

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CLEAN CHEMISTRY, INC.,

Petitioner,

v.

ENVIRO TECH CHEMICAL SERVICES, INC.,

Patent Owner.

Case IPR2025-01472

Patent 8,546,449

**PATENT OWNER ENVIRO TECH CHEMICAL SERVICES, INC.'S
DISCRETIONARY DENIAL BRIEF**

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I. INTRODUCTION

This proceeding is the fourth and final petition filed by this Petitioner attacking all of the patents in suit in a parallel litigation that is ongoing in the Western District of Texas. Trial scheduled in that case will take place nearly three months (80 days) before the PTAB would issue its final written decision and will address all of the prior art raised in this petition for *inter partes* review, as well as additional art not raised in this proceeding. The district court litigation is not stayed, and the parties have invested considerable resources in that case to date. As of this filing, the parties have completed claim construction briefing, have exchanged infringement and invalidity contentions, have exchanged discovery requests, and the Court has decided a motion to dismiss, held a *Markman* hearing, and issued its Claim Construction Order. Moreover, the subject patent issued more than twelve years ago, and senior management employed by the Petitioner had knowledge of this patent family as former employees of the Patent Owner. Finally, the grounds presented in this petition are weak; the cited art was already before the Office or is cumulative of art that was before the Office, the petition relies heavily on expert testimony, and the Claim Construction Order obviates certain of Petitioner's arguments.

Patent Owner therefore respectfully requests that the Director exercise his discretion and deny institution of this *inter partes* review under 35 U.S.C. §§ 314(a) and 325(d).

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc. (“Enviro Tech”) is in the business of developing and manufacturing novel EPA and FDA approved chemistries with a primary focus on safe and effective antimicrobial formulations. Enviro Tech services several industries, including industrial water treatment, meat and poultry processing, agriculture, oil and gas, and wastewater treatment. It is well-known as an industry leader in the development of peracetic acid solutions, which are used as an environmentally friendly disinfectant. Many of Enviro Tech’s proprietary methods and compositions related to its peracetic acid solutions are protected by patents, including the patent that is the subject of the present IPR, U.S. Patent No. 8,546,449 (the “’449 Patent”), entitled “Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-Of-Use,” which was duly issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on October 1, 2013.

Clean Chemistry, Inc. (“Petitioner” or “Clean Chemistry”) has been manufacturing, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling peracetic acid products under the Clean Chemistry trade name throughout the United States. On February 14, 2024, Clean Chemistry’s Food Contact Notification (“FCN”) for

its peracetic acid product, PeroxyMax, was approved and became publicly available shortly thereafter. Through its review of the FCN, Enviro Tech learned that the methods used by Clean Chemistry to manufacture PeroxyMax, as well as the resulting peracetic acid formulations, read on several of Enviro Tech's patents. Enviro Tech promptly sent Clean Chemistry a cease and desist letter on May 20, 2024, providing notice of the Enviro Tech patents and requesting that Clean Chemistry take a license to the Enviro Tech patents. (**Ex. 2003**, Compl. at Ex. E.)

Clean Chemistry and Enviro Tech entered into negotiations, but Clean Chemistry asserted invalidity theories and did not cease the activities at issue, leading Enviro Tech to file suit for patent infringement in the Western District of Texas on October 29, 2024. (*Id.*, Compl.) The district court case is *Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc. v. Clean Chemistry, Inc.*, No. 1:24-cv-01313 (W.D. Tex.), ("District Court Case") and is pending before the Honorable Alan D. Albright.

The District Court Case alleges infringement of the '449 Patent, as well as three divisional patents, U.S. Patent No. 9,737,072 (the "'072 Patent"), which is the subject of IPR2025-01458, U.S. Patent No. 9,730,443 (the "'443 Patent"), which is the subject of IPR2025-01459, and U.S. Patent No. 9,363,997 (the "'997 Patent"), which is the subject of IPR2025-01471. The District Court Case has proceeded according to the Scheduling Order entered in that case (**Ex. 2004**,

Docket No. 22), and a *Markman* hearing has been held, the Court has entered its Claim Construction Order (**Ex. 2005**, Docket No. 47), fact discovery has begun, and the parties have exchanged preliminary infringement and invalidity contentions. By the time that a decision on institution of the present IPR is due (i.e., March 5, 2026), the parties will have completed five of the seven months of fact discovery and will be moving toward expert discovery. (*Id.*). The District Court Case is currently scheduled for a trial beginning the week of December 28, 2026. (*Id.*).

