

## Risk Factors Comparison 2025-03-14 to 2024-03-28 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ ~~Unchanged Text~~ **Moved Text** **Section**

We depend on a relatively small number of customers in a single industry. The loss of an important customer could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our customers are primarily diversified O&S companies and E & P operators. Historically, we have been dependent on a relatively small number of customers for our revenues. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, 28.2% and 27.6%, respectively, of our total revenue was earned from our two largest customers. Our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if an important customer ceases to engage us for our services on favorable terms, or at all, or fails to pay or delays paying us significant amounts of our outstanding receivables. We have operated under a first call supply agreement with our largest customer since 2013. We and this customer have agreed to multiple extensions of this agreement, the most recent of which extends the agreement until February 28, 2025. However, if we are unable to successfully negotiate extensions in the future, then our ability to do business with this customer may be greatly reduced. Moreover, the supply agreements that we have entered into with our other customers are also of limited duration and require periodic extensions. Similarly, a failure to agree to such extensions may hinder our ability to do business with these customers. Additionally, the E & P industry is characterized by frequent consolidation activity. Changes in ownership of our customers may result in the loss of, or reduction in, business from those customers. Moreover, customers may use their size and purchasing power to seek economies of scale and pricing concessions. Consolidation may also result in reduced capital spending by some of our customers, which may lead to a decreased demand for our services and equipment. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our level of sales to a customer that has consolidated or replace that revenue with increased business activity with other customers. As a result, the acquisition of one or more of our primary customers may have a significant negative impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. We are unable to predict what effect consolidations in the industry may have on price, capital spending by our customers, our market share and selling strategies, our competitive position, our ability to retain customers or our ability to negotiate favorable agreements with our customers. Termination of, or failure to comply with, the terms of our non-exclusive distribution agreement with SDPI could have a material adverse effect on our business. In 2016, we entered into an exclusive distribution agreement with SDPI with respect to the Drill-N-Ream™. In 2017, SDPI determined that we did not meet defined market share goals, and as a result our distribution rights with respect to the Drill-N-Ream™ are no longer contractually exclusive. Accordingly, SDPI could choose to distribute the Drill-N-Ream™ through other companies who will then compete with us in this space. These risks could be exacerbated if SDPI were to enter into an exclusive distribution agreement with, or sell the intellectual property rights to the Drill-N-Ream™ to, one of our competitors, or if one of our competitors were to acquire SDPI. While we remain the Drill-N-Ream™'s sole North American distributor, we cannot guarantee that this will remain the case. Our inability to remain the sole North American distributor of the Drill-N-Ream™ could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. We may be unable to employ a sufficient number of skilled and qualified workers to sustain or expand our current operations. The delivery of our products and services requires personnel with specialized skills and experience. Our ability to be productive and profitable will depend upon our ability to attract and retain skilled workers. In addition, our ability to expand our operations depends in part on our ability to increase the size of our skilled labor force. The demand for skilled workers is high, and the cost to attract and retain qualified personnel has increased. During industry downturns, skilled workers may leave the industry, reducing the availability of qualified workers when conditions improve. In addition, a significant increase in the wages paid by competing employers both within and outside of our industry could result in increases in the wage rates that we must pay. Throughout 2021 and 2022, our expenses related to salaries and wages increased materially, especially those expenses related to certain key oil and gas producing regions, as we sought to meet increasing customer demand. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we experienced similar increases. If we are not able to employ and retain skilled workers, our ability to respond quickly to customer demands or strong market conditions may inhibit our growth, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. Our business depends on the continuing services of certain of our key managers and employees. We depend on key personnel. The loss of key personnel could adversely impact our business if we are unable to implement our strategy and successfully manage our business in their absence. The loss of qualified employees or an inability to retain and motivate additional highly-skilled employees required for the operation and expansion of our business could hinder our ability to successfully maintain and expand our market share. Equity interests in us are a substantial portion of the net worth of our executive officers and several of our other senior managers. As a result, those executive officers and senior managers may have less incentive to remain employed by us if they were to sell their equity interests. After terminating their employment with us, some of them may become employed by our competitors. We are an emerging growth company and smaller reporting company and as such are subject to various risks unique only to emerging growth companies and smaller reporting companies, including but not limited to, no requirement to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. We are an "emerging growth company" as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 ("JOBS Act"). We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (i) December 31, 2026, the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the ROC initial public offering; (ii) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.235 billion or more; (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (iv) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under applicable Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules. We expect that we will remain an emerging growth company for the

foreseeable future but cannot retain our emerging growth company status indefinitely and will no longer qualify as an emerging growth company on or before December 31, 2026. References herein to “emerging growth company” have the meaning associated with it in the JOBS Act. For so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we are permitted and intend to rely on exemptions from specified disclosure requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. These exemptions include: • being permitted to provide only two years of audited financial statements, in addition to any required unaudited interim financial statements, with correspondingly reduced “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” disclosure; • not being required to comply with the requirement of auditor attestation of our internal controls over financial reporting; • not being required to comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements; • reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation; and • not being required to hold a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Additionally, as an emerging growth company and smaller reporting company our status as such carries various unique risks such as the risk that our financial statements may not be comparable to those of other public companies, and the risk that we will not be required to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting until our second annual report following our initial public offering. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we expect that we will take advantage of the reduced disclosure obligations available to us as a result of that classification. We have taken advantage of certain of those reduced reporting burdens in these financial statements. Accordingly, the information contained herein may be different than the information you receive from other public companies in which you hold stock. An emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. This allows an emerging growth company to delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to avail ourselves of this extended transition period and, as a result, we will not be required to adopt new or revised accounting standards on the dates on which adoption of such standards is required for other public reporting companies. We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, and have elected to take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosure available for smaller reporting companies. The lack of availability of the tools we purchase to rent to our customers and inflation may increase our cost of operations beyond what we can recover through price increases. Our ability to source tools, such as drill collars, stabilizers, crossover subs, wellbore conditioning tools, drill pipe, heavy weight drill pipe and tubing, at reasonable cost is critical to our ability to successfully compete. Due to a shortage of steel caused primarily by production disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic and increased demand as economics rebounded, steel and assembled component prices have been and continue to be elevated. Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected by our inability to manage rising costs and the availability of the tools that we rent to our customers. Additionally, freight costs, specifically ocean freight costs, have risen significantly due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, a scarcity of shipping containers, congested seaports, a shortage of commercial drivers, capacity constraints on vessels or lockdowns in certain markets. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to purchase and move these tools on a timely basis or at commercially viable prices, nor can we be certain of the impact of changes to tariffs and future legislation that may impact trade with China or other countries. Should our current suppliers be unable to provide the necessary tools or otherwise fail to deliver such tools timely and in the quantities required, resulting delays in the provision of rentals to our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. The United States has recently experienced the highest inflation in decades primarily due to supply-chain issues, a shortage of labor and a build-up of demand for goods and services. The most noticeable adverse impact to our business has been increased freight, materials and vehicle-related costs as well as higher salaries and wages. To date, we do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations because we have been able to increase the prices we receive from our customers. We cannot be sure how long elevated inflation rates will continue. We cannot be confident that all costs will return to the lower levels experienced in prior years even as the rate of inflation abates. Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected by these rising costs to the extent we are unable to recoup them from our customers. Delays in obtaining, or inability to obtain or renew, permits or authorizations by our customers for their operations could impair our business. Our customers are required to obtain permits or authorizations from one or more governmental agencies or other third parties to perform drilling and completion activities, including hydraulic fracturing. Such permits or approvals are typically required by state agencies but can also be required by federal and local governmental agencies or other third parties. The requirements for such permits or authorizations vary depending on the location where such drilling and completion activities will be conducted. As with most permitting and authorization processes, there is a degree of uncertainty as to whether a permit will be granted, the time it will take for a permit or approval to be issued and the conditions which may be imposed in connection with the granting of the permit. In some jurisdictions, certain regulatory authorities have delayed or suspended the issuance of permits or authorizations while the potential environmental impacts associated with issuing such permits can be studied and appropriate mitigation measures evaluated. In Texas, rural water districts have begun to impose restrictions on water use and may require permits for water used in drilling and completion activities. In addition, in January 2021, President Biden indefinitely suspended new oil and natural gas leases on public lands or in offshore waters pending completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices. Although the moratorium was enjoined nationwide in June 2021, and again in August 2022 after the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit vacated the June 2021 injunction, the Biden Administration may take further actions to limit new oil and natural gas leases. In November 2021, the Department of the Interior completed its review and issued a report on the federal oil and gas leasing program. The Department of the Interior’s report recommends several changes to federal leasing practices, including changes to royalty payments, bidding and bonding requirements. The effects of this report or other initiatives to reform

the federal leasing process could result in additional restrictions or limitations on the issuance of federal leases and permits for drilling on public lands. Permitting, authorization or renewal delays, the inability to obtain new permits or the revocation of current permits could impact our customers' operations and cause a loss of revenue and potentially have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. Competition within the oil and gas drilling tool rental industry may adversely affect our ability to market our services. The oil and gas drilling tool rental industry is highly competitive and fragmented. The number of rental tool companies active in a given market may exceed the corresponding demand therefor, which could result in active price competition. Some oil and gas drilling companies prioritize rental prices when choosing to contract with a rental tool company, which may further increase competition based primarily on price. In addition, adverse market conditions lower demand for drilling equipment, which results in excess equipment and lower utilization rates. If market conditions in our operating areas deteriorate from current levels or if adverse market conditions persist, the prices we are able to charge and utilization rates may decline. Moreover, our customers may choose to purchase some or all of the tools that they typically rent from us, thereby reducing the volume of business that we conduct with such customers. Any significant future increase in overall market capacity for the rental equipment or services that we offer could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows. We may fail to fully execute, integrate, or realize the benefits expected from acquisitions, which may require significant management attention, disrupt our business and adversely affect our results of operations. As part of our business strategy and to remain competitive, we continually evaluate acquiring or making investments in complementary companies, products or technologies. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates or complete such acquisitions on favorable terms. We may incur significant expenses, divert employee and management time and attention from other business-related tasks and our organic strategy and incur other unanticipated complications while engaging with potential target companies where no transaction is eventually completed. If we do complete acquisitions, we may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals or expected growth, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by our customers, or we could experience unexpected competition from market participants. Any integration process may require significant time and resources. We may not be able to manage the process successfully and may experience a decline in our profitability as we incur expenses prior to fully realizing the benefits of the acquisition. We could also expend significant cash and incur acquisition related costs and other unanticipated liabilities associated with the acquisition, the product or the technology, such as contractual obligations, potential security vulnerabilities of the acquired company and its products and services and potential intellectual property infringement. In addition, any acquired technology or product may not comply with legal or regulatory requirements and may expose us to regulatory risk and require us to make additional investments to make them compliant. We may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology or personnel, or accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including accounting charges and tax liabilities. We could become subject to legal claims following an acquisition or fail to accurately forecast the potential impact of any claims. Any of these issues could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations. New technology may cause us to become less competitive. New technology that enhances the functionality, performance reliability and design of downhole drilling tools currently on the market may become prevalent in the OGS industry. We may face difficulty obtaining these new tools for the purpose of renting them to our customers. Although we believe our fleet of rental equipment currently gives us a competitive advantage, if competitors develop fleets that are more technically advanced than ours, we may lose market share or be placed at a competitive disadvantage. Further, we may face competitive pressure to acquire certain new tools at a substantial cost. Some of our competitors have greater financial, technical and personnel resources that may allow them to enjoy various competitive advantages in the acquisition of new tools. We cannot be certain that we will be able to continue to acquire new tools or convert our existing tools to meet new performance requirements. Such an inability may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows, including a reduction in the value of assets, and the rates that may be charged for their rental. We rent tools used in the drilling of oil and gas wells. This equipment may subject us to liability, including claims for personal injury, property damage and environmental contamination, or reputational harm if it fails to perform to specifications. We rent tools used in oil and gas exploration, development and production. Some of these tools are designed to operate in high-temperature and/or high-pressure environments, and some tools are designed for use in hydraulic fracturing operations. Because of applications to which our tools are exposed, particularly those involving high-pressure environments, a failure of such tools, or a failure of our customers to maintain or operate the tools properly, could cause damage to the tools, damage to the property of customers and others, personal injury and environmental contamination and could lead to a variety of claims against us or reputational harm that could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. We indemnify our customers against certain claims and liabilities resulting or arising from our provision of goods or services to them. In addition, we rely on customer indemnifications, generally, and third-party insurance as part of our risk mitigation strategy. However, our insurance may not be adequate to cover our liabilities. In addition, our customers may be unable to satisfy indemnification claims against them. Further, insurance companies may refuse to honor their policies, or insurance may not generally be available in the future, or if available, premiums may not be commercially justifiable. We could incur substantial liabilities and damages that are either not covered by insurance or that are in excess of policy limits, or incur liability at a time when we are not able to obtain liability insurance. Such potential liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. Our operations, and those of our customers, are subject to hazards inherent in the oil and gas industry, which could expose us, and our customers, to substantial liability and cause us to lose substantial revenue. Risks inherent in our industry include the risks of equipment defects, installation errors, the presence of multiple contractors at the wellsite over which we have no control, vehicle accidents, fires, explosions, blowouts, surface cratering, uncontrollable flows of gas or well fluids, pipe or pipeline failures, abnormally pressured formations and various environmental hazards such as oil spills and releases of, and exposure to, hazardous substances. For example, our operations are subject to risks associated with hydraulic fracturing, including any mishandling, surface spillage or potential underground migration of fracturing fluids;

including chemical additives. Both we and our customers are subject to these risks. The occurrence of any of these events could result in substantial losses to us or to our customers due to injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, pollution or other environmental damage, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigations and penalties, suspension of operations and repairs required to resume operations. The cost of managing such risks may be significant. The frequency and severity of such incidents will affect operating costs, insurability and relationships with customers, employees and regulators. Should these risks materialize for us, our customers may elect not to rent our tools or utilize our services if they view our environmental or safety record as unacceptable, which could cause us to lose customers and substantial revenues. Should these risks materialize for our customers, they may also suffer similar negative consequences with respect to their own customers and clients. If this were to happen, our customers may no longer be in a position to do business with us, thereby adversely affecting our business, results of operations and cash flows. Our insurance may not be adequate to cover all losses or liabilities we may suffer. Also, insurance may no longer be available to us, or its availability may be at premium levels that do not justify its purchase. The occurrence of a significant uninsured claim, a claim in excess of the insurance coverage limits maintained by us or a claim at a time when we are not able to obtain liability insurance could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct normal business operations and on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, we may not be able to secure additional insurance or bonding that might be required by new governmental regulations. This may cause us to restrict our operations, which might severely impact our business, results of operations and cash flows. Oilfield anti-indemnity provisions enacted by many states may restrict or prohibit a party's indemnification of us. We typically enter into agreements with our customers governing the provision of our services, which usually include certain indemnification provisions for losses resulting from operations. Such agreements may require each party to indemnify the other against certain claims regardless of the negligence or other fault of the indemnified party. However, many states place limitations on contractual indemnity agreements, particularly agreements that indemnify a party against the consequences of its own negligence. Furthermore, certain states, including Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming, have enacted statutes generally referred to as "oilfield anti-indemnity acts" expressly prohibiting certain indemnity agreements contained in or related to OFS agreements. Such oilfield anti-indemnity acts may restrict or void a party's indemnification of us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. Restrictive covenants in the Credit Facility Agreement could limit our growth and our ability to finance our operations, fund our capital needs, respond to changing conditions and engage in other business activities that may be in our best interests. The Amended and Restated Revolving Credit, Security and Guaranty Agreement among Drilling Tools International, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries, DTIC and PNC Bank, National Association, dated June 20, 2023 ("Credit Facility Agreement") imposes operating and financial restrictions. These restrictions limit our ability to, among other things, subject to permitted exceptions: • incur additional indebtedness; • make investments or loans; • create liens; • consummate mergers and similar fundamental changes; • declare and pay dividends and distributions; and • enter into certain transactions with affiliates. The restrictions contained in the Credit Facility Agreement could: • limit the ability to plan for, or react to, market conditions, to meet capital needs or otherwise to restrict our activities or business plan; and • adversely affect the ability to finance our operations or to engage in other business activities that would be in our interest. The Credit Facility Agreement requires compliance with a specified financial ratio. The ability to comply with this ratio may be affected by events beyond our control and, as a result, this ratio may not be met in circumstances when it is tested. This financial ratio restriction could limit the ability to obtain future financings, make needed capital expenditures, withstand a continued downturn in our business or a downturn in the economy in general or otherwise conduct necessary corporate activities. Declines in oil and natural gas prices, and therefore a reduction in our customers' activity, could result in failure to meet one or more of the covenants under the Credit Facility Agreement which could require refinancing or amendment of such obligations resulting in the payment of consent fees or higher interest rates, or require a capital raise at an inopportune time or on terms not favorable. A breach of any of these covenants or the inability to comply with the required financial ratios or financial condition tests could result in a default under the Credit Facility Agreement. A default under the Credit Facility Agreement, if not cured or waived, could result in acceleration of all indebtedness outstanding thereunder. We may incur indebtedness to execute our long-term growth strategy, which may reduce our profitability. Maintaining a relevant rental fleet requires significant capital. We may require additional capital in the future to maintain and refresh our fleet. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, we spent \$ 44 million, and \$ 25 million, respectively, to purchase property, plant and equipment. Historically, we have financed these investments through cash flows from operations and external borrowings. These sources of capital may not be available to us in the future. If we are unable to fund capital expenditures for any reason, we may not be able to capture available growth opportunities or effectively maintain our existing assets and any such failure could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. If we incur additional indebtedness, our profitability may be reduced. Political, regulatory, economic and social disruptions in the countries in which we conduct business could adversely affect our business or results of operations. In addition to our facilities in the United States, we operate stocking points in Scotland and Germany and facilities in Canada and the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, we rent downhole drilling tools in Ukraine to Ukraine-based directional drilling companies and drilling contractors through Denimex, which acts as our representative in Ukraine. Instability and unforeseen changes in any of the markets in which we conduct business could have an adverse effect on the demand for, or supply of, the products that we rent and the services that we provide, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. These factors include, but are not limited to: • nationalization and expropriation; • potentially burdensome taxation; • inflationary and recessionary markets, including capital and equity markets; • civil unrest, labor issues, political instability, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, cyber-terrorism, military activity and wars; • outbreaks of pandemic or contagious diseases; • supply disruptions in key oil producing countries; • tariffs, trade restrictions, trade protection measures or price controls; • foreign ownership restrictions; • import or export licensing requirements; • restrictions on operations, trade practices, trade

partners and investment decisions resulting from domestic and foreign laws and regulations; • changes in, and the administration of, laws and regulations; • inability to repatriate income or capital; • reductions in availability of qualified personnel; • development and implementation of new technologies; • foreign currency fluctuations or currency restrictions; and • fluctuations in the interest rate component of forward foreign currency rates. We may not be able to manage our growth successfully. The growth of our operations will depend upon our ability to expand our customer base in our existing markets and to enter new markets in a timely manner at reasonable costs, organically or through acquisitions. In order for us to recover expenses incurred in entering new markets and obtaining new customers, we must attract and retain customers on economic terms and for extended periods. Customer growth depends on several factors outside of our control, including economic and demographic conditions, such as population changes, job and income growth, housing starts, new business formation and the overall level of economic activity. We may experience difficulty managing our growth, integrating new customers and employees, and complying with applicable regulations. Expanding our operations also may require continued development of our operating and financial controls and may place additional stress on our management and operational resources. We may be unable to manage our growth and development successfully. A failure of our information technology infrastructure and cyberattacks could adversely impact us. We depend on our IT systems, in particular COMPASS, for the efficient operation of our business. Accordingly, we rely upon the capacity, reliability and security of our IT hardware and software infrastructure and our ability to expand and update this infrastructure in response to our changing needs. Despite our implementation of security measures, our systems are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, natural disasters, incursions by intruders or hackers, failures in hardware or software, power fluctuations, cyber terrorists and other similar disruptions. Moreover, we cannot guarantee that COMPASS, or features thereof, are not the protected intellectual property of third parties. If this is the case, these third parties may seek to protect their respective intellectual property rights, thereby hindering, or completely eliminating, our ability to use COMPASS and leverage its benefits. Additionally, we rely on third parties to support the operation of our IT hardware and software infrastructure, and in certain instances, utilize web-based applications. We also provide proprietary and client data to certain third parties, and such third parties may be the subject of IT failures or cyberattacks. The failure of our IT systems or those of our vendors or third parties to whom we disclose certain information to perform as anticipated for any reason or any significant breach of security could disrupt our business and result in numerous adverse consequences, including reduced effectiveness and efficiency of operations, inappropriate disclosure of confidential and proprietary information, reputational harm, increased overhead costs and loss of important information, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, we may be required to incur significant costs to protect against damage caused by these disruptions or security breaches in the future. Our results of operations and financial condition could be negatively impacted by changes in accounting principles. The accounting for our business is subject to change based on the evolution of our business model, interpretations of relevant accounting principles, enforcement of existing or new regulations, and changes in policies, rules, regulations, and interpretations of accounting and financial reporting requirements of the SEC or other regulatory agencies. Adoption of a change in accounting principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported results of operations and could affect the reporting of transactions completed before the adoption of such change. It is difficult to predict the impact of future changes to accounting principles and accounting policies over financial reporting, any of which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and could require significant investment in systems and personnel. Adverse and unusual weather conditions may affect our operations. Our operations may be materially affected by severe weather conditions in areas where we operate. Severe weather, such as hurricanes, high winds and seas, blizzards and extreme temperatures may cause evacuation of personnel, curtailment of services and suspension of operations, inability to deliver tools to customers in accordance with contract schedules and loss of or damage to our tools and facilities. In addition, variations from normal weather patterns can have a significant impact on demand for oil and natural gas, thereby reducing demand for our tools and services. Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters Our operations require us to comply with various domestic and international regulations, violations of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We are exposed to a variety of federal, state, local and international laws and regulations relating to matters such as environmental, workplace, health and safety, labor and employment, customs and tariffs, export and re-export controls, economic sanctions, currency exchange, bribery and corruption and taxation. These laws and regulations are complex, frequently change and have tended to become more stringent over time. They may be adopted, enacted, amended, enforced or interpreted in such a manner that the incremental cost of compliance could adversely impact our business, results of operations and cash flows. In addition to our U. S. operations, we operate stocking points in Scotland and Germany and facilities in Canada and the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, we rent downhole drilling tools in Ukraine to Ukraine-based directional drilling companies and drilling contractors through Denimex, which acts as our representative in Ukraine. Our operations outside of the United States require us to comply with numerous anti-bribery and anti-corruption regulations. The U. S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, among others, applies to us and our operations. Our policies, procedures and programs may not always protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents, and severe criminal or civil sanctions may be imposed as a result of violations of these laws. We are also subject to the risks that our employees and agents outside of the United States may fail to comply with applicable laws. In addition, we purchase tools for use in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United Arab Emirates and Ukraine for use in such countries. Most movement of these tools involves imports and exports. As a result, compliance with multiple trade sanctions, embargoes and import / export laws and regulations pose a constant challenge and risk to us since a portion of our business is conducted outside of the United States through our subsidiaries. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations could materially affect our business, results of operations and cash flows. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may adversely affect our business and results of operations. Environmental laws and regulations in the United States and foreign countries affect the services we provide and the equipment we rent and service, as well as the facilities we operate. Such laws and regulations also impact the oil and gas

industry more broadly, thereby impacting demand for our products and equipment. For example, we may be affected by such laws as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Further, our customers may be subject to a range of laws and regulations governing hydraulic fracturing, drilling and greenhouse gas emissions. We are required to invest financial and managerial resources to comply with environmental laws and regulations and believe that we will continue to be required to do so in the future. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial and mitigation obligations, and the issuance of orders enjoining operations. These laws and regulations, as well as the finalizing of other new laws and regulations affecting our operations or the exploration and production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas by our customers, could adversely affect our business and operating results by increasing our costs of compliance, increasing the costs of compliance and costs of doing business for our customers, limiting the demand for our products and services, or restricting our operations. Increased regulation or a move away from the use of fossil fuels caused by additional regulation could also reduce demand for our products and services. Existing or future laws and regulations related to greenhouse gases and climate change and related public and governmental initiatives and additional compliance obligations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, prospects, and financial condition. Changes in environmental requirements related to greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, or alternative energy sources may negatively impact demand for our products and services. For example, oil and natural gas E & P may decline as a result of environmental requirements or laws, regulations and policies promoting the use of alternative forms of energy, including land use policies and other actions to restrict oil and gas leasing and permitting in response to environmental and climate change concerns. In January 2021, the Acting Secretary of the Department of the Interior issued an order suspending new leasing and drilling permits for fossil fuel production on federal lands and waters for 60 days. President Biden then issued an executive order indefinitely suspending new oil and natural gas leases on public lands or in offshore waters pending completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices. Several states filed lawsuits challenging the suspension and in June 2021, a judge in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana issued a nationwide temporary injunction blocking the suspension. The Department of the Interior successfully appealed the U. S. District Court's ruling in August 2022, but the moratorium was again enjoined that month. However, the Biden Administration may take further actions to limit new oil and natural gas leases. Further, to the extent that the Department of Interior's report or other initiatives to reform federal leasing practices result in the development of additional restrictions on drilling, limitations on the availability of leases, or restrictions on the ability to obtain required permits, it could impact our customers' opportunities and reduce demand for our products and services in the aforementioned areas. Federal, state and local agencies continue to evaluate climate-related legislation and other regulatory initiatives that would restrict emissions of greenhouse gases in areas in which we conduct business. For example, the United States Environmental Protection Agency has proposed new methane emissions regulations for certain oil and gas facilities, while the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 established a charge on methane emissions above certain limits from such facilities. Because our business depends on the level of activity in the oil and gas industry, existing or future laws and regulations related to greenhouse gases could have a negative impact on our business if such laws or regulations reduce demand for oil and natural gas. Likewise, such laws or regulations may result in additional compliance obligations with respect to the release, capture, sequestration and use of greenhouse gases. These additional obligations could increase our costs and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition. Many of our customers utilize hydraulic fracturing in their operations. Environmental concerns have been raised regarding the potential impact of hydraulic fracturing on underground water supplies and seismic activity. These concerns have led to several regulatory and governmental initiatives in the United States to restrict the hydraulic fracturing process, which could have an adverse impact on our customers' production activities. Although we do not conduct hydraulic fracturing, increased regulation and attention given to the hydraulic fracturing process could lead to greater opposition to oil and gas production activities using hydraulic fracturing techniques. In December 2021, the Texas Railroad Commission, which regulates the state's oil and gas industry, suspended the use of deep wastewater disposal wells in four oil-producing counties in West Texas. The suspension is intended to mitigate earthquakes thought to be caused by the injection of waste fluids, including saltwater, that are a byproduct of hydraulic fracturing into disposal wells. The ban will require oil and gas production companies to find other options to handle the wastewater, which may include piping or trucking it longer distances to other locations not under the ban. The finalization of new laws or regulations at the federal, state, local or foreign level imposing reporting obligations on, or otherwise limiting, delaying or banning, the hydraulic fracturing process or other processes on which hydraulic fracturing and subsequent hydrocarbon production relies, such as water disposal, could make it more difficult to complete oil and natural gas wells. Further, it could increase our customers' costs of compliance and doing business, and otherwise adversely affect the hydraulic fracturing services they perform, which could negatively impact demand for our products. Increasing attention by the public and government agencies to climate change and Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") matters could also negatively impact demand for our products and services and the products of our oil and gas producing customers. In recent years, increasing attention has been given to corporate activities related to ESG in public discourse and the investment community. A number of advocacy groups, both domestically and internationally, have campaigned for governmental and private action to promote change at public companies related to ESG matters, including through the investment and voting practices of investment advisers, public pension funds, universities and other members of the investing community. These activities include increasing attention and demands for action related to climate change and energy rebalancing matters, such as promoting the use of substitutes to fossil fuel products and encouraging the divestment of fossil fuel equities, as well as pressuring lenders and other financial services companies to limit or curtail activities with fossil fuel companies. If this were to continue, it could have a material adverse effect on the valuation of the Common Stock and our ability to access equity capital markets. In addition, our business could be impacted by initiatives to

