds (1997/01/26 at 04:58:28). The date indicated by an extended URL applies to a preserved instance of a file for a given URL, but not necessarily to any other files linked therein. Thus, in the case of a page constituted by a primary HTML file and other separate files (e.g., files with images, audio, multimedia, design elements, or other embedded content) linked within that primary HTML file, the primary HTML file and the other files will each have their own respective extended URLs and may not have been archived on the same dates.



6. Attached hereto as Exhibit A are true and accurate copies of browser screenshots of the Internet Archive's records of the archived files for the URLs and the dates specified in the attached coversheet of each screenshot.
7. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATE: September 3, 2025



Mina Ching

EXHIBIT A

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210126190119/https://www.iproov.com/iproov-system/technology/liveness-assurance#expand>



Liveness Assurance

iProov's Liveness Assurance technology delivers all of the benefits that you will find in other liveness detection solutions. Where Liveness Assurance is different is that it can form a unique, integrated package with iProov Genuine Presence Assurance technology to give you extra security when you need it.

- Delivers a simple, passive user experience
- Confirms user is the right person and provides some assurance that it is a real person
- Ideal for frequent online authentications, when threat of attack is low



What is Liveness Assurance?

Liveness Assurance technology verifies that a face presented to a mobile device is a live human being. It identifies if a photograph or video or mask is being used to attempt to spoof the biometric security system as part of a presentation attack. It confirms that a user is:

1. The right person – this person exists and has the right to access the online account or service
2. A real person – this person is a human being and not a photo, a mask, or other presentation attack

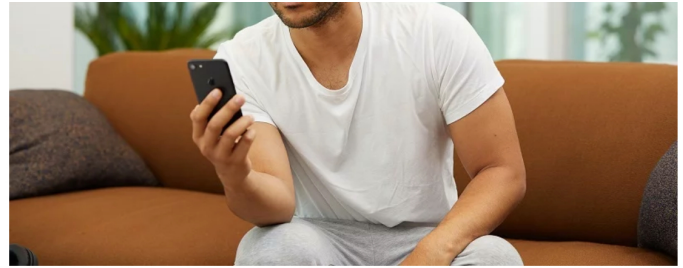
Liveness Assurance does not protect against scalable digital attacks like deepfakes or replays where synthetic images are injected into device sensors.

What does Liveness Assurance do for your organization?

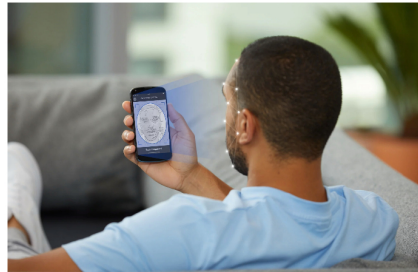


Organization

- Verifies the identity of online users easily
- Drives adoption with simple authentication ceremony
- Increases customer completion rates
- Balances security and cost for low-threat interactions
- Can be combined with other iProov technologies for added security



Liveness Assurance Products



Basic Face Verifier

With iProov Basic Face Verifier you can authenticate a remote user's face against a pre-enrolled biometric template and confirm it's the right person and a real person. Like other liveness solutions, it is ideal for frequent, low-risk interactions.

[More about iProov Basic Face Verifier](#)
→



Why iProov?

The Online Identity Problem
Genuine Presence
Flexible Authentication
Our Mission

Contexts

The Deepfake Threat
Passwordless Authentication
Face Verification vs Face Recognition

About

Leadership
Directors and Advisors
Timeline
Press
Careers
Contact Us

Industries

Financial Services
Government
Healthcare
Contactless Travel
Safeguarding
Digital Identity Providers

Use Cases

Onboarding
Authentication
Rebinding

Sector Use Cases

Know Your Customer
Multi-factor Authentication
Step-up Authentication
National Digital Identity
Visas and Immigration
Border Control

Case Studies

Case Studies

Products

Enroller
Face Verifier
Palm Verifier
Basic Face Verifier

Services

iSOC
iPortal
Customer Success

Technology

Genuine Presence
Assurance
Liveness Assurance
Patented Concepts
iProov Integrations
Grants and Patents

Partners

Become a Partner
Find a Partner

Resources

Blog
Events
Reports
Press