Clean Chemistry filed this IPR on September 2, 2025, more than ten months after the District Court Case was filed. The IPR asserts that JP2006-045147 to Okano either alone or in combination with other art, renders all claims of the '449 Patent anticipated or obvious. (Petition, Paper 2 at 4.)

III. LEGAL AUTHORITY

On March 24, 2025, the Chief Administrative Patent Judge of the Patent Trial and Appeal Board ("PTAB") provided a memorandum rescinding a 2022 interim memorandum and providing guidance on new PTAB procedures for *inter partes review* ("IPR") proceedings, which clarified the role of *Apple Inc. v. Fintiv, Inc.*, IPR2020-00019, Paper 11 (Mar. 20, 2020) (precedential) ("*Fintiv*") and *Sotera Wireless, Inc. v. Masimo Corp.*, IPR2020-01019, Paper 12 (Dec. 1, 2020) (precedential as to § II.A). (**Ex. 2006.**) On March 26, 2025, then-Acting Director

Coke Morgan Stewart provided a memorandum providing interim processes for PTAB workload management (the “Interim Processes Memo”), which created a bifurcated process for institution decisions, wherein an optional brief (due two months after the Notice of Filing Date Accorded to Petition) shall set forth discretionary considerations, followed by the Patent Owner’s Preliminary Response brief (“POPR”) (due three months after the Notice of Filing Date Accorded to Petition). (**Ex. 2007.**) The Interim Processes Memo expressly directed the parties to include “all relevant [discretionary] considerations,” including those identified in *Fintiv*; *Gen. Plastic Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Canon Kabushiki Kaisha*, IPR2016-01357, Paper 19 (Sept. 6, 2017) (precedential as to § II.B.4.i); and *Advanced Bionics, LLC v. MED-EL Elektromedizinische Geräte GmbH*, IPR2019-01469, Paper 6 (Feb. 13, 2020) (precedential). *Id.*

The decision to institute or deny a petition “is a matter committed to the Patent Office’s discretion.” *Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC v. Lee*, 579 U.S. 261, 273 (2016). The Patent Office “is permitted, but never compelled, to institute an IPR proceeding.” *Harmonic Inc. v. Avid Tech., Inc.*, 815 F.3d 1356, 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2016). Even when the prerequisites to institution are met, “the statute uses no language commanding institution.” *Apple Inc. v. Vidal*, 63 F.4th 1, 6 (Fed. Cir. 2023).

IV. THE *FINTIV* FACTORS SUPPORT DISCRETIONAL DENIAL OF THIS IPR

A. Factor One: Whether a stay exists or is likely to be granted if a proceeding is instituted.

The District Court Case is not currently stayed, nor is it likely that a stay would be granted if a proceeding were to be instituted. Petitioner has not sought a stay of the District Court Case, and the Court is unlikely to grant such a stay; since 2019, Judge Albright has granted only 10 motions to stay and denied 24 such motions. (**Ex. 2008**, Docket Navigator Motion Success – Stay Pending IPR.)

B. Factor Two: Proximity of the court's trial date to the Board's projected statutory deadline for a final written decision.

The District Court Case is scheduled for trial the week of December 28, 2026, eighty days before the projected statutory deadline for a final written decision. (**Ex. 2004**, Scheduling Order.) Moreover, this trial date, which is roughly 26 months from the date when the complaint was filed, is consistent with Judge Albright's record. The average time to trial is 28 months, and the median time to trial for Judge Albright is 25 months. (**Ex. 2009**, Docket Navigator Report on Time to Trial.) It is therefore reasonable to believe that the District Court Case will, in fact, go to trial on the trial date in the Scheduling Order. It is also the policy of this Board to rely upon the Scheduling Order. *See Apple, Inc. v. Fintiv, Inc.*, IPR2020-

00019, Paper 15 at 13 (May 13, 2020) (“*Fintiv IP*”) (“We generally take courts’ trial schedules at face value absent some strong evidence to the contrary.”).