address greenhouse gases and climate change and incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources. For example, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, signed into law by President Biden in August 2022, includes financial and other incentives to increase wind and solar electric generation and encourage consumers to use these alternative energy sources. Additional similar state or federal initiatives to incentivize a shift away from fossil fuels could reduce demand for hydrocarbons, thereby reducing demand for our products and services and negatively impacting our business. Changes in tax laws or tax rates, adverse positions taken by taxing authorities and tax audits could impact our operating results. We are subject to the jurisdiction of numerous domestic and foreign taxing authorities. Changes in tax laws or tax rates, the resolution of tax assessments or audits by various tax authorities could impact our operating results. In addition, we may periodically restructure our legal entity organization. If taxing authorities were to disagree with our tax positions in connection with any such restructurings, our effective income tax rate could be impacted. The final determination of our income tax liabilities involves the interpretation of local tax laws, tax treaties and related authorities in each taxing jurisdiction, as well as the significant use of estimates and assumptions regarding future operations and results and the timing of income and expenses. We may be audited and receive tax assessments from taxing authorities that may result in assessment of additional taxes that are ultimately resolved with the authorities or through the courts. We believe these assessments may occasionally be based on erroneous and even arbitrary interpretations of local tax law. Resolution of any tax matter involves uncertainties and there are no assurances that the outcomes will be favorable. If U. S. or foreign tax authorities change applicable tax laws, our overall taxes could increase, and our business, financial condition or results of operating may be adversely impacted. If we are unable to fully protect our intellectual property rights or trade secrets, we may suffer a loss in revenue or any competitive advantage or market share we hold, or we may incur costs in litigation defending intellectual property rights. While we have some patents and others pending, we do not have patents relating to many of our key processes and technology. If we are not able to maintain the confidentiality of our trade secrets, or if our competitors are able to replicate our technology or services, our competitive advantage would be diminished. We also cannot provide any assurance that any patents we may obtain in the future would provide us with any significant commercial benefit or would allow us to prevent our competitors from employing comparable technologies or processes. We may initiate litigation from time to time to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights. In any such litigation, a defendant may assert that our intellectual property rights are invalid or unenforceable. Third parties from time to time may also initiate litigation against us by asserting that our businesses infringe, impair, misappropriate, dilute or otherwise violate another party's intellectual property rights. We may not prevail in any such litigation, and our intellectual property rights may be found invalid or unenforceable or our products and services may be found to infringe, impair, misappropriate, dilute or otherwise violate the intellectual property rights of others. The results or costs of any such litigation may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Any litigation concerning intellectual property could be protracted and costly, is inherently unpredictable and could have an adverse effect on our business, regardless of its outcome. Moreover, third parties on whom we rely for certain tools may be subject to litigation to defend their intellectual property rights. If such litigation ends adversely for the third party with whom we deal, our ability to obtain such tools could be significantly limited or restricted. This could have a material adverse effect on our business. As a result of plans to expand our business operations, including to jurisdictions in which tax laws may not be favorable, our obligations may change or fluctuate, become significantly more complex or become subject to greater risk of examination by taxing authorities, any of which could adversely affect our after-tax profitability and financial results. Our effective tax rates may fluctuate widely in the future, particularly if our business expands domestically or internationally. Future effective tax rates could be affected by operating losses in jurisdictions where no tax benefit can be recorded under U. S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities, or changes in tax laws. Factors that could materially affect our future effective tax rates include, but are not limited to: (a) changes in tax laws or the regulatory environment, (b) changes in accounting and tax standards or practices, (c) changes in the composition of operating income by tax jurisdiction and (d) pre-tax operating results of our business. Additionally, we are subject to significant income, withholding, and other tax obligations in the United States and may become subject to taxation in numerous additional U. S. state and local and non-U. S. jurisdictions with respect to income, operations and subsidiaries related to those jurisdictions. Our after-tax profitability and financial results could be subject to volatility or be affected by numerous factors, including (a) the availability of tax deductions, credits, exemptions, refunds and other benefits to reduce tax liabilities, (b) changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if any, (c) the expected timing and amount of the release of any tax valuation allowances, (d) the tax treatment of stock-based compensation, (e) changes in the relative amount of earnings subject to tax in the various jurisdictions, (f) the potential business expansion into, or otherwise becoming subject to tax in, additional jurisdictions, (g) changes to existing intercompany structure (and any costs related thereto) and business operations, (h) the extent of intercompany transactions and the extent to which taxing authorities in relevant jurisdictions respect those intercompany transactions, and (i) the ability to structure business operations in an efficient and competitive manner. Outcomes from audits or examinations by taxing authorities could have an adverse effect on our after-tax profitability and financial condition. Additionally, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and several foreign tax authorities have increasingly focused attention on intercompany transfer pricing with respect to sales of products and services and the use of intangibles. Tax authorities could disagree with our intercompany charges, cross-jurisdictional transfer pricing or other matters and assess additional taxes. If we do not prevail in any such disagreements, our profitability may be affected. Our after-tax profitability and financial results may also be adversely affected by changes in relevant tax laws and tax rates, treaties, regulations, administrative practices and principles, judicial decisions and interpretations thereof, in each case, possibly with retroactive effect.

**Risks Related to Ownership of the Common Stock** If we fail to maintain an effective system of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the market price of the Common Stock. As a public company, we are required to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires, among other things, that we

maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We continue to refine our disclosure controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in filings with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules, and that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and financial officers. We will continue to refine our internal control over financial reporting. We will be required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and once we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will be required to include an attestation report on internal control over financial reporting issued by our independent registered public accounting firm. To achieve compliance with these requirements within the prescribed time period, we have been engaging, and will continue to engage, in a process to document and evaluate our internal control over financial reporting. This process is both costly and challenging, and requires us to dedicate significant internal resources. We may also engage outside consultants and hire new employees with the requisite skillset and experience. We are developing a plan to assess and document the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, validate through testing that controls are functioning as documented and implement a continuous reporting and improvement process for internal control over financial reporting. There is a risk that we will not be able to conclude, within the prescribed time period or at all, that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Moreover, our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, may reveal additional deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. Any failure to implement and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, including the identification of one or more material weaknesses, could cause investors to lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements and reports, which would likely adversely affect the market price of the Common Stock. In addition, we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by Nasdaq, the SEC and other regulatory authorities. The market price of the Common Stock may be volatile, which could cause the value of your investment to decline. The market price of the Common Stock has been and may continue to be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations depending on a number of factors, including those described in this “Risk Factors” section, many of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause you to lose all or part of your investment in the Common Stock. Factors affecting the trading price of the Common Stock may include: • market conditions in our industry or the broader stock market; • actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial and operating results; • actual or anticipated developments in our business or our competitors’ businesses or the competitive landscape generally; • the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in those projections, or our failure to meet those projections; • changes in financial estimates prepared by and recommendations provided by securities analysts concerning us or the market in general; • the perceived success of the Merger; • the public’s reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements and our filings with the SEC; • announced or completed acquisitions of businesses, commercial relationships, products, services or technologies by us or our competitors; • changes in laws and regulations affecting our business; • changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles; • commencement of, or involvement in, litigation involving us; • changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt; • sales, or anticipated sales, of large blocks of the Common Stock; • any major change in the composition of the board of directors of DTIC (“the Board”) or our management; • general economic and political conditions such as recessions, interest rates, fuel prices, trade wars, pandemics (such as COVID-19), currency fluctuations and acts of war or terrorism; and • other risk factors listed under this “Risk Factors” section. Broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of the Common Stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. The stock markets have, from time to time, experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. Stock prices of many companies have fluctuated in a manner often unrelated to the operating performance of those companies. Shareholder activism, which could take many forms or arise in a variety of situations, has been increasing recently. Volatility in the market price of the Common Stock or other reasons may in the future cause us to become the target of securities litigation or shareholder activism. Shareholder activism or securities litigation could give rise to perceived uncertainties regarding the future of our business and it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business and adversely affect relationships with suppliers and other parties. Further, although the Common Stock is currently listed on Nasdaq, an active trading market for the Common Stock may not be sustained. Accordingly, if an active trading market for these securities is not maintained, the liquidity of the Common Stock, your ability to sell your shares of the Common Stock when desired and the prices that you may obtain for your shares will be adversely affected. We may require additional capital to support our operations or the growth of our business, and we cannot be certain that this capital will be available on reasonable terms when required, or at all. We expect our expenditures to continue to be significant in the foreseeable future as we expand our business, and that our level of expenditures will be significantly affected by the performance of the oil and gas industry. Our future capital requirements may be uncertain and actual capital requirements may be different from those currently anticipated, as we look to expand the size of our business, both in terms of fleet size and geographic scope. We may need to seek equity or debt financing to finance a portion of our capital expenditures. Such financing might not be available to us in a timely manner or on terms that are acceptable, or at all. Our ability to obtain the necessary financing to carry out our business plan is subject to a number of factors, including general market conditions and investor acceptance of our business model. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms and conditions of such financing unattractive or unavailable to us. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds, we may have to significantly reduce our spending, delay or cancel our planned activities or substantially change our corporate structure. We might not be able to obtain any funding, and we might not have sufficient resources to conduct our business as planned, both of which could mean that we would be forced to curtail or discontinue our operations. In addition, our future capital needs and other business reasons could require us to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain additional borrowing capacity under a credit facility. The

sale of additional equity or equity-linked securities could dilute our holders of Common Stock ("Stockholders"). Moreover, the net proceeds received by us from an offering of equity securities could be reduced if the price of the Common Stock is negatively impacted by a sale of a large number of the shares of Common Stock registered by the Registration Statement. The inurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could subject us to operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations or our ability to pay dividends to our Stockholders. If we cannot raise additional funds when we need or want them, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be negatively impacted. As a public company, we will incur significant increased expenses and administrative burdens which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. As a public company, we face increased legal, accounting, administrative and other costs and expenses that we did not incur as a private company. These expenses may increase even more after we are no longer an "emerging growth company." The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including the requirements of Section 404, and rules and regulations subsequently implemented by the SEC, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and the rules and regulations promulgated and to be promulgated thereunder, the PCAOB and Nasdaq, impose additional reporting and other obligations on public companies. Compliance with public company requirements will continue to lead to increased costs and make certain activities more time consuming. A number of those requirements require us to carry out activities we have not done previously. For example, we have created new board committees, have entered into new insurance policies and adopted new internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. In addition, we have incurred, and will continue to incur, expenses associated with SEC reporting requirements. We have expanded our staff and may be required to continue expanding to ensure that our workforce has the requisite experience to implement these changes. Furthermore, if any issues in complying with those requirements are identified (for example, if management or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies a material weakness in the internal control over financial reporting), we could incur additional costs rectifying those issues, the existence of those issues could adversely affect our reputation or investor perceptions of it and it may be more expensive to obtain director and officer liability insurance. Risks associated with our status as a public company may make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on the Board or as executive officers. As a result of disclosure of information in filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties. If such claims are successful, our business and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims and the time and resources necessary to resolve them could divert the resources of our management and adversely affect our business and results of operations. The additional reporting and other obligations imposed by these rules and regulations will increase legal and financial compliance costs and the costs of related legal, accounting and administrative activities. These increased costs will require us to divert a significant amount of money that could otherwise be used to expand the business and achieve strategic objectives. Advocacy efforts by Stockholders and third parties may also prompt additional changes in governance and reporting requirements, which could further increase costs. Our Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of DTIC ("Certificate of Incorporation") designates specific courts as the exclusive forum for substantially all stockholder litigation matters, which could limit the ability of our Stockholders to obtain a favorable forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees. Our Certificate of Incorporation requires, to the fullest extent permitted by law, that derivative actions brought in our name, actions against current or former directors, officers or other employees for breach of fiduciary duty, any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware ("DGCL"), our Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine of the State of Delaware or any other action asserting an "internal corporate claim" (as defined in Section 115 of the DGCL), confer jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware does not have jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware or other state courts of the State of Delaware), unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum. This provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Our Certificate of Incorporation also provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. This provision may limit a Stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us and our directors, officers or other employees and may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors, officers and other employees. Furthermore, Stockholders may be subject to increased costs to bring these claims, and the exclusive forum provision could have the effect of discouraging claims or limiting investors' ability to bring claims in a judicial forum that they find favorable. In addition, the enforceability of similar exclusive forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that, in connection with one or more actions or proceedings described above, a court could rule that this provision in our Certificate of Incorporation is inapplicable or unenforceable. In March 2020, the Delaware Supreme Court issued a decision in *Salzberg, et al. v. Seabacuechi* which found that an exclusive forum provision providing for claims under the Securities Act to be brought in federal court is facially valid under Delaware law. We intend to enforce this provision, but we do not know whether courts in other jurisdictions will agree with this decision or enforce it. If a court were to find the exclusive forum provision contained in our Certificate of Incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. Shareholder litigation and regulatory inquiries and investigations are expensive and could harm our business, financial condition and operating results and could divert management attention. In the past, securities class action litigation and /or shareholder derivative litigation and inquiries or investigations by regulatory authorities have often followed certain significant business transactions, such as the sale of a company or announcement of any other strategic transaction, such as the Merger. Any shareholder litigation and /or regulatory investigations against us, whether or not resolved in our favor,

could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could adversely affect our business and cash resources and the ultimate value of our securities. While we have not received demand letters, we may in the future receive demand letters or complaints, from purported holders of the Common Stock regarding certain actions taken in connection with the Merger, the adequacy of the registration statement filed therewith or this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These demand letters or complaints may lead to litigation against our directors and officers in connection with the Merger. Defending against any lawsuits could require us to incur significant costs and draw the attention of our management away from the day-to-day operations of our business. Past performance by our management team may not be indicative of future performance of an investment in us. Information regarding performance by, or businesses associated with, our management team, directors, advisors and their respective affiliates is presented for informational purposes only. Past performance by our management team, directors, advisors and such affiliates is not a guarantee of the future success of our business and operations. You should not rely on the historical performance of our management team, directors and advisors or that of their respective affiliates as indicative of our future performance, of an investment in us, or the returns the Common Stock will, or is likely to, generate going forward. HHEP-Directional, L. P. ("HHEP") owns a significant equity interest in us and may take actions that conflict with your interests. The interests of HHEP may not align with our interests and those of our Stockholders. HHEP is in the business of making investments in companies and may acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. HHEP (and its affiliates, partners, and associate entities), may also pursue business opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, those business opportunities may not be available to us. Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that we renounce any interest or expectancy in, or being offered an opportunity to participate in, business opportunities that may be presented to any Stockholder, director, officer or any other person or entity (including, with respect to any of the foregoing that are entities, any affiliates and their respective directors, officers, partners, members and associated entities) in each case who is not a full-time employee of DTIC or any of its subsidiaries (each, an "Exempted Person"). Our Certificate of Incorporation further provides that no Exempted Person has a duty to communicate the receipt of knowledge of any potential circumstances, transaction, agreement, arrangement or other matter that may be Corporate Opportunity (as defined therein). Sales of substantial amounts of Common Stock in the public markets, or the perception that such sales could occur, could reduce the price that the Common Stock might otherwise attain. Sales of a substantial number of shares of the Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of the Common Stock and may make it more difficult for investors to sell their shares of the Common Stock at a time and price that investors deem appropriate. Approximately 17.5 million shares of Common Stock are subject to transfer restrictions set forth in the lock-up agreement between DTIC and Michael W. Domino, Jr., the lock-up agreement between DTIC and HHEP, and the lock-up agreement between DTIC and RobJon (the "Lock-Up Agreements"). As a result of the Lock-Up agreements, dated June 20, 2023, a significant portion of our total outstanding shares are restricted from immediate resale but may be sold into the market in the near future. Under the terms of the Lock-Up Agreements, the Stockholder Parties agreed, subject to certain customary exceptions, that during the period that is the earlier of (i) the date that is 180 days following June 20, 2023 and (ii) the date specified in a written waiver of the provisions of the Lock-Up Agreements duly executed by ROC Holdings and DTIC, not to dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of the Common Stock subject to their respective Lock-Up Agreement, or take other related actions with respect to such shares. The shares of the Common Stock subject to the Lock-Up Agreements include all shares held by the Stockholder Parties, except for shares of the Common Stock issued pursuant to the Exchange Agreements. Other than R. Wayne Prejean, who is the President, Manager and sole owner of RobJon's general partner, and Mr. Domino, no directors, officers or employees of DTIC are party to any lock-up agreement with respect to the Common Stock. The Registration Statement has become effective and during such time as it remains effective, Alberto Pontonio, Aldo Rodriguez, Ashley Lane, CFH Ventures, Ltd., Charles E. Crass, Curtis L. Crofford, David R. Johnson, EarlyBirdCapital, the EarlyBird Affiliates, HHEP, FP SPAC 2, Hicks Holdings Operating LLC, John D. "Jack" Furst, MHH Ventures, Ltd., Michael W. Domino, Jr., MV Partners LLP, Oak Stream Investors II, Ltd., R. Wayne Prejean, RBH Ventures, Ltd., RobJon Holdings, L. P., ROC Holdings, Thomas O. Hicks, TOH, Jr. Ventures, Ltd. and WCH Ventures, Ltd., and their respective permitted transferees (the "Selling Stockholders") will be permitted, subject to the lock-up restrictions described above, to sell the shares registered hereby. Sales of our shares as restrictions end or pursuant to registration rights may make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. These sales also could cause the trading price of the Common Stock to fall and make it more difficult for you to sell shares of the Common Stock. We expect that, because of the significant number of shares offered hereby, the Selling Stockholders will continue to offer shares covered by this prospectus for a significant period of time, the precise duration of which cannot be predicted. Accordingly, the adverse market and price pressures resulting from an offering pursuant to this prospectus may continue for an extended period of time. As of December 31, 2023, these Lock-Up agreements have expired. We may issue additional shares of Common Stock or other equity securities without your approval, which would dilute your ownership interests and may depress the market price of your shares. We may issue additional shares of Common Stock or other equity securities of equal or senior rank in the future in connection with, among other things, future acquisitions or repayment of outstanding indebtedness, without Stockholder approval, in a number of circumstances. The issuance of additional shares or other equity securities of equal or senior rank could have the following effects: • existing Stockholders' proportionate ownership interest will decrease; • the amount of cash available per share, including for payment of dividends in the future, may decrease; • the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding share of Common Stock may be diminished; and • the market price of the Common Stock may decline. We have access to a significant amount of cash and our management has broad discretion over the use of that cash. Our management may use the cash in ways that our Stockholders may not approve. We have broad discretion over the use of our cash and cash equivalents. You may not agree with our use of such cash and cash equivalents. Our failure to apply these resources effectively could compromise our ability to pursue our growth strategy and we might not be able to yield a significant

return, if any, on our investment of these assets. You will not have the opportunity to influence directly our decisions on how to use our cash resources. Because there are no current plans to pay cash dividends on the Common Stock for the foreseeable future, you may not receive any return on investment unless you sell the Common Stock at a price greater than what you paid for it. We may retain future earnings, if any, for future operations, expansion and debt repayment and there are no current plans to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made by the Board and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that the Board may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends may be limited by covenants of any existing and future outstanding indebtedness DTIC or its subsidiaries incur. As a result, you may not receive any return on an investment in Common Stock unless you sell your shares of Common Stock for a price greater than that which you paid for it. DTIC's sole material asset is its direct equity interest in DTH and, accordingly, it is dependent upon distributions from DTH to pay taxes and cover its corporate and other overhead expenses and pay dividends, if any, on the Common Stock. DTIC is a holding company and has no material assets other than its direct equity interest in DTH. We have no independent means of generating revenue. To the extent DTH has available cash, DTIC will cause DTH to make distributions of cash to pay taxes, cover its corporate and other overhead expenses and pay dividends, if any, on the Common Stock. To the extent that DTIC needs funds and DTH's operating subsidiaries fail to generate sufficient cash flow to distribute funds to DTIC or is restricted from making such distributions or payments under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of DTIC's financing arrangements, or is otherwise unable to provide such funds, DTIC's liquidity and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq") may delist the Common Stock from trading, which could limit investors' ability to execute transactions in the Common Stock and subject us to additional trading restrictions. We cannot assure you that the Common Stock will continue to be listed on Nasdaq. If Nasdaq delists the Common Stock from trading and we are unable to list the Common Stock on another national securities exchange, we expect the Common Stock could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including: • a limited availability of market quotations for the Common Stock; • reduced liquidity for the Common Stock; • a determination that the Common Stock is a "penny stock" which will require brokers trading in the Common Stock to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for the Common Stock; • a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and • a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future. The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as "covered securities." Because the Common Stock is listed on Nasdaq, the Common Stock qualifies as a covered security. Although the states are preempted from regulating the sale of the Common Stock, the federal statute does allow the states to investigate companies if there is a suspicion of fraud, and, if there is a finding of fraudulent activity, then the states can regulate or bar the sale of covered securities in a particular case. Further, if we were no longer listed on Nasdaq, shares of Common Stock would not be covered securities and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer the Common Stock. If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business or our market, or if they change their recommendations regarding the Common Stock adversely, the price and trading volume of the Common Stock could decline. The trading market for the Common Stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. If any of the analysts who cover us change their recommendation regarding our stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, the price of the Common Stock would likely decline. If an analyst that covers us ceases its coverage or fails to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline. We are a "controlled company" within the meaning of the applicable rules of Nasdaq and, as a result, qualify for exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. If we rely on these exemptions, our Stockholders will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to such requirements. HHEP controls more than 50% of the voting power for the election of the Board. Accordingly, we are a "controlled company" within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules. A "controlled company" and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirements to have: • a board of directors with the majority comprised of independent directors; • a compensation committee; and • independent oversight of director nominations. While we do not currently rely on these exemptions, we may take advantage of these exemptions in the future. As a result, our Stockholders may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of Nasdaq's corporate governance requirements.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments. None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity Risk Identification and Management The Company has a cybersecurity Risk Management Policy in place that governs the life cycle in which cybersecurity risks, including: • Risk Identification: through various initiatives performed, including, annual assessments, penetration tests, Incident Response tabletop exercises, vulnerability scans, and cybersecurity reviews of critical third-party vendor engagements, etc. • Risk Evaluation & Treatment: Identified issues, vulnerabilities, and exposures are captured within the Company's Risk Register, which is updated periodically to reflect the most up-to-date treatment option selected by the Risk Owners. • Risk Reporting and Ongoing Management: Potentially material risks are shared as part of a monthly Cybersecurity Governance Forum, that's attended by leadership. Risk Mitigations are tracked to completion through various project updates. The foundation of the Company's cybersecurity framework is based on written policies that govern different process areas. Risks are identified through various processes that employees perform through their daily operations and are mitigated, managed and / or governed through these established processes. The Company is not aware of any cybersecurity risks that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. However, the Company cannot provide assurance that the Company will not be materially affected in the future by such risks or any future material incidents. Leveraging the Company's Cybersecurity Risk Management & Governance process, it has identified cybersecurity risk factors that are inherent to the Company's business and

industry. The risk factors discussed in this section should be considered together with information included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and should not be considered the only risks to which the Company is exposed. Additionally, mitigation of these risk factors is tracked by management as part of the Cybersecurity Maturity Roadmap. • Disruptions in the Company's supply chain could result in an adverse impact on results of operations. • Network compromise or equipment sabotage could impact the operations of the manufacturing or distribution sites which could impact the revenue. • Cybersecurity incidents, including breaches of confidential information, sensitive data, personal information, or intellectual property could damage the Company's reputation, disrupt operations, increase costs, and impact revenues. • Nation state attacks due to current geopolitical and economic climate could impact oil and gas industry.

**Engagement of Third Parties** The Company uses an IT Managed Service Provider in conjunction with a Cybersecurity Advisory firm to perform various functions, guiding the Company's cybersecurity posture, and providing ongoing support to the Company's cybersecurity program. The Company has Incident Response retainer services that can be leveraged, when needed. The Company uses a ~~third-party external auditor to perform annual audits, which include cybersecurity components, and a~~ cybersecurity advisory firm to conduct annual risk assessments and penetration tests. ~~To manage third-party risks, the Company has a Third-Party Risk Management Policy and procedures in place. The process involves performing reviews of the cybersecurity controls of third-party vendors that have access to the Company's confidential or sensitive information, or those who may have access to the Company's systems. Since the process was established, key critical vendors who may have material impact on the Company's confidentiality, integrity or availability of data were prioritized and reviews were completed. The review of other relevant third-party vendors upon onboarding began in January 2024.~~

**Board Oversight of Cybersecurity Matters** The cybersecurity dashboard with roadmap progress is shared with the board of directors regularly, which includes actions completed and any topics that need board awareness / sponsorship such as approval of budgets which include cyber security project initiatives. An in-depth update regarding cyber security is discussed during quarterly meetings with the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is ultimately responsible for overseeing management's execution of the Company's cybersecurity risk management program. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and designees are responsible for reviewing and approving the Cybersecurity Risk Management processes, or exceptions to such processes. External Counsel is consulted on legal matters related to Cybersecurity Risk or Incident Management as deemed necessary by leadership. Additionally, the Cybersecurity Risk Committee holds periodic Cybersecurity Governance Forums, in which detailed cybersecurity program updates and metrics are reported. The Company's Chief Financial Officer and VP of Finance are responsible for the oversight and communication of cybersecurity threats and risks to the Company's Board of Directors. They meet regularly with the Board of Directors where a Cybersecurity roadmap progress is shared with the board. ~~xxxiv~~ Item 2. Properties. As of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, our one ~~operating and~~ reporting segment operated out of 16 facilities in 13 locations, 12 of which are located in the United States and one of which is located in Canada. **Internationally, we operated out of 3 facilities in 3 locations**. Our properties are comprised of service centers and manufacturing facilities, 100 % of which are leased. Please see the table below for additional information on our properties:

Location	Type	Own / Lease
United States: Bakersfield, CA	Service Center	Lease
Broussard, LA	Service Center	Lease
New Iberia, LA	Manufacturing Facility	Lease
Shreveport, LA	Service Center	Lease
Williston, ND	Service Center	Lease
Oklahoma City, OK	Service Center	Lease
Charleroi, PA	Service Center	Lease
Houston, TX	Service Center	Lease
Midland, TX (1)	Service Center	Lease
Odessa, TX (1)	Service Center	Lease
Carlsbad, NM	Manufacturing Facility	Lease
Casper, WY	Service Center	Lease
Vernal, UT	Service Center	Lease
Canada: Nisku	Service Center	Lease
Middle East: Dubai, UAE	Service Center	Lease
United Kingdom: Aberdeen, Scotland	Service Center	Lease
Europe: Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Support Center	Lease

(1) Consists of two facilities

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings.** Due to the nature of our business, we are, from time to time, involved in routine litigation or subject to disputes or claims related to our business activities, including workers' compensation claims and employment related disputes. Although no assurance can be given with respect to the outcome of these or any other pending legal and administrative proceedings and the effect such outcomes may have, in the opinion of our management, there is no ~~xxxv~~ pending litigation, dispute or claim against us that, if decided adversely, will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. See Note 15, Commitments and Contingencies.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.** Not applicable. ~~xxxvi~~

**PART II**

**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.** Market Information The Common Stock is listed on Nasdaq under the symbol "DTI". On December ~~29-31~~, **2023-2024**, the closing price of the Common Stock was \$ ~~3.20-27~~ per share. As of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~, there were approximately ~~86-42~~ holders of record of Common Stock. Such number does not include beneficial owners holding shares of the Common Stock through nominees. Dividend Policy We have not paid any cash dividends on the Common Stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends on the Common Stock could be restricted by the terms of the Credit Facility Agreement or the terms of any agreement governing other indebtedness we may incur. Any future determination to declare cash dividends will be made at the discretion of the Board, subject to applicable laws, and will depend on a number of factors, including our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, general business conditions and other factors that the Board may deem relevant. The information relating to our equity compensation plans required by Item 5. "Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities" is incorporated by reference to such information as set forth in Item 12. "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters" contained herein.

**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.** [Reserved]

**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.** Drilling Tools International Holdings, Inc. ("DTIH") entered into a business combination agreement (the "Agreement") with ROC Energy Acquisition Corp. ("ROC") on February 13, 2023. The transactions contemplated by the Agreement (the "Merger") were completed on June 20, 2023, and in conjunction therewith ROC changed its name to Drilling Tools International Corporation ("DTIC" and, together with its subsidiaries, "DTI", the "

Company”, “ we ”, “ us ” or “ our ”, unless the context otherwise requires). The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited annual financial statements and the related notes included under Item 8 – Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10- K (the “ Report ”) as well as DTIH’ s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the prospectus / proxy statement / consent solicitation statement, dated May 12, 2023, and filed with the SEC. The discussion and the analysis should also be read together with the information set forth in the section entitled “ Business. ” The following discussion contains forward- looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward- looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under the sections titled “ Risk Factors ” and “ Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements ” or in other parts of this Report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future. Overview We are a **leading OSC global oilfield services company that designs, based on the percentage engineers, manufactures and provides a differentiated, rental- focused offering of active rigs to which we supply tools for in the geographies in which we are active, that rents downhole drilling tools used- use in onshore and offshore horizontal and directional drilling operations, of oil and natural gas- as well as other cutting- edge solutions across the well life cycle**. We **now** operate from 16 **locations in service and support centers across North America and 4-11 international stocking points in service and support centers across the Europe, and the Middle East, Africa (“ EMEA”) regions and Asia** maintain a large fleet of rental equipment consisting of drill collars, stabilizers, crossover subs, wellbore conditioning tools, drill pipe, hevi- wate drill pipe and tubing **Pacific (“ APAC”) regions. xxxvii** We also rent surface control equipment such as blowout preventers and handling tools and provide downhole products for producing wells. Our business model primarily centers on revenue generated from tool rentals and product sales. We generated revenue from tool rentals and product sales of \$ **154. 4 million and \$ 152. 0 million and \$ 129. 6 million** for the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, respectively, and had net income of \$ **3. 0 million and \$ 14. 7 million and \$ 21. 1 million** for those same periods. We historically incurred significant operating losses since inception. As of December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, we had an accumulated deficit of \$ **3. 6 million and \$ 6. 3 million and \$ 21. 1 million**, respectively. We believe our future financial performance will be driven by continued investment in oil and gas drilling following years of industry underinvestment. Market Factors Demand for our services and products depends primarily upon the general level of activity in the oil and gas industry, including the number of active drilling rigs, the number of wells drilled, the depth and working pressure of these wells, the number of well completions, the level of well remediation activity, the volume of production and the corresponding capital spending by oil and natural gas companies. Oil and gas activity is in turn heavily influenced by, among other factors, investor sentiment, availability of capital and oil and gas prices locally and worldwide, which have historically been volatile. Our tool rental revenues are primarily dependent on drilling activity and our ability to gain or maintain market share with a sustainable pricing model. Our product sales revenues are primarily dependent on oil and gas companies paying for tools that are lost or damaged in their drilling programs as well as the **customers drilling contractors** need to replace aging or consumable products and our ability to provide competitive pricing. **With the addition of Deep Casing Tools, we now sell tools to the end users for use in constructing their wells. All of these these** factors may be influenced by the oil and gas region in which our customers **are operate-operating**. While these factors may lead to differing revenues, we have generally been able to forecast our product needs and anticipated revenue levels based on historic trends in a **given** region and with a specific customer. Recent Developments and Trends In **the first half of 2020-2024 and early 2021**, **the oil and gas market witnessed a dynamic interplay of geopolitical tensions, supply concerns, and global demand for fluctuations. Crude oil significantly declined as a result of the COVID- 19 pandemic and other factors. Oil prices have since increased due in part to an increase in demand for oil and increases in oil production by OPEC members. However, prices remained volatile through 2022. In the first half of 2022, West Texas Intermediate (“ with benchmarks such as Brent and WTI ”)-experiencing fluctuations driven by a multitude of factors. Geopolitical tensions in key oil - producing regions, such as the Middle East, continued to influence market sentiment, leading to sporadic spikes in prices . Additionally and volatility thereof increased dramatically, in large part due concerns over supply disruptions, particularly amidst conflicts and geopolitical uncertainties, added to Russia- the market ’ s unease invasion of Ukraine- As the global market for Russia has since been subject to a host of sanctions, some of which limit its ability to export crude oil has continued its recovery, technical recessions, specifically in China, have slowed progress and created fluctuations in global demand. As of December 31, 2024, other -- the petroleum products. The anticipated impact on supply drove WTI oil prices- price above was approximately \$ 123- 72. 44 per barrel in early March 2022. By the end of December 2022, WTI oil prices declined to approximately \$ 80 per barrel due in part to high inflation rates and fears of a global recession that could negatively impact oil demand. WTI oil prices declined further during the first quarter of 2023, reaching a low of \$ 67 per barrel in the middle of March, following turmoil in the banking sector, which escalated fears of a global recession and a concomitant decline in oil demand. However, in April 2023, WTI oil prices returned to the low- \$ 80s per barrel range, due in part to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil producing nations’ (“ OPEC ’ s”) decision to further cut production by approximately 1. 2 million barrels per day. This production cut was effective as of May 2023 and continued through the end of the year . Despite the this high- volatility in spot oil prices described above , our customers tend to focus- be more focused on medium- term and long -term commodity prices when making investment decisions due to the longer lead times of for onshore and offshore projects. These forward prices experienced far less volatility in 2022 and the early part of 2023 -, and they have maintained remained at levels that in 2024 which are highly favorable constructive for onshore and offshore project demand. Prices for natural gas have decreased somewhat throughout the first half of 2024 relative to the fourth quarter of 2023 relative to 2022- in the United States U. S. due to several factors, including a mild winter in key consuming regions and increased production and availability, both of which led to an increase oversupply in the market. Additionally, constrained storage capacity and delivery delays resulted in uncertainty around**

liquefied natural gas production exports in the U. S. Despite these factors, the price of consistent consumption year over year, and increased natural gas inventories rebounded in the second half of 2024, to a point in which the December 2024 average price exceeded the December 2023 average price. Henry Hub natural gas spot prices have decreased increased from an average of \$ 5-2 . 53-52 per one million British Thermal Units ( " " MMBtu " ") for in December 2022-2023 and to \$ 2-3 . 52-01 per MMBtu in December 2023-2024 . xxxviii The ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the evolving Israel- Hamas conflict have caused uncertainty in the financial markets and the oil and natural gas markets, and the financial markets, both globally and in the United States- U. S . Such uncertainty already has already caused, and could continue to cause , stock price volatility and supply chain disruptions as well as . This uncertainty could cause higher oil and natural gas prices. These Such elevated prices could result in turn cause higher inflation worldwide , which could impact consumer spending and negatively impact demand for our goods and services. Moreover, additional interest rate increases by the U. S. Federal Reserve to combat inflation could further increase the probability of a recession. Notwithstanding the significant commodity price volatility over the past several years, we have seen decreases in United States onshore drilling activity in . During the Western Hemisphere. Conversely, Eastern Hemisphere drilling activity has increased year over year. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the weekly monthly average Western Hemisphere U. S. onshore rig count as reported by Baker Hughes was 667 compared to 705- 940 and 1, 040 rigs, respectively, for . or a decrease of 10 %. For the year years ended December 31, 2022 2024 and , respectively. Current rig activity remains significantly improved from 2020-2023 , levels when the weekly monthly average Eastern Hemisphere rig count for the year ended December 31, 2020 was 418-747 and 732 rigs, respectively, or an increase of 2 % .

**Inflation and Increased Costs** We are experiencing the impacts of global inflation, both in increased personnel costs and the prices of goods and services required to operate our rigs and execute capital projects. While we are currently unable to estimate the ultimate impact of rising prices, we do expect that our costs will continue to rise in the near term and will impact our profitability . To date, we do not believe that inflation has had a material impact to our financial condition or results of operations because we have been able to increase the prices we receive from our customers. How We Evaluate Our Operations We use a number of financial and operational measures to routinely analyze and evaluate the performance of our business, including revenue, net and non- GAAP measures Adjusted EBITDA and Free Cash Flow. Revenue, net We analyze our performance by comparing actual monthly revenue to revenue trends and revenue forecasts by product line as well as tool activity trends for each month. Our revenue is primarily derived from tool rental and product sales. We regularly evaluate our financial performance using Adjusted EBITDA. Our management believes Adjusted EBITDA is a useful financial performance measure as it excludes non- cash charges and other transactions not related to our core operating activities and allows more meaningful analysis of the trends and performance of our core operations. We define Free Cash Flow as net cash (used in) provided by operating activities, less purchases of property, plant and equipment. Free Cash Flow is a supplemental non- GAAP financial measure that is used by our management and other external users of our financial statements, such as industry analysts, investors, lenders, rating agencies and others to assess our ability to internally fund our capital program, service or incur additional debt and pay dividends. We believe Free Cash Flow is a useful liquidity measure because it allows us and others to compare cash flow provided by operating activities across periods and to assess our ability to internally fund our capital program, reduce leverage, fund acquisitions and pay dividends to Stockholders where applicable. Please refer to the section titled " Non- GAAP Financial Measures " below for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most directly comparable financial performance measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP ., and a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow

**Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2024, we revised our presentation of non- GAAP measures to net exclude the presentation of free cash flow (used in) alignment with industry practices and to enhance comparability with our peers. The Company has determined that GAAP disclosures regarding the Company's liquidity and capital resources, in the form provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable liquidity measure calculated and presented in accordance the Company's recent periodic reports and without further enhancement through the inclusion of non- GAAP free cash flow information, provide investors with GAAP sufficient information on the Company's cash available for investments, acquisitions, and working capital requirements .**

Key Components of Results of Operations xxxix

The discussion below relating to significant line items from our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income are based on available information and represent our analysis of significant changes or events that impact the comparability of the reported amount. Where appropriate, we have identified specific events and changes that affect comparability or trends and, where reasonably practicable, we have quantified the impact of such items. We currently generate our revenue, net from tool rental services and product sales. Tool rental services , which consists consist of rental services, inspection services, and repair services , and is accounted for under in accordance Topic 842. We recognize revenues from renting tools on a straight- line basis. Our rental contract periods are daily, monthly, per well, or based on footage. As part of this straight- line methodology, when the equipment is returned, we recognize as incremental revenue the excess, if any, of between the amount the customer is contractually required to pay, which is based on the rental contract period applicable to the actual number of days the drilling tool was out on rented -- rent , over the cumulative amount of revenue recognized to date. The rental tool recovery component of product sales revenue is recognized when a tool is deemed to be lost- in- hole, damaged- beyond- repair, or lost- in- transit while in the care, custody, or control of the customer. Other made to order product sales revenue is recognized when the product is made available to picked up by the customer and control is transferred. Product sale revenue is accounted for pickup at our shipping dock in accordance with Topic 606 . We expect our tool rental services revenue to increase due to an expected increase in drilling activity, customer pricing and market share. We expect our product sales revenue to increase because we expect oil and gas companies to continue to drill faster and harder, thereby pushing the limits of downhole drilling tools and often contributing to tools being lost- in- hole or damaged- beyond- repair. In addition, we expect that product sales revenue will increase as aged and consumable products will continue to be replaced in order to maintain or increase capacity. Additionally, product sale focused acquisitions are expected to further increase product sale

**revenue.** Costs and Expenses Our costs and expenses consist of cost of revenue, selling, general and administrative expense, and depreciation and amortization expense. Cost of Revenue Our cost of revenue consists primarily of all direct and indirect expenses related to providing our tool rental services offering and delivering our product sales, including personnel- related expenses and costs associated with maintaining the facilities. We expect our total cost of tool rental revenue and our total cost of product sale revenue to increase in absolute dollars in future periods, corresponding to our anticipated growth in revenue and employee headcount. This increase in headcount is intended to support our customers and maintain the manufacturing, operations and field service team. The expected increase in these two costs builds- in some expected cost inflation. We expect that gross margins will continue to improve slightly as we leverage our existing cost structure to increase our business activity.

**However** In addition, we expect **that to see continued pricing pressure from customer customers which may price increases will help offset cost inflation any incremental gains**.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel- related expenses, including salaries, benefits and stock- based compensation for personnel, and outside professional services expenses including legal, audit and accounting services, insurance, other administrative expenses and allocated facility costs for our administrative functions. **xl** We expect our operating expenses to increase in absolute dollars for the foreseeable future as a result of operating as a public company **as well as the Company**

**continues to grow and scale operations**. In particular, we expect our legal, accounting, tax, personnel- related expenses and directors' and officers' insurance costs reported within general and administrative expense to increase as we establish more comprehensive compliance and governance functions, increase security and IT compliance functions, review internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with the Sarbanes- Oxley Act and prepare and distribute periodic reports as required by the rules and regulations of the SEC. As a result, our historical results of operations may not be indicative of our results of operations in future periods. Selling expenses consist primarily of personnel- related expenses, including salaries, benefits and stock- based compensation for personnel, direct advertising, marketing and promotional material costs, sales commission expense, consulting fees and allocated facility costs for our sales and marketing functions. We intend to increase investments in our sales and marketing organization to increase revenue, expand our global customer base, and broaden our brand awareness. We expect our sales and marketing expenses to continue to increase in absolute dollars for the foreseeable future. Depreciation and Amortization Expense Depreciation and amortization expense relates to the consumption of our property and equipment, which consists of rental tools, shop equipment, computer equipment, furniture and fixtures and leasehold improvements, and the amortization of our intangible assets mainly related to customer relationships, **software patents, and partnerships developed technology**.

Other (expense) income, net Our other (expense) income, net is primarily comprised of interest income (expense), gain on sale of property, unrealized gain (loss) on securities, **transaction related expenses**, and other miscellaneous income and expense unrelated to our core operations. Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, **2024 and 2023** and **2022**  
 The following table set forth our results of operations for the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023** and **2022**: **xli** Year Ended December 31, (In thousands) Revenue, net: Tool rental \$ **117,926** \$ 119,239 \$ **99,018** Product sale **36,520** \$ 32,795 \$ **30,538** Total revenue, net **154,446** 152,034 **129,556** Operating costs and expenses: Cost of tool rental revenue **30,24** 960 **110 28,** 27 **270** ,581 Cost of product sale revenue **4 14,** 559 **5 381 7,** 423 **249** Selling, general, and administrative expense **78,695** 68,264 **51,566** Depreciation and amortization expense **23,832** 20,352 **19,709** Total operating costs and expenses **141,018** 124,135 **104,279** Operating income **13,428** 27,899 **25,277** Other expense, net: Interest expense, net ( **3,369**) ( 1,103 ) **(477)** Gain on sale of property Loss on asset disposal **—** (489) **Unrealized gain Gain** (loss) on **remeasurement of previously held** equity securities **interest** (255) Other expense, net ( **7,503**) ( 6,359 ) **(384)** Total other expense, net ( **10,444**) ( 8,105 ) **(500)** Income before income tax expense **2,984** 19,794 **24,777** Income tax expense (5,046) **(3,697)** Net income \$ **3,014** \$ 14,748 \$ **21,080**

Our revenue, net consists of tool rental and product sale revenues. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Tool rental \$ **117,926** \$ 119,239 \$ **99(1,** 018 \$ **20,221 313)** (1) % Product sale \$ **36,520** \$ 32,795 \$ **30 3,** 725 **538** \$ 2,257 % Tool rental revenue **increased decreased** \$ **20 1.** 2 3 million, or **20 1** %, to \$ **119 117.** 2 9 million for the year ended December 31, **2023 2024** as compared to \$ **99 119.** 0 2 million for the year ended December 31, **2022 2023** . **The decrease was**

**primarily driven by decreased market activity and customer pricing across all divisions, especially in relation to our Directional Tool Rentals (" DTR") division, the revenue of which decreased \$ 6. 0 million, our Premium Tools Division (" PTD"), the revenue of which decreased \$ 0. 3 million. These decreases were offset by increases at our Wellbore Optimization Tools (" WOT") division, the revenue of which increased \$ 3. 3 million and additional tool rental revenue added of \$ 1. 9 million as a result of the acquisition of Deep Casing Tools (" DCT") which was acquired in March 2024 and European Drilling Projects (" EDP) which was acquired in October 2024. Product sale revenue increased \$ 3. 7 million, or 11 %, to \$ 36. 5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$ 32. 8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023** . The increase was primarily driven by **the addition of DCT in March 2024 and DPD in August 2024. This increased- increase was offset by a decrease** market activity and customer pricing across all divisions, especially in relation to our Directional Tool tool recovery Rentals (" DTR") division, the revenue as a result of which **increased lower than average recovery events in 2024 as compared to 2023. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. xlii** Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ **24,** 10 **110 \$ 28.** 3 million, 270 \$ our Premium Tools Division ( **4 "PTD"), the (160)** (15) % Cost of product sale revenue of which **increased \$ 14,381** \$ 7,249 \$ **7,132** % Cost of tool rental revenue **decreased \$ 4.** 2 million, and our **or 15** % Wellbore Optimization Tools (" WOT") division, **to** the revenue of which **increased \$ 2 24.** 1 million. No other driver of this increase was individually significant. Product sale revenue increased \$ 2. 3 million, or 7 %, to \$ 32. 8 million for the year ended December 31, **2023 2024** as compared to \$ **30 28.** 5 3 million **for the** for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by increased market activity, specifically related to our accessory revenue. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ 30,960 \$ 27,581 \$ 3,379 % Cost of product sale revenue \$ 4,559 \$ 5,423 \$ (864) (16) % Cost of tool

**primarily driven by decreased market activity and customer pricing across all divisions, especially in relation to our Directional Tool tool recovery Rentals (" DTR") division, the revenue as a result of which increased lower than average recovery events in 2024 as compared to 2023. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. xlii** Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ **24,** 10 **110 \$ 28.** 3 million, 270 \$ our Premium Tools Division ( **4 "PTD"), the (160)** (15) % Cost of product sale revenue of which **increased \$ 14,381** \$ 7,249 \$ **7,132** % Cost of tool rental revenue **decreased \$ 4.** 2 million, and our **or 15** % Wellbore Optimization Tools (" WOT") division, **to** the revenue of which **increased \$ 2 24.** 1 million. No other driver of this increase was individually significant. Product sale revenue increased \$ 2. 3 million, or 7 %, to \$ 32. 8 million for the year ended December 31, **2023 2024** as compared to \$ **30 28.** 5 3 million **for the** for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by increased market activity, specifically related to our accessory revenue. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ 30,960 \$ 27,581 \$ 3,379 % Cost of product sale revenue \$ 4,559 \$ 5,423 \$ (864) (16) % Cost of tool

**primarily driven by decreased market activity and customer pricing across all divisions, especially in relation to our Directional Tool tool recovery Rentals (" DTR") division, the revenue as a result of which increased lower than average recovery events in 2024 as compared to 2023. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. xlii** Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ **24,** 10 **110 \$ 28.** 3 million, 270 \$ our Premium Tools Division ( **4 "PTD"), the (160)** (15) % Cost of product sale revenue of which **increased \$ 14,381** \$ 7,249 \$ **7,132** % Cost of tool rental revenue **decreased \$ 4.** 2 million, and our **or 15** % Wellbore Optimization Tools (" WOT") division, **to** the revenue of which **increased \$ 2 24.** 1 million. No other driver of this increase was individually significant. Product sale revenue increased \$ 2. 3 million, or 7 %, to \$ 32. 8 million for the year ended December 31, **2023 2024** as compared to \$ **30 28.** 5 3 million **for the** for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by increased market activity, specifically related to our accessory revenue. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ 30,960 \$ 27,581 \$ 3,379 % Cost of product sale revenue \$ 4,559 \$ 5,423 \$ (864) (16) % Cost of tool

**primarily driven by decreased market activity and customer pricing across all divisions, especially in relation to our Directional Tool tool recovery Rentals (" DTR") division, the revenue as a result of which increased lower than average recovery events in 2024 as compared to 2023. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. xlii** Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ **24,** 10 **110 \$ 28.** 3 million, 270 \$ our Premium Tools Division ( **4 "PTD"), the (160)** (15) % Cost of product sale revenue of which **increased \$ 14,381** \$ 7,249 \$ **7,132** % Cost of tool rental revenue **decreased \$ 4.** 2 million, and our **or 15** % Wellbore Optimization Tools (" WOT") division, **to** the revenue of which **increased \$ 2 24.** 1 million. No other driver of this increase was individually significant. Product sale revenue increased \$ 2. 3 million, or 7 %, to \$ 32. 8 million for the year ended December 31, **2023 2024** as compared to \$ **30 28.** 5 3 million **for the** for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by increased market activity, specifically related to our accessory revenue. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ 30,960 \$ 27,581 \$ 3,379 % Cost of product sale revenue \$ 4,559 \$ 5,423 \$ (864) (16) % Cost of tool

**primarily driven by decreased market activity and customer pricing across all divisions, especially in relation to our Directional Tool tool recovery Rentals (" DTR") division, the revenue as a result of which increased lower than average recovery events in 2024 as compared to 2023. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. xlii** Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ **24,** 10 **110 \$ 28.** 3 million, 270 \$ our Premium Tools Division ( **4 "PTD"), the (160)** (15) % Cost of product sale revenue of which **increased \$ 14,381** \$ 7,249 \$ **7,132** % Cost of tool rental revenue **decreased \$ 4.** 2 million, and our **or 15** % Wellbore Optimization Tools (" WOT") division, **to** the revenue of which **increased \$ 2 24.** 1 million. No other driver of this increase was individually significant. Product sale revenue increased \$ 2. 3 million, or 7 %, to \$ 32. 8 million for the year ended December 31, **2023 2024** as compared to \$ **30 28.** 5 3 million **for the** for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by increased market activity, specifically related to our accessory revenue. Our cost of revenue consists of cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Cost of tool rental revenue \$ 30,960 \$ 27,581 \$ 3,379 % Cost of product sale revenue \$ 4,559 \$ 5,423 \$ (864) (16) % Cost of tool

rental revenue increased \$ 3. 4 million, or 12 %, to \$ 31. 0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to \$ 27. 6 million for the for the year ended December 31, 2022. Across all divisions, the increase ~~decrease~~ in cost of tool rental revenue was primarily driven by ~~increased~~ ~~decreased~~ labor and costs as well as ~~increased~~ repair costs due to ~~increased~~ ~~decreased~~ rental activity as these expenses correlate directly to activity. Cost of product sale revenue ~~decreased~~ ~~increased~~ \$ 0. 7. 9-1 million, or ~~16-98~~ %, to \$ 14. 4-6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 as compared to \$ 5. 7. 4-2 million for the for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. The ~~decrease~~ ~~increase~~ in cost of product sale revenue was primarily driven by the ~~addition of DCT, whose predominantly a product sales business, in March 2024 and the addition of DPD in August 2024.~~ Additionally, for the recovery events that occurred in 2024, the net book value of the tools lost- in- hole or damaged- beyond- repair were higher than historical averages, indicating that the tools had a longer remaining useful life than in prior years. As a result, cost of product sales associated with recovery events remained flat year over year while revenue from recovery events ~~decrease~~ ~~decreased year over year~~ in manufacturing costs during 2023-.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expense Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Selling, general, and administrative expense \$ 78, 695 \$ 68, 264 \$ 51-10, 431 566 \$ 16, 698 % Selling, general, and administrative expense increased \$ 16-10. 4 million, or 15 %, to \$ 78. 7 million, or 32 %, to \$ 68. 3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 as compared to \$ 51-68. 6-3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in personnel-related expenses ~~directly related to the acquisitions completed this year~~ of \$ 10. 6. 5-1 million. Additionally, there ~~was an~~ ~~were additional~~ ~~increase~~ ~~increases~~ in expenses incurred ~~attributable~~ as a result of the Merger and the transition to the ~~acquisitions and the first full year of becoming~~ ~~being~~ a public company. Specifically, there was a \$ 1. 0. 7-8 million increase in ~~stock option~~ ~~rent related~~ expenses, a \$ 1. 4 million increase in accounting, legal, and advertising related expenses, and a \$ 1. 2-4 million increase in insurance expenses. No other driver of this increase was individually significant. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Depreciation and amortization expense \$ 23, 832 \$ 20, 352 \$ 19-3, 480 709 % Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$ 0-3. 6-5 million, or 3-17 %, to \$ 20-23. 4-8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 as compared to \$ 19-20. 8-4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. The increase was primarily due an increase in depreciation expense resulting from a higher property, plant and equipment balance as of December 31, 2023-2024 as well as an increase in amortization expense as result of intangible assets recognized during purchase price accounting for the acquisitions. Interest Expense, net Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Interest expense, net \$ ( 3, 369 ) \$ ( 1, 103 ) \$ 2, 266 (477) % Interest expense, net increased \$ 0-2. 6-3 million, or 131-205 %, to \$ 1-3. 1-4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 as compared to \$ 0-1. 5-1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. The main driver of the increase was the settlement of the interest rate swap on July 10, 2023, causing there to be no unrealized gain for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to an unrealized gain of \$ 1. 4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease in unrealized gain resulted in an increase in total interest expense, net year over year. This increase was partially offset by a decrease ~~result of increased~~ \$ 0. 6 million in interest on ~~xlili~~ the revolving line of term loan entered into in March 2024 as well as the various draws on the credit facility throughout during the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, as a result of the revolving line of credit to be paid down completely in June 2023. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Loss on asset disposal \$ (489) \$ — % Loss on asset disposal increased \$ 0. 5 million, or 100 %, to \$ 0. 5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to nil for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase is due to there ~~the funds~~ being no loss on asset disposal for the year ended December 31, 2022. The loss on asset disposal for the year ended December 31, 2023 relates to a group of ~~which~~ assets disposed of where ~~were used~~ the net book value of the assets exceeded the consideration received. Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Unrealized gain (loss) on equity securities \$ (255) \$ (489) (209) % Unrealized loss on equity securities increased by \$ 0. 5 million, or 209 %, to ~~acquire new businesses~~ \$ 0. 3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to an unrealized gain on equity securities of \$ 0. 2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 primarily due to unfavorable market conditions during 2023 as compared to 2022. Other Expense, net Year Ended December 31, Change (In thousands) Amount % Other expense, net \$ ( 7, 503 ) \$ ( 6, 359 ) \$ ( 384 ) \$ (5, 975) 1, 556-144) % Other expenses, net increased by \$ 6-1. 0-1 million, or 181, 556 %, to \$ 6-7. 4-5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023-2024 as compared to \$ 0-6. 4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. The increase was primarily due to transaction costs ~~with no related to the acquisitions completed in 2024, which totaled \$ 7. 0 million, as comparable~~ ~~compared~~ activity during to transaction costs of \$ 6. 0 million in 2022-2023 related to the merger.