“If the court’s trial date is earlier than the projected statutory deadline, the Board generally has weighed this fact in favor of exercising authority to deny institution under *NHK*.” *Fintiv* at 9. Discretionary denials have been granted where the difference between the trial date and final written decision deadline is as small as sixteen days, and differences of a few months routinely lead to discretionary denials. *See Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. v. Concurrent Ventures, LLC*, IPR2025-00223, Paper 9 (June 12, 2025) (institution denied with a sixteen-day difference); *Shenzen Tuozhu Tech. Co., Ltd. v. Stratasys, Inc.*, IPR2025-00354, Paper 11 (June 12, 2025) (institution denied with a 44-day difference); *eClinical Works, LLC v. Decapolis LLC*, IPR2022-00229, Paper 10 at 9 (Apr. 13, 2022) (a one- to two-month difference weighs somewhat in favor of denial); *Fintiv II* at 13 (discretionary denial favored when trial date is two months before final written decision); *Nvidia Corp. v. Neural AI, LLC*, IPR2025-00606, Paper 18 (July 31, 2025) (citing 36-day difference as a basis for discretionary denial). Where the district court trial will predate the final written decision, continuing both proceedings in parallel will “result[] in significant duplication of effort, additional

expense for the parties, and a risk of inconsistent decisions.” *Id.* at 2. This factor weighs in favor of granting discretionary denial.

C. Factor Three: Investment in the parallel proceeding by the court and the parties.

Investment in the District Court Case is already substantial and will be more so by the time that the decision on Institution is due on March 5, 2026. A *Markman* hearing has been held; a claim construction order has issued; fact discovery has begun; the Court has ruled on (and denied) Clean Chemistry's motion to dismiss; and the parties have already exchanged preliminary infringement and invalidity contentions, with final contentions due on November 27, 2025, long before the institution decision date.¹ By the time that a decision on institution of the present IPR is due (March 18, 2026), the parties will have completed five of the seven months of fact discovery and will be moving toward expert discovery.

Where the parties have invested substantial resources in a parallel proceeding, as is the case here, denial is appropriate. *See Fintiv* at 10 (“[D]istrict court claim construction orders may indicate that the parties have invested sufficient time in the parallel proceeding to favor denial.”); *Advanced Micro*

¹ The parties have discussed extending this deadline to December 18, 2025 but have not yet filed any request with the Court.

Devices at 2 (finding “meaningful investment” in district court action where exchange of infringement and invalidity contentions, seven months of discovery, and a *Markman* hearing will take place prior to the deadline for institution); *Motorola Sols., Inc., Inc. v. Stellar, LLC*, IPR2024-01205, Paper 19 (Mar. 28, 2025) (finding this factor “strongly favors discretionary denial” where the parties had served infringement and invalidity contentions, filed claim construction briefs, and the Court had construed the disputed claim terms prior to filing the POPR).

Moreover, the advanced state of the District Court Case is due entirely to Petitioner's delay in filing its IPR. The District Court Case was filed on October 29, 2024, and Clean Chemistry waited more than ten months before filing this IPR. “[I]t may impose unfair costs to a patent owner if the petitioner, faced with the prospect of a looming trial date, waits until the district court trial has progressed significantly before filing a petition at the Office.” *Fintiv* at 11.

Because the parties have invested substantial resources in the District Court Case, and because Petitioner's delay in filing the present IPR has contributed to that investment, this factor weighs in favor of granting discretionary denial.

D. Factor Four: Overlap between issues raised in the petition and in the parallel proceeding.

The issues raised in the petition are a mere subset of the invalidity arguments raised in the District Court Case.

The District Court Case includes numerous allegations of indefiniteness, lack of written description, and lack of enablement, and also asserts that five patents or patent applications, (JP2006-045147 to Okano (“Okano”), US 7,919,122 to Kao (“Kao”), US 7,271,137 (“Tucker”), WO2001/046519 (“Withenshaw”), and U.S. 3,432,546 (“Oringer”)), alone or in combination with “bucket references,” anticipate and/or render obvious all claims of the ’449 Patent. (**Ex. 2010**, Clean Chemistry’s First Amended Preliminary Invalidity Contentions at 52, 55-332.) Clean Chemistry also identifies US 2010/0227000 (Ames et al.), WO 2011/017095 (Stauffer), WO 2012/090124 (Li), U.S. 7,012,154 (Vineyard), and the “Green Supplement” as part of the “Bucketed References” that, in combination with Okano, Kao, Tucker, Withenshaw, and Oringer, allegedly render the claims of the ’449 Patent obvious. (*Id.* at 621-679.)²

In contrast, the present IPR merely asserts that Okano, alone or in combination with Withenshaw or Oringer, renders all claims of the ’449 Patent

² The “Bucketed References” exhibit, which is referenced in Ex. 2010, is a part of the original Preliminary Invalidity Contentions and is therefore included in Exhibit 2010 as Exhibit 2010-A, starting at page 620.

invalid as anticipated or obvious, an argument that is also made in the District Court Case. (Petition, Paper 2 at 4.)