Non- GAAP Financial Measures To supplement our consolidated financial statements, which are prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP, we use certain non- GAAP financial measures, as described below, to understand and evaluate our core operating performance. These non- GAAP financial measures, which may be different than similarly titled measures used by other companies, are presented to enhance investors' overall understanding of our financial performance and should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. We use the non- GAAP financial measure Free Cash Flow, which is defined as net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, reduced by purchases of property, plant and equipment. We believe Free Cash Flow is an important liquidity measure of the cash that is available, after capital expenditures, for operational expenses and investment in our business and is a key financial indicator used by management. Free Cash Flow is useful to investors as a liquidity measure because it measures our ability to generate or use cash. Once our business needs and obligations are met, cash can be used to maintain a strong balance sheet and invest in future growth. We use the non- GAAP financial measure Adjusted EBITDA, which is defined as net income (loss); excluding interest income; interest expense; other income (expense), ~~including those that do not reflect our core operating activities,~~ net; income tax benefit (expense); depreciation and amortization; and certain other non- cash or non- recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA helps identify underlying trends in our business that could otherwise be masked by the effect of the expenses that we exclude in Adjusted EBITDA. These non- GAAP financial measures

should not be considered in isolation from, or as substitutes for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. There are a number of limitations related to the use of these non- GAAP financial measures compared to the closest comparable GAAP measure. Some of these limitations are that: • ~~Free Cash Flow does not reflect our future contractual commitments;~~ • Adjusted EBITDA excludes certain recurring, non- cash charges such as depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of acquired intangible assets and, although these are non- cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized may have to be replaced in the future; • Adjusted EBITDA excludes income tax benefit (expense). **xliv** The following table presents a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022: Year Ended December 31, (In thousands) Net cash from operating activities \$ 23, 334 \$ 13, 994 Less: Purchases of property, plant and equipment (43, 750) (24, 688) Free Cash Flow \$ (20, 416) \$ (10, 694) The following tables present a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022** (non-recurring transaction expenses recorded to other (income) expense are presented separately within Adjusted EBITDA): Year Ended December 31, (In thousands) Net income \$ **3, 014** \$ 14, 748 \$ **21, 080** Add (deduct): Income tax expense **(30)** 5, 046 **3, 698** Depreciation and amortization **23, 832** 20, 352 **19, 709** Interest expense, net **3, 369** 1, 103 Stock option expense **2, 092** 1, 661 — Management fees 1, 130 Gain on sale of property **(60)** (101) **(127)** Loss on asset disposal — Unrealized **Loss** (gain (loss)) on **remeasurement of previously held equity securities interest** **(234)** **368** Transaction expense **7, 036** 5, 979 — ERC credit received — **(4, 272)** Other expense, net Adjusted EBITDA \$ **40, 101** \$ 51, 042 \$ **41, 163** Liquidity and Capital Resources On December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, we had \$ **6. 2 million and \$ 6. 0 million and \$ 2. 4 million** of cash and cash equivalents, respectively. Our primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are cash on hand, cash flows generated by operating activities and, if necessary, borrowings under the Credit Facility Agreement. We may use additional cash generated to execute strategic acquisitions or for general corporate purposes. We believe that our existing cash on hand, cash generated from operations and available borrowings under the Credit Facility Agreement will be sufficient for at least the next 12 months to meet working capital requirements and anticipated capital expenditures. Reference is made to the disclosure set forth under the heading “ Revolving Credit Facility ” in Note 8, Revolving Credit Facility, of the notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report. Capital Expenditures Our capital expenditures relate to capital additions or improvements that add to our rental or repair capacity or extend the useful life of our drilling tools and related infrastructure. Also, our capital expenditures relate to the replacement of tools that are lost or damaged by a customer, and such expenditures are funded by a rental tool recovery sale amount paid by the customer. We regularly incur capital expenditures on an on- going basis to (i) increase the size of or maintain our rental tool fleet and equipment, (ii) extend the useful life of our rental tools and equipment and (iii) acquire or upgrade computer hardware and software. The amount of our capital expenditures is influenced by, among other things, demand for our services, recovery of lost or damaged tools, schedules for refurbishing our various rental tools and equipment, cash flow generated by our operations, expected rates of return and cash required for other purposes. Contractual Obligations and Commitments Our material contractual obligations arise from leases of facilities and vehicles under non-cancellable operating leases agreements. See Note 15, Commitments and contingencies, of the notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report. **xlv** Tax Obligations We currently have available federal net operating loss carryforwards to offset our federal taxable income, and we expect that these carryforwards will substantially reduce our cash tax payments over the next several years. If we forfeit these carryforwards for any reason or deplete them faster than anticipated, our cash tax obligations could increase substantially. For additional information, see Note 11, Income Taxes, of the notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report. Cash Flows The following table sets forth our cash flows for the period indicated: Year Ended December 31, (In thousands) Net cash flows from: Operating activities \$ **6, 058** \$ 23, 334 \$ 13, 994 Investing activities **(53, 586)** (23, 864) **(2, 530)** Financing activities **47, 885** 4, 295 **(9, 337)** Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate **(175)** (114) Net increase in cash and cash equivalents \$ **3, 651** \$ 2, 300 Cash Flows (Used In) Provided by Operating Activities Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, **2024 was \$ 6. 1 million resulting from our net income of \$ 3. 0 million, adjusted for non- cash charges of \$ 29. 3 million in depreciation, amortization, deferred financing, and leases, \$ 2. 1 million of stock- based compensation expense and \$ 0. 5 million of other non- cash charges. This was partially offset by a \$ 10. 0 million gain on rental tool recovery sales, \$ 0. 8 million in deferred tax benefits, \$ 0. 4 million in unrealized gains on equity securities, and \$ 17. 6 million in net changes from operating assets and liabilities. The \$ 17. 6 million in cash used in operating assets and liabilities is primarily due to a \$ 4. 0 million cash outflow in accounts receivable associated with higher revenues in 2024, a \$ 4. 3 million cash outflow related to increased inventory purchases, a \$ 4. 8 million cash outflow from operating lease liabilities as we increase right- of- use assets on hand, and a \$ 5. 3 million cash outflow due to a decrease in the account payable and accrued expenses balances. These outflows were offset by a cash inflow related to prepaid expenses of \$ 0. 9 million. We will continue to evaluate our capital requirements for both short- term and long- term liquidity needs, which could be affected by various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the effects of the current inflationary environment, rising interest rates, and other risks detailed in the section of this Report entitled “ Risk Factors. ” Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$ 23. 3 million resulting from our net income of \$ 14. 7 million, adjusted for non- cash charges of \$ 25. 0 million in depreciation and amortization, including amortization of right of use assets and deferred financing costs, and leases, \$ 4. 0 million of stock- based compensation expense as a result of the Merger, \$ 0. 5 million of losses on asset disposals, \$ 3. 4 million in deferred tax expense, and \$ 0. 3 million of other non-cash charges. This was partially offset by a \$ 16. 7 million gain on rental tool recovery sales and \$ 8. 1 million in net changes from operating assets and liabilities. The \$ 8. 1 million in cash used in operating assets and liabilities is primarily due to a \$ 1. 0 million cash outflow in accounts receivable associated with an increase in sales and higher revenues during 2023 compared to 2022, a \$ 4. 4 million cash outflow from operating lease liabilities as we increase right- of- use assets on hand, a \$ 1. 7 million cash outflow from inventories due to purchased inventory related to our attempt to reduce risk and uncertainties in our supply**

chain, and a \$ 1. 5 million cash out flow in accounts payable due to differences in the timing of disbursements. This was partially offset by a \$ 0. 6 million cash inflow in accrued expenses due to differences in the timing of disbursements. We will continue to evaluate our capital requirements for both short- term and long- term liquidity needs, which could be affected by various risks and uncertainties. **xlvi Cash Flows (Used In) Provided by Investing Activities** including, but not limited to, the effects of the current inflationary environment, rising interest rates, and other risks detailed in the section of this Report entitled “Risk Factors.” Net cash provided by operating used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022-2024 was \$ 13-53. 6 million. Purchases of property, plant, and equipment of \$ 22. 9 million, resulting from our net income and cash spent in business acquisitions of \$ 21-47. 1-3 million were, adjusted for non-cash charges of \$ 24 million in depreciation and amortization, including amortization of right of use assets, deferred financing costs, and debt discounts, \$ 0. 6 million in provisions for inventory and property, plant, and equipment, and \$ 1 million in deferred tax expense. This was partially offset by proceeds from a \$ 16. 8 million gain on rental tool recovery sales, of \$ 14-15. 3 million and proceeds in net changes from sale of equity securities of operating assets and liabilities, and \$ 1. 4 million in unrealized gains on interest rate swaps. The \$ 14 million in cash used from operating assets and liabilities is primarily due to a \$ 9. 3 million cash outflow in accounts receivable associated with an increasing sales trend and higher revenues during 2022 compared to 2021, a \$ 3. 5 million cash outflow in prepaid expenses, and a \$ 0. 9 million cash outflow resulting from an increase in purchased inventory as we seek to reduce risk and uncertainties in our supply chain. This is partially offset by a \$ 3. 8 million cash inflow in accounts payable and accrued expenses due to differences in the timing of disbursements during 2022 compared to 2021, and a \$ 4. 2 million cash inflow relating to operating lease liabilities associated with our real estate and equipment lease agreements. **Cash Flows (Used In) Provided by Investing Activities** Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$ 23. 9 million. Purchases of property, plant, and equipment of \$ 43. 8 million were partially offset by proceeds from rental tool recovery sales of \$ 19. 7 million and proceeds from sale of property of \$ 0. 2 million. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$ 2. 5 million. Proceeds from rental tool recovery sales of \$ 21. 1 million and proceeds from sale of property of \$ 1. 0 million were offset by purchases of property, plant, and equipment of \$ 24. 7 million. **Cash Flows (Used In) Provided by Financing Activities** Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$ 47. 9 million resulting from proceeds from the revolving line of credit of \$ 38. 6 million and proceeds from long- term debt of \$ 25. 0 million. These inflows were offset by payments on the revolving credit facility of \$ 11. 5 million, payments on long- term debt of \$ 3. 5 million, and payments of debt issuance costs of \$ 0. 7 million. Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$ 4. 3 million resulting from proceeds from the Merger and PIPE Financing, net of transaction costs, of \$ 23. 1 million. This was partially offset by a complete paydown on the Credit Facility Agreement of \$ 18. 3 million, payments of deferred financing costs of \$ 0. 3 million, and payments to holders of DTIH convertible preferred stock in connection with the Merger of \$ 0. 2 million. Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$ 9. 3 million resulting from a net decrease in amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility Agreement of \$ 8. 1 million, payments of long- term debt of \$ 1. 0 million, and payments of deferred financing costs of \$ 0. 2 million. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates In preparing our annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“ GAAP ”), we make numerous estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting for and recognition and disclosure of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses. We must make these estimates and assumptions because certain information that we use is dependent on future events, cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from available data or is not otherwise capable of being readily calculated based on generally accepted methodologies. In some cases, these estimates are particularly difficult to determine, and we must exercise significant judgment. Actual results could differ materially from the estimates and assumptions that we use in the preparation of our financial statements. We identify certain accounting policies as critical based on, among other things, their impact on the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and the degree of difficulty, subjectivity and complexity in their deployment. Note 1, Summary of significant accounting policies, to the financial statements included elsewhere in this Report includes a summary of the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments we believe to have the most significant impact on the annual financial statements are described below. See Note 1, Summary of significant accounting policies, to the financial statements included elsewhere in this Report for additional information related to critical accounting estimates and significant accounting policies. Revenue recognition On January 1, 2019, we adopted Accounting Standards Codification (“ ASC ”) 606 on a modified retrospective basis for all contracts with customers. As a result of the adoption, there were no material changes to the timing of the revenue recognition or measurement of revenue. Therefore, the only changes to the financial statements related to the adoption are in the disclosures as included herein. We adopted ASC 842, Leases (“ ASC 842 ”) as of January 1, 2022. ASC 842 was adopted using the modified retrospective transition approach, with no restatement of prior periods or cumulative adjustments to retained earnings. **xlvii** We recognize revenue in accordance with two different accounting standards: 1) Topic 606 (which addresses revenue from contracts with customers) and 2) Topic 842 (which addresses lease revenue). We derive our revenue from two revenue types: tool rental services and product sales. Tool Rental Services Tool rental services consist of rental services, inspection services, and repair services. Tool rental services are accounted for under Topic 842. Owned tool rentals represent our most significant revenue type and are governed by our standard rental contract. We account for such rentals as operating leases. The lease terms are included in the contracts, and the determination of whether our contracts contain leases generally does not require significant assumptions or judgments. Owned tool rentals represent revenue from renting tools that we own. We do not generally provide an option for the lessee to purchase the rented equipment at the end of the lease. The Company recognizes revenues from renting tools on a straight- line basis. The Company’s rental contract periods are daily, monthly, or per well. As part of this straight- line methodology, when the equipment is returned, the Company recognizes as incremental revenue the excess, if any, between the amount the customer is contractually required to pay, which is based on the rental contract period

applicable to the actual number of days the drilling tool was out on rent, over the cumulative amount of revenue recognized to date. In any given accounting period, the Company will have customers return the drilling tool and be contractually required to pay the Company more than the cumulative amount of revenue recognized to date under the straight- line methodology. Additionally, the Company has rental contracts that are based on usage, either on a per footage or per well basis. As these types of rental contracts primarily consist of variable lease payments, which are unknown at commencement, as well as a fixed payment component, revenue is recognized when the changes in the factor on which the contingent lease payments are based occur, in an amount equal to the excess of the fixed component. When the customer returns the rental equipment and the footage or usage becomes known, the Company recognizes revenue. We record the amounts billed to customers in excess of recognizable revenue as deferred revenue on our consolidated balance sheet. As noted above, we are unsure of when the customer will return rented drilling tools. As such, we do not know how much the customer will owe us upon return of the tool and we therefore cannot provide a maturity analysis of future lease payments. Our drilling tools are generally rented for short periods of time, oftentimes for significantly less than a year. Lessees do not provide residual value guarantees on rented equipment. We expect to derive significant future benefits from our drilling tools following the end of the rental term. Our rentals are generally short- term in nature, and our tools are typically rented for the majority of the time that we own them. Product Sales Product sales consist of charges for rented tools that are damaged beyond repair, charges for lost- in- hole, and charges for lost- in- transit while in the care, custody or control of our customers, and other charges for made to order product sales. Product sales are accounted for under Topic 606. Revenue is recognized when control of promised goods or services is transferred to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for our arrangements with customers, we: (i) identify the contract (s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. We account for a contract when we have approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability of consideration is probable. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer <sup>xlvi</sup> and is the unit of account in the revenue standard. The transaction price is measured as consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes any sales incentives and taxes or other amounts collected on behalf of third parties. As each of our contracts with customers contain a single performance obligation to provide a product sale (in some cases, multiple products in one contract which each represent a single performance), we do not have any performance obligations requiring allocation of transaction prices. The performance obligation for made to order product sales is satisfied and revenue is recognized when control of the asset transfers to the customer, which typically occurs upon delivery of the product or when the product is picked up made available to the customer for pickup at our shipping dock. Additionally, pursuant to the contractual terms with our customers, the customer must notify us of, and purchase from us, any rented tools that are damaged beyond repair, lost- in- hole, or lost- in- transit while in the care, custody or control of such customer. Revenue is recognized for these products when the customer notifies us that one of these noted events has occurred. We do not have any material revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to remaining performance obligations or contracts with variable consideration related to undelivered performance obligations. There was no revenue recognized in the current period from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods. Contract estimates and judgments Our revenues accounted for under Topic 606 generally do not require significant estimates or judgments, primarily because: • The transaction price is generally fixed and stated in our contracts; • As noted above, our contracts generally do not include multiple performance obligations, and accordingly, do not require estimates of standalone selling price for each performance obligation; • Our revenues do not include material amounts of variable consideration, or result in significant obligations associated with returns, refunds, or warranties; and • Most of our revenue is recognized when the applicable performance obligations are readily determinable. As noted above, our Topic 606 revenue is generally recognized at the time of shipping delivery to, or made available for pick- up by, the customer or upon notification from our customers that a rented tool is damaged beyond repair, lost- in- hole, or lost- in- transit while in the care, custody, or control of our customers. Our revenues accounted for under Topic 842 also generally do not require significant estimates or judgments. We monitor and review our estimated standalone selling prices on a regular basis. Fair Value of Financial Instruments When active market quotes are not available, management uses valuation techniques to measure the fair value of financial instruments. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs wherever possible, and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. Such estimates include liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility, and such estimates may vary from the actual results that would be achieved in an arm- s length transaction at the reporting date. The assessment of the timing and extent of impairment of intangible assets involves both significant judgements by management about the current and future prospects for the intangible assets as well as estimates about the factors used to quantify the extent of any impairment that is recognized. Stock- Based Compensation We account for stock- based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation- Stock Compensation. ASC 718 requires that the cost of awards of equity instruments offered in exchange for employee services, including employee stock options and restricted stock awards, be measured based on the grant- date fair value of the award. We adopted FASB ASU No. 2016- 09, Compensation- Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share- Based Payment Accounting, on February 1, 2019. This ASU involves several aspects of the accounting for stock- based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows. The adoption did not have a material impact on accompanying consolidated financial statements. We determine the fair value of stock options granted using the Black- Scholes- Merton option- pricing model (“ Black- Scholes model ”) and recognizes the cost over the period during

which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, generally the vesting period, with forfeitures accounted for as they occur. ~~For the stock options granted prior to the Company's common stock being publicly traded on June 21, 2023, the Company estimated the fair value of its common stock as of the grant date and used these estimates as inputs into the Black-Scholes model. The Board of Directors considered numerous objective and subjective factors to determine the fair value of the Company's common stock at each meeting in which awards were approved. The factors considered include, but were not limited to: (i) the results of contemporaneous independent third-party valuations of the Company's common stock; (ii) the prices, rights, preferences, and privileges of the redeemable convertible preferred stock relative to those of its common stock; (iii) the lack of marketability of the Company's common stock; (iv) actual operating and financial results; (v) current business conditions and projections; (vi) the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering or sale of the Company, given prevailing market conditions; and (vii) precedent transactions involving the Company's shares.~~ We adopted ASC 842, Leases ("ASC 842") as of January 1, 2022. ASC 842 was adopted using the modified retrospective transition approach, with no restatement of prior periods or cumulative adjustments to retained earnings. Upon adoption, we elected the package of transition practical expedients, which allowed us to carry forward prior conclusions related to whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, the lease classification for any expired or existing leases and initial direct costs for existing leases. We elected the use- of- hindsight to reassess lease term. We elected not to recognize leases with an initial term of 12 months or less within the consolidated balance sheets and to recognize those lease payments on a straight- line basis in the consolidated statements of operation over the lease term. The new lease accounting standard also provides practical expedients **xlix** for an entity's ongoing accounting. We elected the practical expedient to not separate lease and non- lease components for all leases. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right- of- use ("ROU") assets and current operating lease liabilities and operating lease liabilities, net of current portion on our consolidated balance sheets. We recognize lease expense for its operating leases on a straight- line basis over the term of the lease. ROU assets represent our right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease. ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term. Operating lease ROU assets also include the impact of any lease incentives. An amendment to a lease is assessed to determine if it represents a lease modification or a separate contract. Lease modifications are reassessed as of the effective date of the modification using an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date. For modified leases we also reassess the lease classification as of the effective date of the modification. The interest rate used to determine the present value of the future lease payments is our incremental borrowing rate because the interest rate implicit in our leases is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is estimated to approximate the interest rate on a collateralized basis with similar terms and payments, and in economic environments where the leased asset is located. Our lease terms include periods under options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option in the measurement of its ROU assets and liabilities. We consider contractual- based factors such as the nature and terms of the renewal or termination, asset- based factors such as physical location of the asset and entity- based factors such as the importance of the leased asset to our operations to determine the lease term. We generally use the base, non- cancelable lease term when determining the ROU assets and lease liabilities. The ROU asset is tested for impairment in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Lessor Accounting Our leased equipment primarily consists of rental tools and equipment. Our agreements with our customers for rental equipment contain an operating lease component under ASC 842 because (i) there are identified assets, (ii) the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use and (iii) the customer directs the use of the identified assets throughout the period of use. Our lease agreement contract periods are daily, monthly, per well, or based on footage. Lease revenue is recognized on a straight- line basis based on these rates. We do not provide an option for the lessee to purchase the rented tools at the end of the lease and the lessees do not provide residual value guarantees on the rented assets. We recognized operating lease revenue within the "Tool Rental Revenue" line on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Long- Lived Asset Impairment We evaluate the recoverability of identifiable intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an intangible asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to, (1) a significant decrease in the market value of an asset, (2) a significant adverse change in the extent to or manner in which an asset is used, or (3) an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition of an asset. We measure the carrying amount of the asset against the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with it. Should the sum of the expected future net cash flows be less than the carrying value of the asset being evaluated, an impairment loss would be recognized. The impairment loss would be calculated as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. The fair value is measured based on quoted market prices, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, the estimate of fair value is based on various valuation techniques, including the discounted value of estimated future cash flows. The evaluation of asset impairment requires us to make assumptions about future cash flows over the life of the asset being evaluated. These assumptions require significant judgment and actual results may differ from assumed and estimated amounts. For the year ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, management determined that there was no impairment with regard to our intangible assets. For property, plant and equipment, events or circumstances indicating possible impairment may include a significant decrease in market value or a significant change in the business climate. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss is the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its fair value. For the year ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, management determined that there was no impairment with regard to our property, plant, and equipment. **Goodwill We use the acquisition method to account for business combinations and, to the extent that the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired, we record goodwill. In accordance**

with U. S. GAAP, we are required to evaluate our goodwill at least annually. We perform our annual goodwill assessment as of December 31, or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. Qualitative factors that indicate impairment could include, but are not limited to, (i) macroeconomic conditions, (ii) industry and market considerations, (iii) cost factors, (iv) overall financial performance of the reporting unit, and (v) other relevant entity- specific events. The first step in our annual goodwill assessment is to perform the optional qualitative assessment allowed by ASC Topic 350 “ Intangibles- Goodwill and Other ” (ASC 350). In our qualitative assessment, we evaluate relevant events or circumstances to determine whether it is more likely than not (i. e., greater than 50 %) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, ASC 350 requires us to compare the fair value of such reporting unit to its carrying value including goodwill. To determine the fair value of our reporting units, we use multiple valuation techniques including a discounted cash flow analysis, using the applicable weighted average cost of capital, in combination with a market approach that uses market multiples and a selection of guideline public companies. This test requires us to make assumptions about the future growth of our business and the market in general, as well as other variables such as the level of investment in capital expenditure, growth in working capital requirements and the terminal or residual value of our reporting units beyond the periods of estimated annual cash flows. We may use a third- party valuation firm to assist us with this analysis. If the fair value of each reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, no action is required. Otherwise, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill exceeds the fair value of that reporting unit. We believe the estimates and assumptions used in our impairment assessment are reasonable based on available market information, but variations in any of the assumptions could result in materially different calculations of fair value and determinations of whether or not an impairment is indicated during current or future periods. Business Combinations We account for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations. On the acquisition date for a business combination, we allocate the total purchase consideration for the acquisition to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective estimated fair values on the acquisition date. Additionally, we identify and attribute fair values and estimated lives to acquired intangible assets. We identify an acquired intangible asset apart from goodwill whenever the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights, or when it can be separately sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged. We recognize goodwill, if any, in the amount by which the aggregate fair value of the total purchase consideration exceeds the aggregate fair value of the net assets (including intangible assets) acquired. In determining the fair values of assets acquired (including intangible assets) and liabilities assumed, we utilize a variety of methods. Each asset acquired and liability assumed is measured at fair value from the perspective of a market participant. The methods used to estimate the fair values of intangible assets incorporate significant estimates and assumptions regarding the estimates a market participant would make in order to evaluate an asset, including, but not limited to, a market participant’ s use of the asset as well as forecasts for cash flows, revenue growth, asset lives, customer attrition rates, royalty rates, income tax rates, and discount rates. We believe that the estimated fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on reasonable assumptions that a market participant would use. While we use our best estimates and assumptions to value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, our estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. The use of different assumptions related to these uncertain factors at acquisition could result in material changes to the amounts initially recorded at acquisition, which could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. When appropriate, we engage third- party valuation specialists to assist in determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the initial accounting for a business combination has not been completed by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, provisional amounts are reported to present information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. We must complete the accounting for each business combination during its measurement period, which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date. Adjustments made during the measurement period could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Costs that are directly attributable to business combinations are expensed as incurred within other expenses, net, on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The results of operations of acquisitions are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition

. Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Standards A discussion of recent accounting pronouncements is included in Note 1, Summary of significant accounting policies, to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. JOBS Act Accounting Election In April 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “ JOBS Act ”), was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “ emerging growth company ” may take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7 (a) (2) (B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Therefore, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected to avail ourselves of this extended transition period and, as a result, we will not adopt new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for other public companies. In addition, as an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of certain reduced disclosure and other requirements that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. DTI will take advantage of these exemptions until such earlier time that it is no longer an emerging growth company. DTI would cease to be an emerging growth company on the date that is the earliest of (i) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the completion of the offering on December 6, 2021 ; (ii) the last day of the fiscal year in which its total annual gross revenue is equal to or more than \$ 1. 07-235 billion (iii) the date on which it has issued more than \$ 1. 0 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years or (iv) the date on which it is deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures

about Market Risk Credit risk Financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. We maintain cash and cash equivalents with major and reputable financial institutions. Deposits held with these financial institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation on such deposits but may be redeemed upon demand. We perform periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions. With respect to accounts receivable, we monitor the credit quality of our customers as well as maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. Concentration risk During the years ended December 31, **2024, 28 % of our total revenue was earned from two of our customers. During the years ended December 31, 2023, 39 %** of our total revenue was earned from three of our customers. ~~During the years ended December 31, 2022, 28 % of our total revenue was earned from two of our customers.~~ Amounts due from these customers included in accounts receivable at December 31, **2024** and December 31, **2023** were approximately \$ **6.3 million and \$ 11.1 million and \$ 8.6 million**, respectively. Foreign currency risk Our customers are primarily located in the United States and Canada, **but through the recent acquisitions, this has expanded to include customers located located in countries all across the globe.** Therefore, foreign exchange risk exposures arise from transactions denominated in currencies other than the U. S. dollar, which is our functional and reporting currency. To date, a majority of our sales have been denominated in United States and Canadian dollars **but we expect more sales to be denominated in other foreign currencies as we continue to expand globally.** As we expand our presence in international markets, our results of operations and cash flows may increasingly be subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. To date, we have not entered into any hedging arrangements to minimize the impact of these fluctuations in the exchange rates. We will periodically reassess our approach to manage our risk relating to fluctuations in currency rates. We do not believe that foreign currency risk had a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations during the periods presented. Inflation Risk We expect we will continue to experience inflationary pressures on our cost structure for the foreseeable future. However, tightness in overseas freight and transit times from have eased. Nonetheless, we cannot be confident that transit times or input prices will return to the lower levels experienced in prior years. Continued inflation and looming concerns regarding a possible recession weigh on the outlook for oil demand which could in turn negatively impact demand for our goods and services.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. DRILLING TOOLS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID Number 410) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31 -, **2024 and 2023 and 2022** Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022** Consolidated Statements of Changes in Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Shareholder's Equity for the Years Ended December 31 **2024, and 2023** -, and **2022** Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022** Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Opinion on the **Consolidated** Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Drilling Tools International Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, **consolidated statements of** changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and shareholders' equity and **consolidated statements of** cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, **2023-2024**, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "**consolidated** financial statements"). In our opinion, the **consolidated** financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, **2023-2024**, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Basis for Opinion These **consolidated** financial statements are the responsibility of the entity's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these **consolidated** financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the **consolidated** financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the **consolidated** financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the **consolidated** financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the **consolidated** financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. / s / Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P. **Austin Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Texas March 28 14, 2024 2025** We have served as the Company's auditor since 2022. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS December 31, December 31, (In thousands, except share data) ASSETS Current assets Cash \$ **6, 185 \$ 6, 003 \$ 2, 352** Accounts receivable, net **39, 606** 29, 929 **28** **Related party note receivable, 998 current** — Inventories, net **17, 502** 5, 034 **3, 281** Prepaid expenses and other current assets **3, 874** 4, 553 **4, 381** Investments- equity securities, at fair value — **1, 143** Total current assets **68, 076** 46, 408 **40, 155** Property, plant and equipment, net **75, 571** 65, 800 **44, 154** Operating lease right- of- use asset **22, 718** 18, 786 **20, 037** Intangible assets, net **37, 232** Goodwill **12, 147** — Deferred financing costs, net **Related party note receivable, less current portion 4, 262** — Deposits and other long- term assets **1, 608** Total assets \$ **222, 431** \$ 132, 498 \$ **105, 218** LIABILITIES ;



686)(16,813) Stock-based compensation expense 2,092 3,986 — **Interest Income on related party note receivable (151)** Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable, net (4,015) (1,048) (9,268) Prepaid expenses and other current assets (3,476) Inventories, net (4,320) (1,716) (906) Deposits and other **current long-term assets** — (496) Operating lease liabilities (4,832) (4,415) (4,174) Accounts payable (78) (1,552) (1,432) Accrued expenses and other current liabilities 4(5,808-220) Net cash flows from operating activities 6,058 23,334 13,994 Cash flows from investing activities: **Acquisition of a business, net of cash acquired (47,258) —** Proceeds from sale of property and equipment 1,042 Purchase of property, plant and equipment (22,892) (43,750) (24,688) Proceeds from sale of lost-in-hole equipment 15,253 19,684 21 **Proceeds from sale of equity securities 1,116 244 — Purchases of intangible assets (12) —** Net cash flows from investing activities (53,586) (23,864) (2,530) Cash flows from financing activities: Proceeds from Merger and PIPE Financing, net of transaction costs — 23,162 — Payment of deferred financing costs (722) (324) (251) Proceeds from revolving line of credit 38,618 73,050 108,594 Payments on revolving line of credit (11,476) (91,399) (116) **Proceeds from long-term debt 25,670) 000 —** Payments on long-term debt (3,535) — (1,000) **Payments on finance leases** — (10) Payments to holders of DTIH redeemable convertible preferred stock in connection with retiring their DTI stock upon the Merger — (194) — Net cash flows from financing activities 47,885 4,295 (9,337) Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (175) (114) Net Change in Cash 3,651 2,300 Cash at Beginning of Period 6,003 2,352 Cash at End of Period \$ 6,185 \$ 6,003 \$ 2,352 Supplemental cash flow information: Cash paid for interest \$ 2,673 \$ 1,174 \$ Cash paid for income taxes \$ 2,970 \$ 3,006 \$ Non-cash investing and financing activities: **Fair value of CTG liabilities assumed in CTG Acquisition \$ 3,162 \$ — Fair value of SDPI liabilities assumed in SDPI Acquisition \$ 6,246 \$ — Fair value of EDP liabilities assumed in EDP Acquisition \$ 1,769 \$ —** ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities \$ 5,737 \$ 3,264 **Non-cash recovery of note receivable \$ 7,907 \$ —** **Net exercise of stock options \$ \$ — Shares withheld from exercise of stock options for payment of taxes \$ \$ —** Purchases of inventory included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities \$ 1,176 \$ **Purchases of property and equipment** included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities \$ \$ **Purchases of property and equipment** included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities \$ 1,422 \$ Non-cash directors and officers insurance \$ — \$ Non-cash Merger financing \$ — \$ 2,000 \$ Exchange of DTIH redeemable convertible preferred stock for DTIC Common Stock in connection with Merger \$ — \$ 7,193 \$ Issuance of DTIC Common Stock to former holders of DTIH redeemable convertible preferred stock in connection with Exchange Agreements \$ — \$ 10,805 \$ Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to redemption value \$ — \$ 1,189 **NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** Organization and Structure **Drilling Structure Drilling** Tools International Corporation, a Delaware corporation ("DTIC" or the "Company"), manufactures, rents, inspects, and refurbishes downhole drilling tools primarily to companies in the oil and natural gas industry for bottom hole assemblies used in onshore and offshore horizontal and directional drilling. On **June March 15, 2024 (the "CTG Acquisition Date"), we entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement") with Casing Technologies Group Limited ("CTG"), certain shareholders of CTG, and a representative of CTG. Pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company acquired one hundred percent (100%) of the shares of CTG (the "CTG Acquisition"), which wholly owns Deep Casing Tools Limited ("Deep Casing"), an energy technology development company, for approximately £ 16.2 million, or \$ 20.9 million, 2023 (based on the "Closing British pound sterling to United States dollar exchange rate on the CTG Acquisition Date"), a merger transaction between Drilling Tools International Holdings, Inc. For further details regarding the ("DTIH"), ROC Energy Acquisition acquisition Corp ("ROC"), refer to and ROC Merger Sub, Inc., a directly wholly owned subsidiary of ROC ("Merger Sub"), was completed (the "Merger", see Note 3 – "Business Combinations." On **March 6, 2024, Merger) pursuant to the initial Company entered into an agreement and plan of merger agreement dated February 13, 2023 and subsequent amendment to the merger agreement dated June 5, 2023 collectively, (the "Merger Agreement") by its entry into an Agreement and among Plan of Merger (the Company, "SDPI Merger Agreement") with Superior Drilling Products, Inc., a Utah corporation ("SDPI"), DTI Merger Sub I, Inc., a Delaware corporation and directly wholly owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub I"), and Merger DTI Merger Sub II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub II"), pursuant to which, among other things, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the SDPI Merger Agreement, (i) Merger Sub I will be merged with and into SDPI (the "First Event Merger"), with SDPI continuing surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of DTI and upon the effective time of the First Merger (the "First Effective Time"), SDPI, as the surviving corporation (of the First Merger "Initial Surviving Corporation"), (ii) the Initial Surviving Corporation will be merged with and into Merger Sub II (the "Second Event Merger," and together with the First Event Merger, the "SDPI Merger"), with Merger Sub II continuing surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of the surviving limited liability company (the "Surviving Company"), and. In connection accordance with the terms of the Merger Agreement, the closing of the Merger occurred on July 31, 2023. ROC changed its name 2024 (the "SDPI Closing Date" or "SDPI Closing") for total consideration of \$ 47.9 million. For further details regarding the acquisition, refer to Note 3- "Business Combinations." On October 3, 2024, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Drilling Tools International Corporation, Inc., entered the Share Purchase Agreement with European Drilling Projects B. V. ("EDP"), and the sole shareholder of EDP, to acquire 100% of the shares of EDP. The common stock total purchase price of DTIC ("DTIC Common Stock" the acquisition was \$ 13.9 million, or For further details the "Company's Common Stock") commenced trading regarding on the acquisition Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "DTI" on June 21, 2023. See Note 3 – "Business Combinations, Merger for further discussion." The Company's United States ("U. S.") operations have locations in Texas, California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. The Company's international operations are located in Canada with additional stocking points in Europe and, the Middle East, and Asia-Pacific. Operations outside the U. S. are subject to risks inherent in operating under different legal systems and various political and economic environments.****

Among the risks are changes in existing tax laws and possible limitations on foreign investment. The Company does not engage in hedging activities to mitigate its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Basis of ~~Presentation The~~ **Presentation The** accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U. S. GAAP") as set forth by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). References to US GAAP issued by the FASB in these notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are to the FASB Accounting Standards Codifications ("ASC") and Accounting Standards Update ("ASU").

~~COVID-19 Related Credits and Relief~~ As a response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the U. S. government enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") and provided an Employee Retention Credit ("ERC") which is a refundable tax credit against certain employment taxes equal to 50% of qualified wages paid, up to \$10 thousand per employee annually for wages paid. Additional relief provisions were passed by the United States government, which extended and expanded the qualified wage caps on these credits to 70% of qualified wages paid, up to \$10 thousand per employee per quarter, through December 31, 2021. In November 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act was signed into law and ended the employee retention credit early, making wages paid after December 31, 2021, ineligible for the credit. ERC benefits of nil and \$4.3 million were included in selling, general, and administrative expense as an offset to the related compensation expenses in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. ERC benefits receivable of nil and \$2.1 million were included in prepaid expenses and other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, respectively. The Company received all ERC benefits receivables in January 2023, resulting in the ERC benefits receivable balance to be nil as December 31, 2023. Laws and regulations concerning government programs, including the ERC, are complex and subject to varying interpretations. Claims made under these programs may also be subject to retroactive audit and review. While the Company does not believe there is a basis for estimation of an audit or recapture risk at this time, there can be no assurance that regulatory authorities will not challenge the Company's claim to the ERC in a future period. 52-~~Emerging Growth Company~~ **Company Section** 102 (b) (1) of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act ("JOBS Act") exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard, until such time the Company is no longer considered to be an emerging growth company. At times, the Company may elect to early adopt a new or revised standard. As such, the Company's financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates. Use of ~~Estimates The~~ **Estimates The** preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are based on current facts, historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the recording of expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially and adversely from these estimates. In the current macroeconomic and business environment affected by the Russia- Ukraine and Israel- Hamas conflicts and inflationary pressures, these estimates require increased judgment and carry a higher degree of variability and volatility. As events continue to evolve and additional information becomes available, these estimates may change materially in future periods. Principles of ~~Consolidation The~~ **Consolidation The** accompanying **unaudited** consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. **Further, the basis of consolidation incorporates the financial statements of our foreign entity, Casing Technologies Group Limited, which operates under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("UK GAAP"). Those financial statements are translated into U. S. GAAP for consolidation purposes. The translation process adheres to established accounting standards and guidelines to ensure consistency and comparability across our consolidated financial statements. This approach enables us to accurately reflect the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of our consolidated operations.** Foreign Currency Translations and ~~Transactions The~~ **Transactions The** Company has determined that the functional and reporting currency for its operations across the globe is the functional currency of the Company's international subsidiaries. Accordingly, all foreign balance sheet accounts have been translated into United States dollars using the rate of exchange at the respective balance sheet date. Components of the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income have been translated at the average rates for the year of the reporting period. Translation gains and losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss as a component of stockholders' equity. Gains or losses arising from currency exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the local functional currency are included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. For the ~~year years~~ **years** ended December 31, **2024 and** 2023, the aggregate foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on transactions included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income totaled approximately **\$ 44.5 thousand and \$** 0.1 million in losses. ~~For the year ended December 31, 2022, the aggregate foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on transactions included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income totaled \$ 0.2 million in gains,~~ respectively. 53-Concentration of Credit Risk The Company's customer concentration may impact its overall

credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that these entities may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions affecting the oil and gas industry. For the year ended December 31, **2024, the Company generated approximately 28 % of its revenue from 2 customers. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company generated approximately 39 % of its revenue from 3 three customers. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company generated approximately 28 % of its revenue from two customers.** Amounts due from these customers included in accounts receivable at December 31, **2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022**, were approximately \$ **6.3 million and \$ 11.1 million and \$ 8.6 million**, respectively. For the year ended December 31, **2024, none of our vendors accounted for more than 10 % of total purchases. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had two 2 vendors that represented approximately 23 % of its total vendor purchases. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had one vendor that represented approximately 12 % of its vendor purchases.** Amounts due to these vendors included in accounts payable at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were approximately \$ 0.3 million and \$ 0.9 million, respectively. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company maintains accounts in federally insured financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. Management believes the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the financial position of the depository institutions in which these deposits are held and of the money market funds in which these investments are made.

**Business Combinations The Company applies the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations, which requires us to make use of estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price paid for acquisitions to the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. We account for contingent assets and liabilities at fair value on the acquisition date, and record changes to fair value associated with these assets and liabilities as a period cost as incurred. We use established valuation techniques and engage reputable valuation specialists to assist us with these valuations. We use a reasonable measurement period to record any adjustment related to the opening balance sheet (generally, less than one year). These fair value measurements are considered level 3 fair value measurements. After the measurement period, changes to the opening balance sheet can result in the recognition of income or expense as period costs. To the extent these items stem from contingencies that existed at the balance sheet date, but are contingent upon the realization of future events, the cost is charged to expense at the time the future event becomes known.** Revenue Recognition The---

**Recognition The** Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Topic 842 (which addresses lease accounting) and Topic 606 (which addresses revenue from contracts with customers). The Company derives its revenue from two revenue types, tool rental services and product sales. Tool Rental Services Tool rental services consist of rental services, inspection services, and repair services. Tool rental services are accounted for under Topic 842. Owned tool rentals represent the most significant revenue type and are governed by the Company's standard rental contract. The Company accounts for such rentals as operating leases. The lease terms are included in the contracts, and the determination of whether the Company's contracts contain leases generally does not require significant assumptions or judgments. Owned tool rentals represent revenue from renting tools that the Company owns. The Company does not generally provide an option for the lessee to purchase the rented equipment at the end of the lease. The Company recognizes revenues from renting tools on a straight- line basis. The Company's rental contract periods are daily, monthly, or per well. As part of this straight- line methodology, when the equipment is returned, the Company recognizes as incremental revenue the excess, if any, between the amount the customer is contractually required to pay, which is based on the rental contract period applicable to the actual number of days the drilling tool was out on rent, over the cumulative amount of revenue recognized to date. In any given accounting period, the Company will have customers return the drilling tool and be contractually required to pay the Company more than the cumulative amount of revenue recognized to date under the straight- line methodology. Additionally, the Company has rental contracts that are based on usage, either on a per footage or per well basis. As these types of rental contracts primarily consist of variable lease payments, which are unknown at commencement, revenue is recognized when the changes in the factor on which the contingent lease payments are based occur. When the customer returns the rental equipment and the footage or usage becomes known, the Company recognizes revenue. The Company records the amounts billed to customers in excess of recognizable revenue as deferred revenue on its consolidated balance sheet. 54-As noted above, the Company is unsure of when the customer will return rented drilling tools. As such, the Company cannot provide a maturity analysis of future lease payments as it is unknown when the tool will be returned and what the customer will owe upon return of the tool. The Company's drilling tools are generally rented for short periods of time (significantly less than a year). Lessees do not provide residual value guarantees on rented equipment. The Company expects to derive significant future benefits from its drilling tools following the end of the rental term. The Company's rentals are generally short- term in nature, and its tools are typically rented for the majority of the time that the Company owns them. Product Sales Product sales consist of charges for rented tools that are damaged beyond repair, charges for lost- in- hole, and charges for lost- in- transit while in the care, custody or control of the Company's customers, **drill bit manufacturing and refurbishment**, and other charges for made to order product sales **as well**. Product sales are accounted for under Topic 606. Revenue is recognized when control of promised goods or services is transferred to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for its arrangements with customers, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract (s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability of consideration is probable. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account in the revenue standard. The transaction price is measured as consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes any sales incentives and taxes or other amounts collected on behalf of third parties. As each of the Company's contracts with customers contain a single performance obligation to provide a product sale, the

Company does not have any performance obligations requiring allocation of transaction prices. The performance obligation for made to order product sales is satisfied and revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the asset transfers to the customer, which typically occurs upon ~~delivery of the product or when the product is made available to the customer for pickup~~ -- **pick up** at the Company's shipping dock. Additionally, pursuant to the contractual terms with the Company's customers, the customer must notify the Company of, and purchase from the Company, any rented tools that are damaged beyond repair, lost-in-hole, or lost-in-transit while in the care, custody or control of the Company's customers. Revenue is recognized for these products at a point in time upon the customer's notification to the Company of the occurrence of one of these noted events. The Company does not have any revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to remaining performance obligations or contracts with variable consideration related to undelivered performance obligations. There was no revenue recognized in the current period from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods. **Revenue per geographic location** Revenue generated was concentrated within the United States. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the revenue generated within the United States was \$ 125.3 million and \$ 137.2 million, respectively, or 81 % and 90 % of total revenues. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the revenue generated outside the United States, in Canada and International, was \$ 29.2 million and \$ 14.8 million, respectively, or 19 % and 10 % of total revenues.

~~Contract Assets and Liabilities~~ **Contract Liabilities** Contract assets represent the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed. As of December 31, **2024 and 2023** and ~~2022~~, the Company had contract assets of \$ **5.4** million and \$ **4.8** million, respectively. Contract assets were recorded in accounts receivable, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. **The changes in contract assets for the year ended December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):**

Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 4,157
Revenue recognized from contract assets	55,814
Conversion of contract assets into accounts receivable	(54,522)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 5,449

Contract liabilities consist of fees invoiced or paid by the Company's customers for which the associated services have not been performed and revenue has not been recognized based on the Company's revenue recognition criteria described above. As of December 31, **2024 and 2023** and ~~2022~~, the Company did not have any material contract liabilities. All deferred revenue were expected to be recognized during the following 12 months, and they were recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Cash and Cash ~~Equivalents~~ **Equivalents** The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have any cash equivalents as of December 31, **2024 and 2023** and ~~2022~~. Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Credit ~~Losses~~ **Losses** The Company's accounts receivable consists principally of uncollateralized amounts billed to customers. These receivables are generally due within 30 to 60 days of the period in which the corresponding sales or rentals occur and do not bear interest. They are recorded at net realizable value less an allowance for credit losses and are classified as account receivable, net on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company ~~adopted ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses, on December 31, 2022, which was retroactively applied as of the first day of fiscal year 2022. This accounting standard requires companies to measure expected credit losses on financial instruments based on the total estimated amount to be collected over the lifetime of the instrument. Prior to the adoption of this accounting standard, the Company recorded incurred loss reserves against receivable balances based on current and historical information.~~ DTI considers both current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future conditions when evaluating expected credit losses for uncollectible receivable balances. In our determination of the allowance for credit losses, we pool receivables by days outstanding and apply an expected credit loss percentage to each pool. The expected credit loss percentage is determined using historical loss data adjusted for current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Current conditions considered include predefined aging criteria, as well as specified events that indicate the balance due is not collectible. Reasonable and supportable forecasts used in determining the probability of future collection consider publicly available macroeconomic data and whether future credit losses are expected to differ from historical losses. The Company is not party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that would require an allowance for credit losses in accordance with this accounting standard. The beginning accounts receivable balance as of January 1, 2022 was \$ 20.0 million. The changes in the allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, **2023** ~~2024~~ were as follows (in thousands):

Allowance for credit losses-Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ (1,222)
ASU 2016-13-Additions during 2022	(336)
2024	(439)
Utilization of allowance for credit losses	Balance at December 31, 2022
2024	\$ (1,690)
498	Additions during 2023
(117)	Utilization of allowance for credit losses
Balance at December 31, 2023	(1,458)

~~net~~ **Inventories** Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by using the specific identification method, **weighted average, or the first-in-first-out ("FIFO") method, depending on the type of inventory**. Inventory that is obsolete or in excess of forecasted usage is written down to its net realizable value based on assumptions regarding future demand and market conditions. Inventory write-downs are charged to **cost of rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue within** operating costs **section of the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income** and establish a new cost basis for the inventory. Inventory includes raw material and finished goods. Property, Plant and ~~Equipment~~ **Equipment** Property, plant and equipment purchased by the Company are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the depreciable property or, for leasehold improvements, the remaining term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Assets not yet placed in use are not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment acquired as part of a business acquisition is recorded at acquisition date fair value with subsequent additions at cost. The cost of refurbishments and renewals are capitalized when the value of the property, plant or equipment is enhanced for an extended period. Expenditures to maintain and repair property, plant and equipment, which do not improve or extend the life of the related assets, are charged to operations when incurred. When property, plant and equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in operations. Impairment of Long-Lived ~~Assets~~ **Assets** Long-lived assets with finite lives include property, plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets. The Company evaluates long-lived assets,

including acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability of assets held and used is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or an asset group to estimated undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds these estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the asset or asset group. For the year ended December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, management determined that there were no triggering events necessitating impairment testing of property, plant, and equipment or intangible assets. ~~Leases The~~ **Leases The** Company adopted ASC 842, Leases (“ASC 842”) as of January 1, 2022 using the modified retrospective transition approach, with no restatement of prior periods or cumulative adjustments to retained earnings. Upon adoption, the Company elected the package of transition practical expedients, which allowed it to carry forward prior conclusions related to whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, the lease classification for any expired or existing leases and initial direct costs for existing leases. The Company elected the use- of- hindsight to reassess lease term. The Company elected not to recognize leases with an initial term of 12 months or less within the consolidated balance sheets and to recognize those lease payments on a straight- line basis in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income over the lease term. The new lease accounting standard also provides practical expedients for an entity’ s ongoing accounting. The Company elected the practical expedient to not separate lease and non- lease components for all leases. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right- of- use (“ROU”) assets and current operating lease liabilities and operating lease liabilities, net of current portion on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognizes lease expense for its operating leases on a straight- line basis over the term of the lease. **57** ROU assets represent the Company’ s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company’ s obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease. ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term. Operating lease ROU assets also include the impact of any lease incentives. An amendment to a lease is assessed to determine if it represents a lease modification or a separate contract. Lease modifications are reassessed as of the effective date of the modification using an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date. For modified leases the Company also reassess the lease classification as of the effective date of the modification. The interest rate used to determine the present value of the future lease payments is the Company’ s incremental borrowing rate because the interest rate implicit in the Company’ s leases is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is estimated to approximate the interest rate on a collateralized basis with similar terms and payments, and in economic environments where the leased asset is located. The Company’ s lease terms include periods under options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option in the measurement of its ROU assets and liabilities. The Company considers contractual- based factors such as the nature and terms of the renewal or termination, asset- based factors such as physical location of the asset and entity- based factors such as the importance of the leased asset to the Company’ s operations to determine the lease term. The Company generally uses the base, noncancelable, lease term when determining the ROU assets and lease liabilities. The right- of- use asset is tested for impairment in accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Lessor Accounting Our leased equipment primarily consists of rental tools and equipment. Our agreements with our customers for rental equipment contain an operating lease component under ASC 842 because (i) there are identified assets, (ii) the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use and (iii) the customer directs the use of the identified assets throughout the period of use. Our lease contract periods are daily, monthly, per well or based on footage. Lease revenue is recognized on a straight- line basis based on these rates. We do not provide an option for the lessee to purchase the rented tools at the end of the lease and the lessees do not provide residual value guarantees on the rented assets. We recognized operating lease revenue within “Tool rental” on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. ~~Intangibles Intangible~~ **Intangibles Intangible** assets with finite useful lives include customer relationships, trade name, patents, non- compete agreements and a supply agreement. These intangible assets are amortized either on a straight- line basis over the asset’ s estimated useful life or on a basis that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible are realized. **58**

**Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price paid over the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses. We evaluate Goodwill at least annually for impairment. Goodwill is considered impaired if the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. We conduct our annual assessment of the recoverability of goodwill as of December 31 of each year. We first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the goodwill impairment test. If the qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount or we elect not to perform a qualitative assessment, the quantitative assessment of goodwill test is performed. The goodwill impairment test is also performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If it is necessary to perform the quantitative assessment to determine if our goodwill is impaired, we will utilize a discounted cash flow analysis using management’ s projections that are subject to various risks and uncertainties of revenues, expenses and cash flows as well as assumptions regarding discount rates, terminal value and control premiums. Estimates of future cash flows and fair value are highly subjective and inherently imprecise. These estimates can change materially from period to period based on many factors. Accordingly, if conditions change in the future, we may record impairment losses, which could be material to any particular reporting period.** ~~Investment- Equity Securities Equity~~ **Securities Equity** securities are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company periodically reviews the securities for other than temporary declines in fair value below cost and more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be

recoverable. For the year ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2022, the Company believes the cost of the settled all investments in equity securities was recoverable in all material respects for a realized loss of \$ 12 thousand. Derivative Financial Instruments From --- Instruments From time to time, the Company may enter into derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations. During 2016, the Company entered into an interest swap agreement with respect to amounts outstanding under its revolving line of credit. The Company's interest rate swap is a pay- fixed, receive- variable interest rate swap based on SOFR swap rate. The SOFR swap rate is observable at commonly quoted intervals for the full term of the swap and therefore is considered a Level 2 item. For interest rate swaps in an asset position, the credit standing of the counterparty is analyzed and factored into the fair value measurement of the asset. The impact of the Company's creditworthiness has also been factored into the fair value measurement of the interest rate swap in a liability position. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, the application of valuation techniques applied to similar assets and liabilities has been consistent. This arrangement was designed to manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations by effectively exchanging existing obligations to pay interest based on floating rates for obligations to pay interest based on a fixed rate. These derivatives are marked- to- market at the end of each quarter and the realized / unrealized gain or loss is recorded as interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized an unrealized gain due to the change in fair value of its interest rate swap of \$ 1. 4 million. The interest swap agreement was settled on July 10, 2023. Upon settlement, the swap had a fair value of \$ 0. 4 million. No new interest rate swaps were entered into subsequently For or during the year ended December 31, 2023, 2024, the settlement resulted in a realized loss of \$ 4 thousand. The realized losses are included in other expense, net in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Fair Value Measurements Fair --- Measurements Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. There is a hierarchy based upon the transparency of inputs used in the valuation of an asset or liability. Classification within the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The valuation hierarchy contains three levels: Level 1 – Valuation inputs are unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 2 – Valuation inputs are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and other observable inputs directly or indirectly related to the assets or liabilities being measured. Level 3 – Valuation inputs are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. In determining the appropriate levels, the Company performs a detailed analysis of the assets and liabilities that are measured and reported on a fair value basis. At each reporting period, all assets and liabilities for which the fair value measurement is based on significant unobservable inputs are classified as Level 3. 59 The valuation of assets and liabilities recognized in business combinations are considered level 3 fair value measurements on the closing date of the acquisition. These assets and liabilities are not remeasured at each reporting period. Asset and liabilities measured at fair value are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments, equity securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total assets at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments, equity securities	\$ 1, 143	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1, 143
Interest rate swap	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1, 619	\$ 1, 619
Total assets at fair value	\$ 1, 143	\$ —	\$ 1, 619	\$ 2, 762

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company did not have any Level 2 or Level 3 assets or liabilities. Fair Value of Financial Instruments The --- Instruments The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. The carrying amount of such instruments approximates fair value due to their short- term nature. Additionally, the Company carries long- term debt at its amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Prior Stock Prior to the closing of the Merger, there were outstanding shares of DTIH Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock (the "redeemable convertible preferred stock"), which was classified outside of permanent equity in mezzanine equity on the consolidated balance sheets as it was redeemable on a fixed date. Upon the closing of the Merger, all of the redeemable convertible preferred stock was canceled in exchange for DTIC Common Stock and the right to receive cash. Accordingly, there was no redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding as of December 31, 2023. Preferred Stock As of December 31, 2022, the carrying value of the redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding was \$ 17. 9 million. Preferred Stock As of the closing of the Merger, the Board have expressly granted authority to issue shares of preferred stock, in one or more series, and to fix for each such series such voting powers, full or limited, and such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and such qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof as shall be stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions adopted by the Board providing for the issue of such series and as may be permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law. The number of authorized shares of preferred stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of the capital stock of the corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, without a separate vote of the holders of the preferred stock, or any series thereof, unless a vote of any such holders is required pursuant to any preferred stock designation. The Board of the Company has not issued any shares of any classes or series of preferred stock as of December 31, 2023, 2024, and through the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Cost of Revenue The --- Revenue The Company recorded all operating costs associated with its product sales and tool rental revenue streams in cost of product sale revenue and cost of tool rental revenue, respectively, in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. All indirect operating costs, including labor, freight, contract labor and others, are included in selling, general, and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. 60 Stock- Based Compensation The Company accounts recognizes stock- based compensation

expenses over the requisite service period. The Company historically granted stock- based compensation awards with performance based vesting conditions. These options all vested upon the closing of the Merger with ROC. Subsequent to the closing of the merger with ROC, the Company' s stock- based compensation awards granted are subject to service based and performance based vesting conditions. Pursuant to ASC 718- 10- 35- 8, the Company recognizes compensation cost for stock awards based on service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule on a straight- line basis over the service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in- substance, multiple awards Compensation—Stock Compensation (“ASC 718”). ASC 718 requires that the cost of awards of equity instruments offered in exchange for employee services, including employee stock options and restricted stock awards, be measured based on the grant- date fair value of the award. The Company determines the fair value of stock options granted using the Black- Scholes- Merton option- pricing model (“Black- Scholes model”) and recognizes the cost over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award, generally the vesting period, with net of estimated forfeitures accounted. For restricted stock units, the grant date fair value is determined based on quoted market price for as they occur. For any stock options granted prior to the Company' s common stock as of being publicly traded on June 21, 2023, the Company estimated grant date and the grant date fair value of its common stock the awards are recognized as compensation cost of the grant date and used these estimates as inputs into the Black- Scholes model. The Board considered numerous objective and subjective factors to determine the fair value of the Company' s common stock at each meeting in which awards vest over were approved. The factors considered include, but were not limited to: (i) the results of contemporaneous independent third- party valuations of the Company' s common stock; (ii) the prices, rights, preferences, and privileges of the redeemable convertible preferred stock relative to those the requisite service period of its common stock; (iii) the lack of marketability of the Company' s common stock; (iv) actual operating and financial results; (v) current business conditions and projections; (vi) the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering or sale of the Company, given prevailing market conditions; and (vii) precedent transactions involving the Company' s shares. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company did not grant any stock options. For any grants of stock options subsequent to the Company being publicly traded, the Company will use the quoted market price as of the grant date as an input into the Black- Scholes model. Earnings Per Share Basic Share Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted- average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings is computed by adjusting net income (loss) to reallocate undistributed earnings based on the potential impact of dilutive securities. Diluted earnings is computed by dividing the diluted net income (loss) by the weighted- average number of common shares outstanding for the period, including potential dilutive common stock. For the purposes of this calculation, outstanding stock options and redeemable convertible preferred stock are considered potential dilutive common stock and are excluded from the computation of net loss per share if their effect is anti- dilutive. The redeemable convertible preferred stock did not contractually entitle its holders to participate in profits or losses. As such, it was not treated as a participating security in periods of net income or net loss. Income Taxes Income Taxes taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the consolidated financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company is subject to state income taxes in various jurisdictions. The Company follows guidance issued by the FASB in accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. This guidance clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold an income tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the consolidated financial statements and applies to all income tax positions. Each income tax position is assessed using a two- step process. A determination is first made as to whether it is more likely than not that the income tax position will be sustained, based upon technical merits and upon examination by the taxing authorities. If the income tax position is expected to meet the more likely than not criteria, 61- the benefit recorded in the consolidated financial statements equals the largest amount that is greater than 50 % likely to be realized upon its ultimate settlement. The Company has no uncertain tax positions at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. The Company believes there are no tax positions taken or expected to be taken that would significantly increase or decrease unrecognized tax benefits within twelve months of the reporting date. The Company records income tax related interest and penalties, if applicable, as a component of the provision for income tax expense. However, there were no amounts recognized relating to interest and penalties in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. Operating Segment Operating Segment Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision- maker (“CODM”) in deciding resource allocation and assessing performance. The Company' s Chief Executive Officer works as the CODM. The Company' s CODM reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for the purposes of making operations decisions, allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. Consequently, the Company has determined it operates in one operating and reportable segment. Recent Accounting Pronouncements- Adoption of Segment Reporting Standard In November 2023, FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2023- 07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280)- Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures, which includes requirements for more robust disclosures of significant segment expenses and information used in assessing segment performance on an annual and interim basis. The guidance also requires that a public entity that has a single reportable segment provide all the disclosures required by the guidance and all existing segment disclosures under the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 280, Segment Reporting. This standard is effective for the Company' s annual period

beginning January 1, 2024 and interim periods beginning January 1, 2025 and should be applied retrospectively to all comparative periods. Effective with this Report, the Company adopted this ASU. Refer to Note 18 (“ Segment Information ”) for the required segment disclosures. Recent Accounting Pronouncements- Accounting Standards Issued Not Yet Effective In-- Effective In December 2023, FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (“ ASU ”) 2023- 09, Income Taxes (Topic 740)- Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which requires enhanced income tax disclosures that reflect how operations and related tax risks, as well as how tax planning and operational opportunities, affect the tax rate and prospects for future cash flows. This standard is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2025 with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the effects of adopting this new accounting guidance on its disclosures but does not currently expect adoption will have a material impact on the Company’ s consolidated financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of adopting this new accounting guidance. The Company does not intend to early adopt this ASU. In November 2023-2024, FASB issued ASU 2023-2024 - 07-03, Income Segment- Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 280)- Expense Disaggregation Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures (Subtopic 220- 40), which includes requirements---- requires disclosure of specific information about costs and expenses within relevant expense captions on the face of the income statement, qualitative descriptions for more robust disclosures expense captions not specifically disaggregated quantitatively, and the total amount and definition of selling significant segment expenses for interim and annual reporting periods measures of a segment’ s profit and loss used in assessing performance-. This standard is effective for the Company’ s annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2024-2027 and interim reporting periods beginning January 1, 2025-2028 with and should be applied retrospectively to all comparative periods. early Early adoption is permitted. The Company is still currently evaluating the effects of adopting this new accounting guidance on its disclosures.

NOTE 2- REVISIONS OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS The During the preparation of its consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company identified certain errors in its previously issued December 31, 2023 audited consolidated financial statements related to the presentation between cost of tool rental revenue and cost of product sale revenue. Through management’ s review of classification within the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the three months ended March 31, 2023. The errors identified had no impact on the consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations /income and comprehensive income (loss), and statements the Company identified that the cost of revenue changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and shareholders’ equity for the sale year ended December 31, 2022 and the three months ended March 31, 2023. As described further below, the Company has revised its previously issued consolidated statement of accessories cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 within this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company will revise its consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2023 in its future filing of its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The following paragraphs describe the errors in the previously issued consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the table following these paragraphs presents the quantitative impact of the errors described in the paragraphs below. Statement of cash flow errors related to leases The Company determined that the previously reported amount of \$ 9. 5 million in ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities disclosed within the non-cash investing and financing activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 was historically calculated incorrectly. The calculation of the amount previously reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows incorrectly included amounts for Canadian leases that were excluded from the consolidated balance sheet due to their being immaterial. In addition, the calculation incorrectly included amounts for ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities whereby the leases had terminated. Also, with respect to leases, the Company determined that the previously reported amount of non-cash lease expense of negative \$ 3. 8 million within the operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 was calculated incorrectly. The previously reported amount was calculated as solely the change in ROU assets from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 without taking into account the fact that the change in ROU assets is also impacted by the non-cash ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities. In addition, the Company determined that the previously reported amount of \$ 3. 7 million for operating lease liabilities within the changes in operating assets and liabilities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows was calculated incorrectly. The previously reported amount was calculated as solely the change in the operating lease liability from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 without taking into account the fact that the change in the operating lease liability is also impacted by the non-cash ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities described above. Statement of cash flow errors related to inventory and property, plant, and equipment The Company determined that the previously reported amount of inventories of negative \$ 1. 0 million within the changes in operating assets and liabilities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 was calculated incorrectly. The calculation of the amount previously reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows incorrectly included the non-cash amounts expensed on the income statement for the provision for excess and obsolete inventory. The provision for excess and obsolete inventory should have been presented separately within the reconciliation of net income to net cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022. In addition, the Company determined that the previously reported amount of inventories of negative \$ 1. 0 million and accounts payable of negative \$ 1. 0 million within the changes in operating assets and liabilities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 were not adjusted for the impact of the amount of purchases of inventory that were not paid in cash during the year ended December 31, 2022. The previously reported amounts were calculated as solely the changes in inventories and accounts payable from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 without taking into account the fact that the changes in both inventories and accounts payable are also impacted by the amount of inventory that has not yet been paid in cash at period end. 63 The Company determined that the previously reported amount of proceeds from sale of lost-in-hole equipment of \$ 20. 3 million within the investing activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 was calculated

incorrectly. The calculation of the amount previously reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows incorrectly included the non-cash amounts expensed on the income statement for the provision for excess and obsolete property, plant and equipment. The amount for the provision for excess and obsolete property, plant and equipment should have been presented within **cost** the reconciliation of **tool rental revenue** net income to net cash flows from operating activities on the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, **as opposed to correctly presented** 2022. Furthermore, the Company determined that the previously reported amount of purchases of property, plant and equipment of negative \$ 23.8 million within **cost** the investing activities section of **product sale revenue** the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, **whereas** 2022 was calculated incorrectly. The Company determined that the **associated accessory revenue is presented** previously reported amount of purchases of property, plant and equipment was calculated using an incorrect amount for the additions to property, plant and equipment that were not paid for in **product sale revenue** cash during the year ended December 31, 2022. **Management** Additionally, the Company determined that the previously reported amount of accounts payable of negative \$ 1.0 million within the operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 was not adjusted for the impact of the purchases of property, plant and equipment that were not paid for in cash during the year ended December 31, 2022. Also, with respect to inventory and property, plant and equipment, the Company determined that the previously disclosed non-cash investing and financing activities section incorrectly failed to disclose the amounts of purchases of inventory and property, plant and equipment remaining in accounts payable as of December 31, 2022. The Company evaluated the **these** errors described above (and quantified in the table below), both qualitatively and quantitatively, in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Staff Accounting Bulletin **Number 99, Materiality** (“SAB 99”) Topic 1. M, Materiality, **which is since** codified in **Accounting Standards Codification 250, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections** (“ASC 250, Accounting Changes”). The Company **performed a quantitative and Error Corrections, qualitative assessment of the errors and concluded determine** that the errors were **did not have a material impact** to the previously issued financial statements **taken as**. **Management noted that the presentation errors identified resulted in a whole net zero impact to total operating costs and expenses, income from operations, or net income. Therefore, these immaterial errors have been corrected in the current period in accordance with the guidance under SAB 99 and ASC 250.** The **audited** consolidated financial statements presented herein **as of and for the years – year** ended December 31, 2023 **and 2022** have been revised to correct the errors described above in accordance with SEC SAB Topic 1. M, as codified in ASC 250. **Year ended December 31, 2023 (In thousands) As Previously Reported Total Adjustment As Revised Cost of tool rental revenue \$ 30,960 \$ (2,690) \$ 28,270 Cost of product sale revenue 4,559 2,690 7,249**

**NOTE 3- BUSINESS COMBINATIONS** Acquisition of CTG On the CTG Acquisition Date, the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary, Drilling Tools International, Inc., entered into and consummated the Share Purchase Agreement with CTG, the shareholders of CTG, and a representative of CTG, to acquire 100 % of the shares of CTG for a gross cash purchase consideration of £ 16.2 million, or approximately \$ 20.9 million, based on the British pound sterling to United States dollar exchange rate on the CTG Acquisition Date. CTG is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is the holding company of its wholly owned subsidiary, Deep Casing. Deep Casing specializes in the design, engineering, and manufacturing of a range of patented and innovative products for well construction, well completion, and casing installation processes for the global oil and gas sector. The CTG Acquisition allows the Company to further expand its geographical presence globally, especially in the Middle East, provides accretive earnings to consolidated results of operations, and expands the Company’s portfolio of intellectual property rights, through the acquisition of over 60 patents. The £ 16.2 million, or approximately \$ 20.9 million, gross cash purchase consideration was used on the CTG Acquisition Date to (i) settle Deep Casing’s outstanding debt of £ 15.3 million, or approximately \$ 19.8 million; (ii) pay Deep Casing’s legacy shareholders £ 0.3 million, or approximately \$ 0.3 million, in accordance with the Share Purchase Agreement; and (iii) pay Deep Casing’s acquisition-related costs of £ 0.6 million, or approximately \$ 0.8 million. The CTG Acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations (“ASC 805”). Drilling Tools International, Inc. has been treated as the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, CTG’s tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and its liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values on the CTG Acquisition Date. The preliminary allocation of the purchase is as follows: Assets Preliminary March 15, 2024 Measurement Period Adjustments As adjusted March 15, 2024 Cash \$ 2,674 \$ — \$ 2,674 Accounts receivable, net 3,781 — 3,781 Inventories, net 4,282 — 4,282 Prepaid expenses and other current assets — Property, plant and equipment, net 1,647 — 1,647 Operating lease ROU asset — Intangible assets, net 8,065 — 8,065 Goodwill 2,618 3,144 Total assets acquired \$ 23,571 \$ \$ 24,097 Liabilities Accounts payable 2,656 — 2,656 Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (295) Current portion of operating lease liabilities — Operating lease liabilities, less current portion — Total liabilities assumed \$ 2,636 \$ \$ 3,162 Total consideration transferred \$ 20,935 \$ — \$ 20,935 The excess of the purchase price over the fair values of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired has been assigned to goodwill. Goodwill represents the future benefits as a result of the acquisition that will enhance the services available to both new and existing customers and increase the Company’s competitive position. Goodwill will be evaluated for impairment at least annually. Goodwill attributable to the CTG Acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, a measurement period adjustment was identified as it relates to assumed accrued liabilities. The total measurement period adjustment was \$ 0.5 million. The measurement period adjustment impacted the goodwill recognized on March 15, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the Company is substantially complete with the process of allocating the purchase price and valuing the acquired assets and liabilities assumed. The following table sets forth the amounts allocated to the identified intangible assets, the estimated useful lives of those intangible assets as of the CTG Acquisition Date, and the methodologies used to determine the fair values of those intangible assets (\$ in thousands): Fair value Useful life (in years) Fair value methodology Intangible assets Trade names \$ Relief from royalty

methodDeveloped Technology 3, 269 Relief from royalty methodCustomer relationships 3, 977 Multi- period excess earnings method of the income approachTotal intangible assets \$ 8, 065 The intangible assets acquired are expected to be amortized over their useful lives on a straight- line basis. The Company incurred acquisition- related costs of \$ 1. 6 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, which are included in other income (expense), net in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. The Company' s consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024 include CTG' s revenues of \$ 10. 2 million and net income of \$ 1. 1 million. Supplemental Pro Forma Information (unaudited) The unaudited supplemental pro forma financial results below for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, combine the consolidated results of the Company and CTG, giving effect to the CTG Acquisition as if it had been completed on January 1, 2023. This unaudited supplemental pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of future operations or results had the acquisition been completed as of January 1, 2023, or any other date. Year ended December 31, (in thousands) Pro forma revenue \$ 157, 824 \$ 169, 788 Pro forma net income \$ 2, 261 \$ 17, 488 The unaudited supplemental pro forma financial information in the table above contains material nonrecurring pro forma adjustments to remove interest expense on CTG' s debt as it is assumed that the business combination occurred and the debt was paid off on January 1, 2023.

Acquisition of Superior Drilling Products, Inc. On March 6, 2024, the Company entered into the Merger Agreement by and among the Company, SDPI, Merger Sub, Merger Sub II, pursuant to the First Merger, with SDPI surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of DTI and upon the effective time of the First Merger, SDPI, as the surviving corporation of the First Merger, merged with and into Merger Sub II, with Merger Sub II surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. In accordance with the terms of the Merger Agreement, the closing of the Merger occurred on July 31, 2024 (the " SDPI Closing Date " or " SDPI Closing ") for total consideration of \$ 47. 9 million. The consideration for the Merger of \$ 47. 9 million is comprised of the following items (in thousands): Cash paid to holders of SDPI Common Stock (1) \$ 13, 668 Cash payment of SDPI transaction costs 2, 907 Cash repayment of SDPI debt 2, 278 Cash payment to holders of SDPI Restricted Stock 1, 806 Cash severance payment to former SDPI employee (2) Fair value of DTI Common Stock issued in exchange for outstanding SDPI Common Stock (3) 27, 714 Fair value of replacement awards issued to holders of SDPI Options Effective settlement of preexisting relationship between DTI and SDPI (4) (828) Fair value of consideration transferred \$ 47, 916 (1) Represents cash consideration paid to holders of SDPI common stock, which consisted of (i) payment of \$ 0. 4 million to holders of SDPI common stock who elected to receive cash election consideration of \$ 1. 00 per share of SDPI common stock held pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement; (ii) payment of \$ 4. 3 million to SDPI stockholders who did not make an election to receive either cash election consideration or stock election consideration and, therefore, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, automatically received the cash election consideration of \$ 1. 00 per share of SDPI common stock held; and (iii) payment of \$ 9. 0 million to holders of SDPI common stock whereby the stock election shares exceeded the maximum share amount, as described in the Merger Agreement, which triggered the proration provision described in the Merger Agreement. (2) Represents a severance payment made in accordance with the terms of an employment agreement between SDPI and an employee that was entered into prior to contemplation of the Merger Agreement. The agreement contained a provision whereby a change in control event would trigger a severance payment, and it was determined that the closing of the Merger triggered the requirement for such a payment to be made. Upon the SDPI Closing, DTI paid the severance payment on SDPI' s behalf. (3) Represents the fair value of the shares of DTI common stock issued to holders of SDPI common stock as consideration for the Merger. Holders of SDPI common stock received 4, 845, 132 shares of DTI' s common stock with an aggregate fair value of \$ 27. 7 million, which was calculated using the quoted market price of DTI common stock of \$ 5. 72 per share on the SDPI Closing Date. (4) Represents the effective settlement of DTI' s accounts payable to SDPI as DTI was a customer of SDPI' s prior to the SDPI Closing. The Company previously held an equity interest in SDPI that was acquired and held prior to the SDPI Closing Date. The Company' s previously held interest was remeasured to its fair value of \$ 1. 2 million based on the market price of SDPI' s common stock on the SDPI Closing Date. This remeasurement resulted in a \$ 0. 4 million gain included in the Company' s consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024 The fair value of DTI' s previously held equity interest in SDPI was included in the measurement of goodwill on the SDPI Closing Date. SDPI is an innovative drilling and completion tool technology company providing cost saving solutions that drive production efficiencies for the oil and natural gas drilling industry. In addition, SDPI is a manufacturer and refurbisher of polycrystalline diamond compact drill bits for leading oil field services companies. The acquisition furthers the Company' s growth strategy as a premier provider of technologically differentiated solutions and services for the global oil & gas drilling industry. The SDPI acquisition allows the company to vertically integrate around our proven and successful Drill- N- Ream ® tool, gain global rights to run this tool, continue the Vernal, UT bit repair business supporting major OEMs of PDC drill bits, and leverage their high- spec machine shop. In addition, we acquired over 30 patents and patents pending, the majority of which have been granted. The acquisition of SDPI has been accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations. The Company has been treated as the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, SDPI' s tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and its liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values on the SDPI Closing Date. The purchase price allocation for the Merger is preliminary and subject to revision, primarily relating to information pertaining to inventory. Additional information that existed as of the SDPI Closing Date may become known during the remainder of the measurement period, which will not extend beyond one year from the SDPI Closing Date. The preliminary allocation of the purchase is as follows (in thousands): Assets acquired: Cash \$ 1, 726 Accounts receivable, net 1, 239 Related party note receivable, current 1, 231 Inventories, net 2, 800 Prepaid expenses and other current assets Property, plant and equipment, net 10, 213 Related party note receivable, noncurrent