“[I]f the petition includes the same or substantially the same claims, grounds, arguments, and evidence as presented in the parallel proceeding, this fact has favored denial.” *Fintiv* at 12; *NXP USA, Inc. v. Impinj, Inc.*, PGR2022-00005, Paper 18 at 11-12 (May 2, 2022) (discretionary denial favored where there is no stipulation offered and “substantially identical prior art” is submitted in both proceedings). Here, the petition includes the same or substantially the same claims, grounds, arguments, and evidence as presented in the District Court Case, but the District Court Case also includes arguments and alleged prior art that are not raised in the present IPR, including arguments that cannot be raised in an IPR, such as non-patent art (the “Green Supplement”) and invalidity under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

In addition, Petitioner has *not* filed a *Sotera* stipulation in this matter – nor could it, as a *Sotera* stipulation would require that Petitioner agree that if the IPR is instituted, it will not pursue in the parallel litigation any ground raised or that could have been reasonably raised in an IPR – and Petitioner has already raised numerous grounds in the District Court Case that could have been reasonably raised in an IPR but were not. *See Sotera* at 18. Where present, a *Sotera* stipulation may mitigate any concerns of duplicative effort between the district court and the

PTAB; conversely, its absence does not. This factor, therefore, weighs strongly in favor of discretionary denial.

E. Factor Five: Whether the petitioner and the defendant in the parallel proceeding are the same party.

Petitioner Clean Chemistry is also the defendant in the District Court Case. This weighs in favor of granting discretionary denial. *Fintiv II* at 15 (where “petitioner and the defendant in the parallel proceedings are the same party, this factor weighs in favor of discretionary denial.”)

F. Factor Six: Other circumstances that impact the Board's exercise of discretion, including the merits.

1. Enviro Tech has well-settled expectations.

Patent Owner Enviro Tech has well-settled expectations that the validity of the '449 Patent would not be challenged by Clean Chemistry because the patent has been in force for more than twelve years. *See, e.g., Kahoot! AS v. Interstellar Inc.*, IPR2025-00696, Paper 12 at 2 (July 31, 2025) (finding that a patent in force for over six years “create[es] strong settled expectations); *Intel Corp. v. Advanced Cluster Sys., Inc.*, IPR2025-00795, Paper 13 at 2 (Aug. 14, 2025) (patent in force for approximately six years creates settled expectations); *Amgen Inc. v. Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.*, IPR2025-00601, Paper 9 at 3 (July 24, 2025) (finding settled expectations in patents “in force for six or seven years”); *Cambridge Indus. USA, Inc. v. Applied Optoelec., Inc.*, IPR2025-00433, Paper 12 at 3 (June 27, 2025)

(discretionary denial appropriate due to settled expectations where patents were in force for seven and nine years); *Intel Corp. v. Proxense LLC*, IPR2025-00327, Paper 12 at 2 (June 26, 2025) (denying institution where settled expectations existed because patents were in force for over nine years).

Moreover, Clean Chemistry has been aware of these patents for years and has not previously sought to challenge them. Senior Clean Chemistry employees are former employees of Enviro Tech and, as such, were aware of these patents. Brent Bankosky, President of Food & Beverage for Clean Chemistry, was previously employed by Enviro Tech in multiple roles that would have provided him with knowledge of the Enviro Tech peracetic acid patent family (**Ex. 2011**, Bankosky LinkedIn profile), and had first-hand knowledge of the peracetic acid patent family (**Ex. 2012**, Donabed Decl. at ¶¶ 3-16). He began working for Clean Chemistry as President of Food & Beverage in July 2023, shortly before Clean Chemistry obtained approval for its infringing PeroxyMax product. (**Ex. 2011**.) Mr. Bankosky's Vice President of Business Development - Food & Beverage at Clean Chemistry, Todd Wiseman, also worked at Enviro Tech and Arxada before taking on his role at Clean Chemistry (**Ex. 2013**, Wiseman LinkedIn profile) and is also likely to have had knowledge of the peracetic acid patent family based on his roles at Enviro Tech and Arxada. (**Ex. 2012**, Donabed Decl. at ¶¶ 17-19.) Clean

Chemistry hired multiple employees from Enviro Tech, and cannot avoid the employees' knowledge of the Enviro Tech peracetic acid patent family.

In addition, the International Search Reports for two Clean Chemistry patent applications identified Enviro Tech's publication U.S. 2012/0244261 A1, which matured to U.S. Patent No. 10,912,321, and is a continuation-in-part of the '449 Patent. (*See Ex. 2014*, WO 2024/108086 A1 (filed November 17, 2023) at p. 186 and *Ex. 2015*, WO 2024/238884 A1 (filed May 17, 2024) at p. 81.) Clean Chemistry also had actual knowledge of the Enviro Tech peracetic acid patent family as a result of these citations.

Despite their knowledge of the Enviro Tech patents, the leadership team at Clean Chemistry did not challenge the validity of the Enviro Tech peracetic acid patent family by filing IPRs *before* they began infringing the patents, nor did they otherwise challenge the validity of those patents. Rather, they made no effort to challenge the validity of the '449 Patent and other related patents until *after* they infringed the patents and *after* they were dragged into court four months after they received written notice of the patents. Because key members of Clean Chemistry's leadership team had relevant prior knowledge of the Enviro Tech peracetic acid patent family, but Clean Chemistry made no efforts to challenge the validity of these patents for years, Enviro Tech had well-settled expectations that Clean

Chemistry would not challenge the validity of these patents. This too weighs in favor of granting discretionary denial.

Moreover, even if Clean Chemistry did not have actual notice of the '449 Patent as a result of its senior leaders' personal knowledge, settled expectations still exist. "[A]ctual notice of a patent or of possible infringement is not necessary to create settled expectations," where the patent in question could have been easily found by searching the USPTO website or using other publicly available tools. *Dabico Airport Sol. Inc. v. AXA Power APS*, IPR2025-00408, Paper 21 at 3 (June 18, 2025). Here, Petitioner is familiar with the USPTO and, per Google Patents, has more than 90 published patent applications or issued patents. (**Ex. 2016.**) Petitioner, therefore, has the skills, ability, and legal talent to have readily performed a search for and discovered the '449 Patent, even if it did not already have knowledge of the '449 Patent.

2. Clean Chemistry's Petition is weak.

Enviro Tech will address the merits of the Petition in more detail in its POPR and incorporates the arguments therein by reference.

Notwithstanding the prohibition on incorporation by reference in 37 C.F.R. § 42.6(a)(3), when filing a brief for discretionary denial, a patent owner may direct attention to an anticipated POPR and evidence for a discussion of the merits. Similarly, in arguing about the

strengths or weaknesses of the merits, a patent owner may refer to arguments made in the petition and cite to record evidence. A patent owner should not repeat its merits arguments verbatim but should briefly explain why the merits are relevant. A patent owner should not treat a discretionary denial brief as an additional opportunity for merits briefing.

(Ex. 2017, Interim Director Discretionary Process, II.C.i. (Oct. 3, 2025) at p. 4).

Pending the proffering of the POPR, however, there are several key points relevant to the strength of the petition.

- a. The Petition relies on art that was previously before the Patent Office or is cumulative of art that was previously before the Patent Office.

In making its arguments that the claims of the '449 Patent are invalid as obvious, Petitioner relies heavily on alleged prior art that was either considered during prosecution of the '449 Patent or was cumulative of and related to art cited during prosecution of the '449 Patent:

(56)

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* cited by examiner

(See **Ex. 2003** at Ex. A, '449 Patent; Petition, Paper 2, at 4.) The '449 Patent cites WO 2001/046519 (Withenshaw), Oringer, and U.S. Patent No. 7,919,122 to Okano. U.S. 7,919,122 shares an inventor with Okano, discloses similar teachings to Okano, and is “substantially similar” to Okano. “A reference is cumulative when it ‘teaches no more than what a reasonable examiner would consider to be taught by the prior art already before the PTO.’” *Regeneron Pharms., Inc. v. Merus N.V.*, 864 F.3d 1343, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (quoting *Regents of the Univ. of Calif. v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 119 F.3d 1559, 1575 (Fed. Cir. 1997)). Okano is, therefore, cumulative of the previously cited art. As a result, the Petition fails to rely upon any novel art.

Where, as here, the Petitioner relies exclusively on art that has been previously presented to the USPTO, or is cumulative of art that has been presented to the USPTO, it is incumbent upon Petitioner to demonstrate that the Office erred in evaluating this art. *Advanced Bionics* provides a two-part framework for determining whether denial under § 325(d) is warranted: (1) whether the same or substantially the same prior art or argument was presented to the Office; and (2) if so, “whether the petitioner has demonstrated that the Office erred in a manner material to the patentability of challenged claims.” *Advanced Bionics* at 8. An assertion that the referenced art discloses every element of the asserted claims “alone is insufficient to demonstrate material error by the Office.” *TankLogix, LLC*

v. SitePro, Inc., IPR2025-00761, Paper 10 at 2-3 (Sept. 3, 2025). Here, Petitioner has failed to assert any purported error by the Office. As a result, denial of the Petition pursuant to § 325(d) is appropriate.

- b. The Petition is propped up by extreme reliance on its expert to cobble together its invalidity arguments.

Second, the Petition is overly reliant on expert testimony in its obviousness arguments. In so doing, Petitioner relies on a **259 paragraph, 136-page** expert report, which Petitioner cites **151 times** in its 69-page brief (averaging more than two cites to the expert report per page). This over-reliance runs throughout the petition. (*See, e.g.*, Petition, paper 2 at 23 (relying on an expert's interpretation of a POSA's knowledge to make its arguments.)) “[E]xtensive reliance on expert testimony ... may suggest that the questions are better resolved in an Article III Court.” (**Ex. 2018**, FAQs for Interim Processes for PTAB Workload Management No. 22 at p. 4.)

- c. Certain of Petitioner's arguments are mooted by the District Court's Claim Construction Order.

The Petition bases several of its arguments on its position that “the method of claim 1 requires that each of the steps be performed in the recited order.” (*see, e.g.*, Petition, paper 2 at 11-13, 69.) But the District Court's final claim construction order issued on November 12, 2025, held to the contrary, finding that:

Steps (a) to (e) must be performed sequentially in the same order in which they are recited in the claim **or in the following order: (a), (b) and (d) simultaneously, (c), (e).**

(Ex. 2005 at 3.)(emphasis added). This argument is, therefore, mooted by the claim construction order.

Because Section 325(d) denial is warranted due to Petitioner's reliance on recycled art, and because Petitioner leans heavily upon expert testimony to string together its invalidity arguments, it is clear that the Petition is weak, and this factor favors discretionary denial. Moreover, *even if* this were a strong petition, this factor alone cannot overcome a compelling case where all other factors favor discretionary denial. "The Board . . . has discretion to deny a petition even when a petitioner [can show that at least one claim is patentable]." *NXP USA* at 2; *see also Supercell Oy v. Gree, Inc.*, IPR2020-00215, Paper 10 at 18 (June 10, 2020) ("Despite the Petitioner's strong case on the merits, we determine that the facts underlying factors 2-5 collectively outweigh the facts underlying factor 6."); *Klein Tools, Inc. v. Milwaukee Elec. Tool Corp.*, IPR2024-01400, Paper 22 at 3 (June 9, 2025) ("[T]he merits of the Petitions do not outweigh the other factors").

V. CONCLUSION

Where a parallel proceeding in which the same prior art and arguments are asserted will be resolved before a final written decision is due, institution of an IPR

“would not be consistent with ‘an objective of the AIA ... to provide an effective and efficient alternative to district court litigation.’” *NHK Spring Co., Ltd. v. Intriplex Techs., Inc.*, IPR2018-00752, Paper 8 at 20 (Sept. 12, 2018) (precedential) (citations omitted). Here, the parallel district court litigation will analyze the same issues, the same art (as well as additional art not cited here), and will be resolved before this proceeding concludes, therefore, institution of an IPR would not provide an effective and efficient alternative to district court litigation. For this reason, and because each of the *Fintiv* factors favors denial, Patent Owner Enviro Tech respectfully requests that the Director exercise his discretion and deny institution of this IPR.

Dated: November 14, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing *Patent Owner Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc.'s Discretionary Denial Brief* was served via electronic mail, per agreement of the parties, in its entirety, on Petitioner's attorneys of record in IPR2025-01472 on the date indicated below.

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