4, 193 Operating lease right- of- use asset 2, 662 Intangible assets, net 22, 850 Deposits and other long- term assets Total assets acquired 47, 687 Liabilities assumed: Accounts payable Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accrued expenses and other current liabilities 1, 804 Deferred tax liabilities, net Deferred income Operating lease liabilities, less current portion 2, 368 Total liabilities assumed 6, 245 Total identifiable net assets 41, 442 Goodwill 7, 718 Total net assets acquired and goodwill \$ 49, 160 The following table presents a preliminary reconciliation of the fair value of consideration transferred and the fair value of DTI' s investment in SDPI that was acquired and held prior to Closing which is included in the calculation of goodwill (in thousands) the effects of the corrections of the errors described above: For Fair value of consideration transferred \$ 47, 916 Fair value of DTI' s investment in SDPI that was acquired and held prior to Closing 1, 244 Total fair value consideration transferred and fair value of DTI' s investment in SDPI that was acquired and held prior to Closing \$ 49, 160 The excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of DTI' s previously held investment in SDPI over the fair values of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired has been assigned to goodwill. Goodwill represents the future benefits as a result of the acquisition that will enhance the services available to both new and existing customers and increase the Company' s competitive position. Goodwill will be evaluated for impairment at least annually. Goodwill attributable to the acquisition of SDPI is not deductible for tax purposes. The following table sets forth the amounts allocated to the identified intangible assets, the estimated useful lives of those intangible assets as of the SDPI Closing Date, and the methodologies used to determine the fair values of those intangible assets (\$ in thousands): Fair value Useful life (in years) Fair value methodology Customer relationships \$ 13, 400 Multi- period Excess Earnings Method Developed technology 8, 600 Relief- From- Royalty Method Trade names Relief- From- Royalty Method Backlog 0. 4 Multi- period Excess Earnings Method Total intangible assets \$ 22, 850 The intangible assets acquired are expected to be amortized over their useful lives on a straight- line basis. The Company incurred acquisition- related costs of \$ 3. 4 million during the year ended December 31, 2022-2024 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows As Previously Reported Adjustment As Revised Non- cash lease expense \$ (3, which are 768) \$ 7, 907 \$ 4, 139 Provision for excess and obsolete inventory — Provision for excess and obsolete property and equipment — Inventories, net (940) (906) Operating lease liabilities 3, 733 (7, 907) (4, 174) Accounts payable (981) (451) (1, 432) Purchase of property, plant and equipment (23, 753) (935) (24, 688) Proceeds from sale of lost- in- hole equipment 20, 319 21, 116 ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities 9, 451 (1, 544) 7, 907 Purchases of inventory included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities — Purchases of property and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities — 64 NOTE 3 — MERGERAs discussed in Note 1- Summary of significant accounting Policies, on June 20, 2023, the Company completed the Merger. Upon the closing of the Merger, the following occurred: • Each share of DTHH common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Merger, which totaled 52, 363, 876 shares (other than the shares described for the net exercise of the option and as compensation pursuant to the TSA), was exchanged for the right to receive 0. 2282 shares of DTIC Common Stock (the "Common Exchange Ratio") resulting in the issuance of 11, 951, 137 shares of DTIC Common Stock. • Each share of DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Merger, which totaled 20, 370, 377 shares, was exchanged for the right to receive 0. 3299 shares of DTIC Common Stock (the "Preferred Exchange Ratio") resulting in the issuance of 6, 719, 641 shares of DTIC Common Stock. • Each non- redeemable share of ROC common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Merger, which totaled 3, 403, 500 shares, was exchanged for, on a one- for- one basis, shares of DTIC Common Stock. • Each share of ROC common stock subject to possible redemption that was not redeemed prior to the closing of the Merger, which totaled 158, 621 shares, was exchanged for, on a one- for- one basis, shares of DTIC Common Stock. • Each of ROC' s public rights and private rights outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Merger, which totaled 20, 700, 000 and 796, 000, respectively, were exchanged for, on a ten- for- one basis, 2, 070, 000 and 79, 600 shares of DTIC Common Stock, respectively. • Prior to the closing of the Merger, one DTHH stock option holder elected to net exercise all of such holder' s options, resulting in the issuance of 158, 444 shares of DTHH common stock, which upon the closing of the Merger, were canceled and exchanged for the right to receive 0. 2282 shares of DTIC Common Stock per share of DTHH common stock, which resulted in the issuance of 36, 163 shares of DTIC Common Stock. • DTHH entered into a transaction services agreement (the "TSA") with Hicks Holdings Operating LLC ("HHLLC") on January 27, 2012, as amended February 13, 2023, pursuant to which DTHH must pay HHLLC a transaction fee equal to 1. 5 % of any subsequent transaction, as defined in the TSA. The Merger constitutes a subsequent transaction per the TSA and, therefore, the Board authorized DTHH to issue 1, 149, 830 shares of DTHH common stock to HHLLC and 328, 611 shares of DTHH common stock to a stockholder of DTHH who is affiliated with HHLLC, immediately prior to the closing of the Merger. The DTHH common stock was issued immediately prior to the closing of the Merger and the issuance resulted in the recognition of \$ 2. 3 million of stock- based compensation expense within other expense on, net in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company' s consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024 include SDPI' s revenues of \$ 5. 0 million and net loss of \$ 1. 4 million. Supplemental Pro Forma Information (unaudited) The unaudited supplemental pro forma financial results below for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, combine the consolidated results of the Company and SDPI, giving effect to the Merger as if it had been completed on January 1, 2023. The unaudited supplemental pro forma financial results to not give effect to the impact of the CTG or EDP Acquisition. This unaudited supplemental pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of future operations or results had the acquisition been completed as of January 1, 2023, or any other date. Year ended December 31, (in thousands) Pro forma revenue \$ 159, 992 \$ 162, 509 Pro forma net income \$ (5, 336) \$ 10, 752 The unaudited supplemental pro forma financial information in the table above contains material nonrecurring pro forma adjustments to (i) record acquisition- related costs incurred by the Company prior to the SDPI Closing Date in the amount of \$ 0. 6 million and (ii) to record stock compensation expense of \$ 0. 5 million for SDPI options that vested upon

the closing of the acquisition of SDPI. Acquisition of European Drilling Projects B. V. On September 30, 2024, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Drilling Tools International, Inc., entered the Share Purchase Agreement with European Drilling Projects B. V. ("EDP"), and the sole shareholder of EDP, to acquire 100% of the shares of DTHH common stock issued were exchanged EDP. European Drilling Products is a global provider of next-generation stabilizers, specialty reamers, and wellbore optimization technology for 337,429 shares the drilling industry. EDP designs and manufactures bespoke drilling equipment tailored to address specific industry challenges. The integration of EDP's expertise aligns seamlessly with DTIC- DTI's international growth strategy and commitment to technological differentiation. In Common Stock as of the date of the closing of the Merger in accordance with the Common Exchange Ratio terms of the Merger Agreement, the closing of the acquisition occurred on October 3, 2024 (the "EDP Closing Date" or "EDP Closing") for total consideration of \$ 13.9 million. The consideration for the acquisition of \$ 2-13.3-9 million is comprised of stock-based compensation was recorded by taking the following items (in thousands): Cash paid to EDP's sole shareholder \$ 6.95 quoted market price, 307 Note payable issued by DTI to EDP's sole shareholder (1) 5, 207 Cash repayment of the Company EDP debt 1, 889 Cash paid to settle employee stock appreciation right awards (2) Effective settlement of preexisting relationship between DTI and EDP (3) Fair value of consideration transferred \$ 13, 900 (1) Represents promissory note issued to EDP's common sole shareholder by DTI in lieu of cash paid at closing. (2) Represents the employee stock appreciation rights that vest immediately upon a change in control event per the original award terms. DTI paid cash to settle the vested awards at the EDP Closing Date. (3) Represents the effective settlement of DTI's accounts receivable from EDP as EDP was of the date and time of the closing of the Merger and multiplying this price by the 337, 429 shares of DTIC Common Stock Issued. • In connection with the Merger, certain holders of DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stockholders entered into exchange agreements (the "Exchange Agreements") wherein the DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stockholders exchanged their rights to receive a portion customer of EDP' the \$ 11.0 million Aggregate Company Cash Consideration (as defined within the Merger Agreement) for the rights to receive shares of DTIC Common Stock. Immediately following the effectiveness of the Exchange Agreements, which became effective as of the closing of the Merger, the holders of DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stock that participated in the Exchange Agreements held 2, 042, 181 shares of DTIC Common Stock as a result of their participation in the Exchange Agreements. In addition, the holders of DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stock that did not participate in the Exchange Agreements were paid \$ 0.2 million from the 65 Aggregate Company Cash Consideration in exchange for the cancellation of their DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stock in connection with the closing of the Merger. • In connection with the Merger, ROC entered into subscription agreements (the "Subscription Agreements") with certain accredited investors (which were related parties of ROC due to their affiliation with ROC Energy Holdings, LLC, which is ROC's prior to sponsor ("Sponsor" or "ROC Sponsor")) (the "EDP" "PIPE Investors") for an aggregate of 2, 970, 296 shares of DTIC Common Stock at a price of \$ 10.10 per share, for a total of \$ 30.0 million (the "PIPE Financing"). Upon the closing Closing of the PIPE Financing (which closed in connection with the closing of the Merger), the Company received \$ 25.9 million in cash and \$ 4.1 million worth of shares from the PIPE Financing were used to settle related party promissory notes issued by ROC to the ROC Sponsor and an affiliate of ROC Sponsor. The acquisition proceeds received by the Company from the Merger and PIPE Financing, net of EDP has been transaction costs, totaled \$ 23.2 million. The Merger was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization business combination in accordance with ASC 805 U.S. GAAP. Under this method of accounting, ROC was Business Combinations ("ASC 805"). Drilling Tools International, Inc. has been treated as the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, EDP's tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired company, and its liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values on the EDP Closing Date. The purchase price allocation for financial reporting purposes the Merger is preliminary and subject to revision. Additional information that existed as of the EDP Closing Date may become known during the remainder of the measurement period, which will not extend beyond one year from the EDP Closing Date. The preliminary allocation of the purchase is as follows (see Note in thousands): Assets acquired: Cash \$ Accounts receivable, net 1, Summary 180 Accrued Revenue Other current assets Property, plant and equipment, net 3, 176 Operating lease right-of Significant-use asset Intangible assets, net 8, 197 Total assets acquired 14, 153 Liabilities assumed: Accounting- Accounts payable Policies for further details. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Other Merger was treated as the equivalent of the Company issuing shares for the current liabilities Debt, noncurrent Operating lease liabilities, less current portion Deferred tax liabilities, net Total liabilities assumed 1, 769 Total identifiable net assets 12 of ROC, accompanied by a recapitalization. The 384 Goodwill 1, 516 Total net assets acquired and of ROC were stated at historical cost with no goodwill or \$ 13, 900 The excess of other-- the fair value of the consideration transferred over the fair values of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets recorded-acquired has been assigned to goodwill. Goodwill represents the future benefits of acquiring EDP as the acquisition not only enhances DTI's competitive edge, but also reinforces its position as a leader in providing innovative drilling solutions to the global oil and gas industry. Goodwill will be evaluated for impairment at least annually. Goodwill attributable to the acquisition of EDP is not deductible for tax purposes. The following table presents sets forth the amounts allocated to the identified intangible assets, the estimated useful lives of the those intangible assets as of total DTIC Common Stock outstanding immediately after the EDP closing-Closing Date, and the methodologies used to determine the fair values of the those Merger intangible assets (in thousands): Exchange of ROC common stock not subject to possible redemption for DTIC Common Stock upon Merger Fair value Useful life (in years) Customer relationships \$ 4, 135 Developed technology 3, 403, 500 Conversion of ROC Public Rights into shares of DTIC Common Stock 2, 070, 000 Conversion of ROC Private Rights into shares of DTIC Common Stock 79, 600 Exchange of ROC common stock subject to possible redemption that was not redeemed for DTIC Common Stock 158, 621 Subtotal- Merger, net of redemptions 5, 711, 721 Trade names Total intangible assets \$ 8 Issuance of DTIC Common Stock in connection with PIPE Financing 2, 970, 296 Exchange 197 The intangible assets acquired are expected to be

amortized over their useful lives on a straight-line basis. The Company incurred acquisition-related costs of DTHH common stock outstanding as of \$ 1.0 million during year ended December 31, 2022-2024, which is included in other expense, net in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company's consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the year ended DTIC Common Stock 11, 951, 137 Exchange of DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding as of December 31, 2022-2024 include EDP's revenues for DTIC Common Stock 6, 719, 641 Issuance of \$ 1.0 million and net loss shares as stock-based compensation to former DTHH stockholders as part of \$ 0. transaction services agreement upon the Merger 337, 429 Issuance of DTIC Common Stock to former holders of DTHH redeemable convertible preferred stock in connection with Exchange Agreements 2 million from the EDP Closing Date to December 31, 2024. 042, 181 Net exercise of stock options by DTHH stockholder 36, 163 Total DTIC Common Stock outstanding as a result of Merger, PIPE Financing, DTHH for DTIC share exchanges, transaction services agreement, Exchange Agreements, and exercise of stock options 29, 768, 568 NOTE 4- INVESTMENTS – EQUITY SECURITIES The following table shows the cost and fair value of the Company's investments in equity securities (in thousands):

	Cost	Unrealized Gain	Fair Value	December 31, 2024	Cost	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	December 31, 2023
holding gains on equity securities for the year ended December 31, 2022-2024	\$ 1,143	0.4	million	where	Unrealized	unrealized	holding losses on equity securities for the year ended December 31, 2023	0.3
where unrealized holding gains on equity securities.								

On July 31, 2024, the Company elected cash for the year ended December 31, 2022 were shares owned in SDPI. The Company received \$ 0.1 . 2 million in cash and recognized a realized loss of \$ 12 thousand. Refer to Note 3- Business Combinations for more information. NOTE 5 – BALANCE SHEET DETAILS- CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES Inventories, net The following table shows the components of inventory (in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	2024	December 31, 2022	2023
Raw materials	\$ 12,928	\$ 5,022	\$ 3	Work in progress 1, 377
Finished goods	2,897	Total inventories	17,653	5,038
Allowance for obsolete inventory	(151)	(4)	(211)	Inventories, net
	\$ 17,502	\$ 5,034	3,281	Prepaid expenses and other current assets

The following table shows the components of prepaid expenses and other current assets (in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	2024	December 31, 2022	2023
Prepaid expenses:	ERC benefits receivable	\$ 2,117	Deposits on inventory	\$ 2,146
Prepaid income tax	1,293	Prepaid insurance	1,110	Prepaid rent
Prepaid equipment	Prepaid other	Other current assets:	Other	Interest rate swap asset
Other	Total	\$ 43,553	874	\$ 4,381
553	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	The following table shows the components of accrued expenses and other current liabilities (in thousands):	December 31, 2023	2024

December 31, 2022-2023

	December 31, 2023	2024
Accrued expenses:	Accrued compensation and related benefits	\$ 4,497
Accrued insurance	Accrued transaction advisory fees	1,000
Accrued professional services	Accrued interest	Accrued property taxes
Accrued monitoring fee	Other	Other current liabilities:
Income tax payable	\$ 1,586	\$ 1,780
Sales tax payable	Unbilled lost-in-hole revenue	Deferred revenue
1,042	Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 7,863
10,579	7,299	NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The following table shows the component of property, plant and equipment, net (in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	2024	December 31, 2022	2023
Rental tools and equipment	5-10	\$ 205,939	\$ 188,949	160,973
Buildings and improvements	5-40	7,074	6,672	5,781
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5	2,507	2,389	2,101
Transportation and equipment	3-5	Total property, plant and equipment	216,234	198,803
Less: accumulated depreciation	(142,203)	(133,003)	(125,537)	Property, plant and equipment, net (excluding construction in progress)
	74,031	65,800	44,145	Construction in progress
	1,540	Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 75,571	\$ 65,800
	\$ 44,154	Total depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022	was approximately \$ 21.5 million and \$ 20.3 million and \$ 19.7 million, respectively.	

The Company has not acquired any property, plant and equipment under capital leases. Property, plant and equipment, net, were concentrated within the United States. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022, property, plant and equipment, net held within the United States was \$ 66.9 million and \$ 63.0 million and \$ 41.8 million, respectively, or 89 % and 96 % and 95 % of total property, plant and equipment, net, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022, property, plant and equipment, net held outside of the United States, in Canada, was \$ 8.6 million and \$ 2.8 million and \$ 2.3 million, or 11 % and 4 % and 5 % of total property, plant and equipment net for both periods. NOTE 7- INTANGIBLES, NET The following table shows the components of intangible assets, net (in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	2024	December 31, 2022	2023
Trade name	10-13	15	\$ 3,184	\$ 1,280
Developed	\$ 1,280	Technology	13-20	15,438
Customer Relationships	15-20	21,081	Patents	5-20
Total intangible assets	139,550	714	1,550	Less: accumulated amortization
(2,482)	(1,334)	(1,287)	Intangible assets, net	\$ 37,232
Total amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022	was approximately \$ 1.2 million and \$ 47.1 thousand and \$ 0.1 million, respectively.			

NOTE 8 - GOODWILL The change in carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024 was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	2024
Total Net balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 12,147	NOTE 9 – LEASES

The Company leases various facilities and vehicles under noncancelable operating lease agreements. The remaining lease terms for our leases range from 1 month to 14 years. These leases often include options to extend the term of the lease, which may be for periods of up to 5 years. When it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised, the impact of the renewal term is included in the lease term for purposes of determining total future lease payments and measuring the ROU asset and lease liability. We apply the short-term lease policy election, which allows us to exclude from recognition leases with an original term of 12 months or less. We have not entered into any finance leases as of December 31, 2023-2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 and 2022, the components of the Company's lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2023	2024	Year Ended December 31, 2022	2023
Operating Lease Cost	\$ 6,494	\$ 6,077	\$ 5,722	Short-term Lease Cost
Variable Lease Cost	Sublease Income	(76)	(183)	Total Lease Cost
\$ 6-7,451	012	\$ 6,001	451	Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows (in thousands):
Year Ended	Year Ended	December 31, 2023	2024	December 31, 2022
2023	2024	2023	2024	2023

Weighted- average remaining lease term (in years) **7.11** 6.55 7.53-Weighted average discount rate **7.57 %** 5.80 % 5.34 %  
Year Ended December 31, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2022 Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities \$ 5,538 5,003 Future undiscounted cash flows for each of the next five years and thereafter and reconciliation to the lease liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023-2024 were as follows (in thousands): \$ 45,923 4,788 5,089 113 3,522 781 3,094 2,538 439 1,939 Thereafter 5-9,605 490 Total lease payments \$ 22-29,517 804 Less: imputed interest (3-6,666 918 ) Present value of lease liabilities \$ 18-22,851 886 The Company leases downhole drilling tools to companies in the oil and natural gas industry. Such leases are accounted for in accordance with ASC 842. For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, tool rental revenue was approximately \$ 117.9 million and \$ 119.2 million and \$ 99.0 million, respectively. Our lease contract periods are short- term in nature and are typically daily, monthly, per well, or footage based. Due to ~~As it is unknown when the customers will return our tools~~ short- term nature of the contracts, no maturity table is presented. NOTE 9-10 DEBT In REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY In December 2015, the Company entered into a credit facility with PNC Bank, National Association (the " Existing Credit Facility"). The facility provides provided for a revolving line of credit with a maximum borrowing amount totaling \$ 60.0 million, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. On June 20 March 15, 2023-2024, the Company entered refinanced its revolving credit facility (the " Refinancing ") by entering into the a Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit, Term Loan and Security and Guaranty Agreement among Drilling Tools International, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries, Drilling Tools International Corporation and PNC Bank, National Association (the " Credit Facility Agreement ") that modified with certain of the Company ' s subsidiaries and PNC Bank, National Association as lender and as agent. Pursuant to the terms of its previous agreement and related amendments. This amended agreement modified certain defined terms in the previous agreement Credit Facility, removed the Company will be provided a revolving line of credit in a principal amount up to \$ 20-80,0 million unfunded capital expenditures requirement, removed and a single draw term loan ( the " Term Loan ") in a principal amount of \$ 9-25,0 million submit to. The line of credit and the Term Loan mature in March 2029. The Credit Facility amends and restates the Company ' s Canadian entity Existing Credit Facility under that certain Amended and Restated Revolving Credit, Term Loan, and Security Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2023, by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, and PNC Bank National Association. Additionally, we are required to make and - an annual payment changed the legal debtor from DTIH to DTIC. See Note 3, Merger for further discussion of up to \$ 5,000,000, to be determined based on the Merger. For Excess Cash Flows generated each fiscal year commencing with the year ended December 31, 2023-2024, as defined in the Credit Facility. We expect to make our first payment in April 2025, and accordingly have recorded that amount within current maturities of long- term debt at December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the interest on the amount drawn was on the Credit Facility and the outstanding Term Loan balance are based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (" SOFR ") or the bank ' s base lending rate plus applicable margin (approximately 9.25 % and 8.455 %, respectively, at December 31, 2023-2024 ). The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all the assets of the Company and matures. As of December 31, 2025-2024, the Company has drawn \$ 27.1 million against the line of credit. As of December 31, 2023-2024, there -- the term loan has a balance were no amounts drawn against the line of credit \$ 21.7 million. The Company is subject to various restrictive covenants associated with these borrowings including, but not limited to, a fixed charge ratio, and a minimum amount of undrawn availability. As of December 31, 2023-2024, the Company was in compliance with all restrictive covenants. In connection with acquisition of EDP, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note to the former parent company of EDP, totaling \$ 5.2 million. The note bears an interest rate of 8 % per annum. The note matures in December 2029 and payments are made quarterly. Please refer to Note 3, Business Combinations, for more information surrounding the issuance of the unsecured promissory note. As of December 31, 2024, the future maturities of long- term debt consisted of the following (in thousands): \$ 6,995 5,975 6,056 6,143 28,644 Total long term debt \$ 53,813 Contingent Interest Embedded Derivative Liability Under the Credit Facility Agreement, the interest rate will reset (the ' Default Rate ') upon the event of a default and an additional 2 % will be added to the base rate. The Company analyzed the Default Rate feature of the Credit Facility for derivative accounting consideration under ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and determined the Default Rate met the definition of a derivative as it is a contingent interest feature. The Company also noted that the Default Rate feature (the ' Default Rate Derivative ') required bifurcation from the host contract and was to be accounted for at fair value. In accordance with ASC 815- 15, the Company bifurcated the Default Rate feature of the note and determined the derivative is liability classified. The Default Rate Derivative is treated as a liability, initially measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recorded in earnings. Management has assessed the probability of occurrence for a non- credit default event and determined the likelihood of a referenced event to be remote. Therefore, the estimated fair value of the Default Rate Derivative was negligible as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 and, therefore, no amounts were recorded as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. NOTE 10 REVENUE Revenue generated was concentrated within the United States. For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the revenue generated within the United States was \$ 138.3 million and \$ 118.3 million, respectively, or 91 % and 91 % of total revenues, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the revenue generated outside of the United States, in Canada and International, was \$ 13.7 million and \$ 11.3 million, respectively, or 9 % and 9 % of total revenues, respectively. The Company derives its revenue from two revenue types, tool rental services and product sales. The following table represents our revenues disaggregated by category: Year Ended December 31, 2023 Year Ended December 31, 2022 Tool Rental Services \$ 119,239 \$ 99,018 Product Sales 32,795 30,538 Total Revenue \$ 152,034 \$ 129,556 NOTE 11 INCOME TAXES For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, and 2022, income from continuing operations before taxes consisted of amounts related to U. S. operations and income associated with the Company ' s foreign operations predominantly in Canada. The geographical breakdown of the Company ' s income before provision for income taxes was as follows (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, Domestic \$ 1,274 \$ 17,351 352 \$ 19,094 International 1,710 2,443 442 5,

683-Profits before provision for income taxes \$ **2,984** \$19,794 \$24,777-Income tax expense attributable to income from continuing operations consists of (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, Current provision for income taxes: Federal \$ **1,271** \$ Foreign **(1,444)** **107** State Total current 1,603 **2,618**-Deferred tax expense (benefit): Federal **(1,078)** 3,826 Foreign State **(180)** (417) Total deferred tax expense: **(778)** 3,443 **1,080**-Total provision for income taxes \$ **(30)** \$5,046 \$3,698-Tax rate reconciliation The following table presents a reconciliation of the federal statutory rate to the Company's effective tax rate: Year Ended December 31, U. S. federal tax benefit at statutory rate 21.0% 21.0% State taxes, net of federal benefit **12.7%** 1.9% ~~2.1%~~ Permanent differences **22.7%** 3.6% **Permanent differences related to foreign items- 5.8%** **0.0%** **Transfer pricing 1.2%** **0.0%** Foreign rate differential **0.1%** **2.4%** **0.5%** **0%** **Foreign taxes- 10.4%** **0.2%** Valuation allowance **- 0.3%** **0.0%** **Credits - 2.1%** **0.0%** **Income taxes deferred adjustment 27.0%** **0.0%** **Income taxes payable adjustment- 58.8%** **0.0%** Other **0.4%** **- 1.2%** **-9.0%** Effective tax rate **- 1.0%** 25.5% **14.5%** The effective tax rate impact of other category for the year ended December 31, 2023 is primarily made up of prior year true-ups resulting in a decrease of 1.2% or \$ 239 thousand. The effective tax rate impact of the other category for the year ended December 31, 2022, is primarily made up of tax basis balance sheet adjustments resulting in a decrease of 10.6% or \$ 2.6 million. The offsetting impacts to the tax rate were individually immaterial. Significant components of deferred taxes The tax effects of temporary differences and carryforwards that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022** are presented below (in thousands): ~~74~~ Year Ended December 31, Deferred tax assets Net operating loss carryforward \$ **3,488** \$1,544 ~~\$3,378~~-Allowance for doubtful accounts Share-based compensation **1,800** 1,451 Bonus accrual Inventory Intangible assets **1,815** **1,129** ~~1~~-Federal credits **3,452** **252** — Other **2,681** — Gross deferred tax assets **13,647** 5,028 ~~6,587~~-Valuation allowance ~~(3,019)~~ — Net deferred tax assets **10,628** 5,028 ~~6,587~~-Deferred tax liabilities Depreciation on property, plant, and equipment **(10,902)** (11,391) ~~(8,958)~~ Withholding tax on unremitted earnings **(431)** (264) ~~(72)~~-Other **(5,221)** ~~(742)~~-Deferred tax liabilities **(16,554)** (11,655) ~~(9,772)~~ Net deferred liabilities \$ **(5,926)** \$ (6,627) ~~(3,185)~~ At December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, the Company had federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately **nil and \$ 4.1 million and \$ 15.1 million**, respectively, which may be carried forward indefinitely and state and local net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$ **7.0 million and \$ 8.8 million and \$ 9.8 million**, respectively, which expire at various dates. The utilization of the Company's net operating losses may be subject to a limitation due to the "change in ownership provisions" under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state and foreign provisions. Such limitations may result in the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards before their utilization. The Company is subject to income taxes in the U. S. federal jurisdiction, various state jurisdictions as well as Canada. Tax regulations within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and require significant judgment to apply. The Company's tax years remain open for examination by all tax authorities since inception and carryover attributes remain open to adjustment by the U. S. and state authorities. NOTE 12 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION On ~~COMPENSATION~~ **Stock Options** On June 20, 2023, the Company adopted the Drilling Tools International Corporation 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2023 Plan"). The 2023 Plan became effective on the closing of the Merger, ~~which also occurred on June 20, 2023~~. The 2023 Plan provides for the issuance of shares of Common Stock up to ten percent (10%) of the shares of outstanding Common Stock as of the closing of the Merger ~~(which equates to 0 shares as of December 31, 2023)~~ and automatically increases on the first trading day of each calendar year by the number of shares of Common Stock equal to three percent (3%) of the total number of outstanding Common Stock on the last day of the prior calendar year. The 2023 Plan allows for awards to be issued to employees, non-employee directors, and consultants in the form of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted stock units, performance based awards, other share-based awards, other cash-based awards, or a combination of the foregoing. As of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, there were ~~21,976~~ **056,854** ~~536~~ shares of Common Stock available for issuance under the 2023 Plan. In connection with the Merger, all outstanding options to purchase shares of DTIH common stock were canceled and exchanged for options to purchase shares of DTIC Common Stock ("Company Options"). The number of Company Options issued and the associated exercise prices were adjusted using the Common Exchange Ratio used for the Merger (see Note 3, Merger). As a result of the Merger, the Company issued options to purchase a total of 2,361,722 shares of the Company's Common Stock to former holders of the DTIH stock options. The vesting schedules, remaining term, and provisions (other than the adjusted number of underlying shares and exercise prices) of the Company Options issued, are identical to the vesting schedules, remaining term, and other provisions of the DTIH stock options that were exchanged. Per a post-closing amendment, Company Options currently held by former holders of DTIH stock options are no longer subject to employment considerations. The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes ~~option valuation~~ model. Expected volatilities are based on comparable public company data. The Company uses future estimated employee termination and forfeiture rates of the options within the valuation model. The expected term of options granted is derived using the "plain vanilla" method due to the lack of history and volume of option activity at the Company. The risk-free rate is based on the approximate U. S. Treasury yield rate in effect at the time of grant. The Company's calculation of share price involves the use of different valuation techniques, including a combination of an income and market approach. For any grants of stock options subsequent to the Company being publicly traded, the Company will use the quoted market price as of the grant date as an input into the Black-Scholes model. ~~Determination of the fair value is a matter of judgment and often involves the use of estimates and assumptions. In June of 2023 and prior to the closing of the Merger, one holder of DTIH stock options elected to exercise all of such holder's 580,000 stock options. The holder elected to net exercise, whereby the exercise price is paid in shares and additional shares are withheld for income taxes. The net exercise of the options resulted in 158,444 shares of DTIH common stock being issued prior to the Merger and subsequently canceled and exchanged for a total of 36,163 shares of DTIC Common Stock as of the date of the Merger.~~ The following table summarizes options outstanding, as well as activity for the year ended December 31, **2024 and December 31, 2023** (prior year amounts have been converted using the conversion ratio of 0.2282 applied in the Merger): Shares Weighted Average Exercise Price Weighted

Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years) Aggregate Intrinsic Value OUTSTANDING, December 31, 2022 2, 494, 097 \$ 4. 04 3. 93 \$ 11, 687 Granted — — — — Exercised (132, 375) 5. 04 — — Forfeited — — — — OUTSTANDING, December 31, 2023 2, 361, 722 4. 02 3. 37 — **UNVESTED Granted 2, 670** December 31, 2023 **374 3. 04** — **Exercised (68, 470) 3. 72** — — **Forfeited** — — — — **EXERCISABLE OUTSTANDING**, December 31, 2023 **2024 2, 361, 722 4. 02, 963, 626 3. 50 6. 46 UNVESTED,** 37 — 76 The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price and the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2023 **2024 and 2022 2, 600, 000 3. 02 9. 63 EXERCISABLE,** Due to the exercise price of the stock options exceeding the current market price of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2023 **2024 2, 363, 626 4** no intrinsic value has been realized from the exercise of stock options during the period. **03 2. 96** During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized \$ 1. 7 million of stock- based compensation expense within selling, general, and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income related to the accelerated vesting of an executive's 534, 063 performance- based stock options. The performance conditions were satisfied upon completion of the Merger and all 534, 063 performance- based stock options vested on June 20, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized \$ 2. 3 million of stock- based compensation expense within other expense, net on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income as a result of the issuance of shares in accordance with the TSA with HLLC (see Note 3- Merger). During the year ended December 31, 2022 **2024**, there ~~was~~ **the was no Company recognized \$ 1. 4 million of** stock- based compensation expense **related to stock options within selling, general, and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2024, total unrecognized compensation expense related to the stock options totaled \$ 3. 1 million. Restricted Stock Units**In May 2024, the Company issued an aggregate 143, 000 restricted stock units (" RSUs ") to five members of the Board (the " Directors "). Of the awards, 74, 440 RSUs were deemed to be related to services performed during the year ended December 31, 2023, and were to vest immediately, while the remaining 68, 560 RSUs are subject to a vesting term of one year. The Directors are considered to be employees of the Company under ASC 718. During year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized \$ 0. 7 million of stock based compensation related to RSUs within selling, general, and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2024, unrecognized compensation expense related to the RSUs totaled \$ 0. 1 million

NOTE 13 – OTHER EXPENSE, NETThe following table shows the components of other expenses, net for the years ended December 31, **2024, and 2023**, and 2022 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 2023 **2024** Year Ended December 31, 2022 **2023** HLLC stock- based compensation \$ — \$ (2, 339) \$ — Transaction fees ( **7, 036**) (3, 640) — Other, net ( **664**) (428) (436) Interest income Other expense, net \$ ( **7, 503**) \$ (6, 359) \$ (384)

NOTE 14 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONSManagement feesFor the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023** and 2022, management fees paid to Hicks Holdings Operating LLC, a shareholder of the Company, were approximately \$ **0. 8 million and \$ 1. 1 million** and \$ 0. 4 million, respectively. Management fees paid to the shareholder are included in selling, general and administrative expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Director feesFor the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023** and 2022, director fees paid to our Board of Directors were approximately \$ 0. **2-6** million and \$ 0. **1-2** million, respectively. Director fees are included in selling, general and administrative expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. LeasesFor the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023** and 2022, the Company paid rent expense to Cree Investments, LLC, a shareholder of the Company, of approximately \$ 51 thousand and \$ 51 thousand, respectively, relating to the lease of a building. Future minimum lease payments related to this lease are included in the future minimum lease schedule in Note 7, Leases. ~~Tools~~For the years ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid \$ 4 thousand to Heath Woodrum, a shareholder of the Company, for tools. Promissory NotesUpon consummation of the Merger on June 20, 2023, the Company issued shares of DTIC Common Stock in connection with the PIPE Financing to payoff convertible promissory notes which were issued to an affiliate of the ROC Sponsor on December 6, 2022 and March 2, 2023, respectively. The notes did not bear interest and were in the amounts of \$ 2. 1 million and \$ 2. 1 million, respectively. Working Capital LoanPrior to the Merger on June 20, 2023, ROC paid the remaining outstanding principal amount owed to an affiliate of the ROC Sponsor in the amount of \$ 0. 4 million for a loan to fund working capital deficiencies and finance transaction costs in connection with the Merger. The loan did not bear interest. **Sale of trucks** During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company sold two trucks to employees of the Company. The transactions were conducted at fair market value, with a total sales price of \$ 0. 1 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company did not have any receivables recorded on the consolidated balance sheet related to this transaction. **Related Party Note Receivable** On July 31, 2024 (" Closing Date"), the Company entered into the Sixth Amendment and Restated Promissory Note with Tronco Energy Corporation (" Tronco"), an entity owned by employees of the Company. Pursuant to the Sixth Amendment and Restated Promissory Note, Tronco will make payments to the Company of \$ 1. 3 million annually, commencing on the first anniversary of the Closing Date through the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date. Per the agreement, if the 20- day average stock price of DTI falls below \$ 3. 20 per share, the principal that otherwise would have been due shall be deferred and apportioned over the remaining payment dates under specified in the agreement. Any payments due and not received by the Company before the fifth date following the anniversary date will bear interest from the date of nonpayment until paid equal to 3 %. In accordance with ASC 805, the receivables fair value was measured at the present value of future cash flows upon the Closing Date. The carrying value of the note as of December 31, 2024 was \$ 5. 2 million.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIESThe Company maintains operating leases for various facilities and vehicles. See Note ~~13-9~~ 9, Leases, for further information. LitigationFrom time to time, the Company may become involved in various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of its business and may be subject to third- party infringement claims. In the normal course of business, the Company may agree to indemnify third parties with whom it enters into contractual relationships, including customers, lessors, and parties to other transactions with the Company, with respect to certain matters. The Company has agreed,

under certain conditions, to hold these third parties harmless against specified losses, such as those arising from a breach of representations or covenants, other third-party claims that the Company's products when used for their intended purposes infringe the intellectual property rights of such other third parties, or other claims made against certain parties. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of liability under these indemnification obligations due to the Company's limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances that are likely to be involved in each particular claim.

**Management Fee** The Company is required to pay a monthly management fee to a shareholder. The fee is based upon a percentage of the Company's trailing twelve months, earnings before interest, taxes and accumulated depreciation amount, as defined in the management agreement (refer to Note 14 – Related Parties Transactions).

**NOTE 16 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN** The Company has a sponsor's various defined contribution savings plan, primarily in the U. S., that complies with Section 401 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All employees are auto-enrolled at **3%** contribution, unless they opt out, beginning on the first plan entry date following six months of service. Plan entry dates are the first day of January and July. For 2022, the Company matched employee contributions up to 150% of the first 3% of employee contributions, not to exceed \$2 thousand per participant per calendar year. Total expense related to the defined employer contributions over six years. The contribution plan is limited to the maximum contribution allowed under the Internal Revenue Service Regulations. The total expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 was approximately \$0.57 million and \$0.45 million, respectively.

**NOTE 17 – EARNINGS PER SHARE** Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period plus dilutive potential common shares, including performance share awards, using the treasury stock method. Performance share awards are included based on the number of shares that would be issued as if the end of the reporting period was the end of the performance period and the result was dilutive. The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 (in thousands, except share and per share data):

Year Ended December 31,	2024	2023	2022
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 3,014	\$ 14,748	\$ 21,080
Less: Redeemable convertible preferred stock dividends	(314)	(1,189)	(1,189)
Net income attributable to common shareholders — basic	\$ 3,014	\$ 14,434	\$ 19,891
Add: Redeemable convertible preferred stock dividends	—	1,189	—
Net income attributable to common shareholders — diluted	\$ 3,014	\$ 14,748	\$ 21,080
Denominator			
Weighted-average common shares used in computing earnings per share — basic	31,938,847	21,421,610	11,951,137
Effect of potentially dilutive time-based stock options	41,033	45,202	488,997
Effect of potentially dilutive performance-based stock options	—	—	1,006,729
Effect of potentially dilutive redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	3,175	6,719
Weighted-average common shares outstanding — diluted	32,308,179	25,131,024	19,677,507
Earnings per share — basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.66
Earnings per share — diluted	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.59	\$ 1.07

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's potentially dilutive securities consisted of options to purchase common stock. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's potentially dilutive securities consisted of redeemable convertible preferred stock and options to purchase common stock. The Company excluded the following potential common shares, presented based on amounts outstanding at each period end, from the computation of diluted net income per share for the periods presented because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect: Year Ended December 31, Time-based options outstanding 140, 135 140, 135 Total 140, 135 140, 135

**NOTE 18 – SEGMENT INFORMATION** Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the CODM in deciding resource allocation and assessing performance. The Company's Chief Executive Officer serves as the CODM. The Company's CODM reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for the years ended purposes of making operational decisions, allocating resources, and evaluating financial performance. Consequently, the Company has determined it has one operating and reportable segment as of December 31, 2022-2024 because all necessary. The Company's single segment derives revenues from customers by providing oilfield equipment and services to operators in the oil and natural gas sectors. The CODM assesses performance conditions for the single segment and decides how to allocate resources by using consolidated net income as reported on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company's CODM does not review segment assets at a different level or category than those disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet. The CODM uses consolidated net income predominantly in the annual budget and forecasting process. The CODM considers budget-to-actual variances on a monthly basis to forecast future performance. The CODM considers budget-to-actual variances on a monthly basis to forecast future performance, and make decisions about the allocation of operating and capital resources to the segment. The table below provides information about segment revenue, significant expenses, other segment items, and segment net income for the year ended December 31, 2022-2024 were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2024	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 154	\$ 152	\$ 152
Less: Cost of sales	38,491	35,519	35,519
Operating, general, and administrative expenses	76,801	66,655	66,655
Other segment items	(1) 8,969	8,611	8,611
Depreciation and amortization expense	23,832	20,352	20,352
Interest expense	3,369	1,103	1,103
Income tax expense	(30) 5,046	(30) 5,046	(30) 5,046
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 3,014	\$ 14,748	\$ 21,080

(1) Other segment items included in segment net income include monitoring fees, miscellaneous expense (income), stock expense, and transaction expenses.

**NOTE 18-19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS** Change in Reportable Segments Beginning in January 2025, coinciding with the closing of the Company's acquisition of Titan Tools Services Limited, the Company has realigned its operations to support its strategic initiatives to expand its global operations and reach new markets, particularly in the Eastern Hemisphere. As a result, the Company realigned its reportable segments to correspond with

changes to its operating model, management structure, and organizational responsibilities. Effective January 2, 2025, the Company will bifurcate its results into two segments: Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere. As of December 31, 2024, this realignment has not been reflected within the Company's financial statements. Beginning with the first quarter in 2025, Form 10-Q will reflect the new reportable segments and corresponding information for prior periods will be retrospectively revised to reflect this change in reportable segments.

Acquisition of Casing Technologies Group Limited-Titan Tools Services Ltd. On March 18-January 2, 2024-2025, the Company announced its entry into the closing of a share purchase agreement (the "CTG-Titan Purchase Agreement", the "Agreement") to acquire one hundred percent (100%) of the shares of Casing Technologies Group-Titan Tools Services Limited, a Scottish limited company ("CTG-Titan"). Titan is a downhole tool rental CTG wholly owns Deep Casing Tools Limited, an energy technology development company that specializes in renting, servicing, and manufacturing advanced drilling equipment for the oil, gas, and geothermal industries. Consideration for the Titan acquisition primarily consists of (i) £ 4.9 million in cash, as adjusted for cash acquired and other items pursuant to the Agreement, and (ii) 0.9 million shares of the Company's common stock. The initial accounting for this business combination is in process, which includes conducting a valuation analysis to value the assets and liabilities assumed as a result of the transaction. As such, the impact on the consolidated financial statements cannot be estimated at this time.

Restricted Issuance of Stock Options-Unit Grant On February 14-28, 2024-2025, the Company issued restricted stock options-units ("2025 RSUs") to members of the Company's management team. A total, including: (i) 1,000,000 stock options to Robert Prejean, President and Chief Executive Officer (the "Prejean 2024 Stock Options"), (ii) 380,000 stock options to David Johnson, Chief Financial Officer (the "Johnson 2024 Stock Options"), and (iii) 300,000 stock options to Michael Domino, President of 909 the Directional tool Rentals Division (the "Domino 2024 Stock Options, 321 units were granted" and together with the Prejean 2024 Stock Options and the Johnson 2024 Stock Options, the "2024 Stock Options"). Each of the 2024-2025 RSUs Stock Options vest in substantially equal installments on each of the first three-four (3-4) anniversaries of the grant date. The 2024-2025 RSUs were issued with Stock Options are exercisable at a price grant date fair value of \$ 3.02-23 per share. Credit Agreement On March 15,..... statements cannot be estimated at this time. Item 9.

Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure. None. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, management has evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures in effect as of December 31, 2023-2024, the end of the period covered by this Report, using the Internal Control Integrated Framework ("ICIF") by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO). Management selected the ICIF framework for its evaluation as it is a control framework recognized by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board that is free from bias, permits reasonably consistent qualitative and quantitative measurement of our internal controls, is sufficiently complete so that relevant controls are not omitted and is relevant to an evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting. As a result of management's evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at a reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2023-2024, or as of the date of the filing of this Report. Our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2023, or as of the date of filing of this Report, because 2024because all findings in connection with our preparation and the audit of our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, have not been fully remediated despite ongoing projects and improvements made in the current quarter-year. As a result, we were not able to rely upon the disclosure controls and procedures that were in place as of December 31, 2023-2024, or as of the date of this filing, and we continue to have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness is described in more detail below.

Remediation of Previously Reported Material Weaknesses Our management previously determined that material weaknesses in Prior to the Merger, we had been a private company with limited accounting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal control over financial reporting existed related to the design and maintenance of internal controls commensurate with our financial reporting requirements. In connection with our preparation and the audit of our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, we identified the following deficiencies in the design or operation of our internal controls to be a material weakness: • Failure to promote effective internal control over financial reporting throughout the Company's management structure; • Failure to develop effective risk assessment controls to identify financial reporting risks and reacting to changes in the operating environment that could have a material effect on financial reporting; • Inadequate documentation and monitoring of information technology ("IT") general controls and cyber-security processes within the Company's IT environment, including access controls and segregation of duties between key IT functions; and • Ineffective monitoring activities to assess the operation of internal control over financial reporting; During 2023 and 2024, management made significant progress on remediation initiatives in response to the previously identified material weakness. Specific remedial actions included: • Hiring additional personnel in our finance department Inadequate documentation and monitoring of information technology ("IT") general controls and cyber-security processes within -- with experience commensurate with our financial accounting the Company's IT environment, including access controls and reporting requirements; • segregation of duties between key IT functions. Implementation --- Implementing of Controls: We are in the a policy requiring SOX training, and performing a full-day SOX training, for all

process of and control owners; • implementing **Implementing** a risk assessment process and measures designed to improve identify key accounts and systems and their related risks; and • Performing a segregation of duties assessment over the IT systems to cover both IT and business process related conflicts by highlighting mitigating controls for high and medium risk areas.. As a result, we have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting remediation efforts have been successful and that the first three previously identified material weaknesses were remediated as of December 31, 2024. Management is continuing it' s effort to remediate the fourth control deficiencies that led to the material weakness. **Ongoing Remediation Efforts** As noted above, management believes that the following material is not yet remediated; We have undertaken made progress towards remediation of the remaining material weakness with the following initiatives **steps** : • **Developing a plan** Training and awareness-hiring more qualified staff and increasing resources with sufficient knowledge and experience to **monitor** strengthen financial reporting. • IT systems and security- implementing software and procedures to enhance our Company' s IT environment. • Risk assessment and evaluation- devoting proper time by senior management to perform comprehensive review of procedures to assess risks and enforce effective accountability. Additionally, during the **established** fiscal year, we engaged the services of an external specialist with expertise in internal controls and financial reporting. The external specialist was engaged to assist in the implementation and enhancement of our internal controls and to provide additional expertise to ensure the effectiveness of our control environment ; • **Developing and implementing** : The engagement with the external specialist included a **periodic** comprehensive review of our existing -- **testing plan to assess the design of implemented controls** ; identification covering all material business processes and systems; • **Executing the testing plan as designed**; and • **Reporting results of testing to management and the Board of Directors. Through the work performed in 2024, management has identified the below** areas for improvement , and the development of recommendations for strengthening our controls framework. • Segregation of duties- continued efforts to **fully remediate** strengthen segregation of duties to prevent and detect errors or fraud in financial reporting processes. Ongoing Improvement Efforts Recognizing the **fourth material weakness** dynamic nature of our business environment, we are dedicated to ongoing improvement in our internal control framework. Future steps include: • **Employees should be trained on Information Produced by Entity (IPE)** Periodic Assessments- conducting periodic assessments to validate the effectiveness of our internal control framework. • Process Optimization- identifying and **IPE procedures should be built into** implementing opportunities for process optimization to enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of internal controls and tested; • **Provide greater precision of evidence related to the performance of both the business process and IT controls**; • **Continue to implement, refine and assess controls over gaps identified from previous years and during our remediation efforts**; and • **Monitor the execution of IT and business process controls throughout the year** . The process of **maintaining** designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. The elements of our remediation plan can only be accomplished over time, and we can offer no assurance that these initiatives will ultimately have the intended effects. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting During **2024, we made three acquisitions that impacted the control environment. On March 18, 2024, we completed the acquisition of Deep Casing Tools ( " DCT " ). On August 1, 2024, we completed the acquisition of Superior Drilling Products. As part of the acquisition, the Superior was renamed to Diamond Products Drilling ( " DPD " ). On October 3, 2024, we completed the acquisition of European Drilling Projects ( " EDP " ). We are permitted to omit an assessment of an acquired business' internal control over financial reporting from our assessment of internal control over financial reporting for a period not to exceed one year from the date of the acquisition. Accordingly, we have excluded the internal control over financial reporting of DPD, DCT, and EDP from management' s assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. The total assets of DCT, DPD, EDP represent approximately 10 % , 23 % and 7 % , respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. The total revenues of DCT, DPD, EDP represent approximately 5 % , 2 % and less than 1 % , respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. There were no other changes in our internal control environment during the most recently completed fiscal quarter ended December 31 , 2024, there has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f) under the Exchange Act) that has have materially affected, or is are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Item 9B. Other Information. Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections PART III Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance. The information required by this item (and only such information) is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement. Item 11. Executive Compensation. Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters. Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence. Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services. PART IV Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules. (1) Financial Statement The consolidated financial statements of Drilling Tools International Corporation and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are included in Part II, Item 8. Of this Annual Report. Reference is made to the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements. (2) Financial Statement Schedules All financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information presented in the financial statements or the notes thereto. (3) Index to Exhibits The exhibits required to be filed or furnished pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S- K are set forth below. Exhibit IndexExhibitNumber Description2. 1 † Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 13, 2023, by and among ROC Energy Acquisition Corp., ROC Merger Sub, Inc. and Drilling Tools International Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 to ROC Energy Acquisition Corp.' s Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 2023). 2. 2 First Amendment to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, by and among ROC Energy Acquisition Corp., ROC Merger Sub, Inc. and Drilling Tools International Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by**

reference to Exhibit 2. 1 to ROC Energy Acquisition Corp.'s Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 2023). 3. 1 Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Drilling Tools International Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 3. 2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Drilling Tools International Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 2 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 4. 1 Form of Specimen Common Stock Certificate of Drilling Tools International Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 4. 2 \* Description of the Registrant's Securities 10. 1 Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 13 to ROC Energy Acquisition Corp.'s Registration Statement on Form S- 4 (File No. 333- 269763), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2023). 10. 2 Form of Amendment to the Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 10. 3 Form of Exchange Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 10. 4 † Amended and Restated Revolving Credit, Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2023, by and among Drilling Tools International, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries and PNC Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 5 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 10. 5 Form of Lock- up Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 12 to ROC Energy Acquisition Corp.'s Registration Statement on Form S- 4 (File No. 333- 269763), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2023). 10. 6 Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 7 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 10. 7 Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 13, 2023, between ROC Energy Acquisition Corp., ROC Energy Holdings, LLC, EarlyBird Capital, Inc., HHEP Directional, L. P., RobJon Holdings, L. P. and Michael W. Domino, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 18 to ROC Energy Acquisition Corp.'s Registration Statement on Form S 4 (File No. 333- 269763), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2023). 10. 8 # Form of 2023 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to ROC Energy Acquisition Corp.'s Registration Statement on Form S- 4 (File No. 333- 269763), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2023). 10. 9 Assignment and Assumption Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2023, between Drilling Tools International Holdings, Inc. and Drilling Tools International Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 13 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S- 1 (File No. 333- 273348), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 20, 2023). **21-10. 10 Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit, Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2024, by and among Drilling Tools International, Inc., certain of its subsidiaries and PNC Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2024).** 19. 1 \* **Drilling Tools International Corporation Insider Trading Policy** 21. 1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21. 1 to Drilling Tools International Corporation's Current Report on Form 8- K (File No. 001- 41103), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2023). 23. 1 \* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. 24. 1 Power of Attorney (included on signature page hereto). 31. 1 \* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a- 14a and Rule 15d- 14 (a) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended. 31. 2 \* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a- 14a and Rule 15d- 14 (a) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended. 32. 1 \* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002. 32. 2 \* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Schedule 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002. 97. 1 \* DTI Clawback Policy- 8398475101. INS \* Inline XBRL Instance Document- the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File as its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document 101. SCH \* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema With Embedded Linkbase Documents 104 \* Cover page formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101 \* Filed herewith. † Certain exhibits and schedules to this exhibit have been omitted in accordance with Regulation S- K Item 601 (b) (2). We agree to furnish supplementally a copy of all omitted exhibits and schedules to the SEC upon its request. # Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.. Item 16. Form 10- K Summary. SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. Company Name Date: March ~~28-14, 2024~~ **2025** By: / s / R. Wayne Prejean R. Wayne Prejean President, CEO, and Director **POWER OF ATTORNEY KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS**, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints, jointly and severally, R. Wayne Prejean, as his attorney- in- fact, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place, and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments (including post- effective amendments), and any and all registration statements filed pursuant to Rule 462 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with or related to the offering contemplated by this registration statement and its amendments, if any, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorney to any and all amendments to said registration statement. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Name Title Date / s / R. Wayne Prejean President, CEO, and Director March ~~28-14, 2024~~ **2025** R. Wayne Prejean (Principal Executive Officer) / s / David R. Johnson Chief Financial

Officer March 28-14, 2024 David 2025 David R. Johnson (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) / s / Thomas O. Hicks Chairman of the Board March 28-14, 2024 Thomas 2025 Thomas O. Hicks / s / Eric C. Neuman Director March 28-14, 2024 Eric 2025 Eric C. Neuman / s / John D. Furst Director March 28-14, 2024 John 2025 John D. Furst / s / C. Richard Vermillion Director March 28-14, 2024 C 2025 C. Richard Vermillion / s / Curtis L. Crofford Director March 28-14, 2024 Curtis 2025 Curtis L. Crofford / s / Thomas M. Patterson Director March 28-14, 2024 Thomas 2025 Thomas M. Patterson

Exhibit 4. 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT' S SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 The following description sets forth certain material terms and provisions of the securities of Drilling Tools International Corporation (the " Company ") that are registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This description also summarizes relevant provisions of Delaware law. The following summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the applicable provisions of Delaware law and our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the " Certificate of Incorporation ") and our amended and restated bylaws (the " Bylaws "), copies of which are incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10- K of which this Exhibit 4. 2 is a part. We encourage you to read our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws, and the applicable provisions of Delaware law for additional information. Authorized and Outstanding Capital Stock Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of 500, 000, 000 shares of the Common Stock, \$ 0. 0001 par value per share (the " Common Stock ") and 10, 000, 000 shares of preferred stock, \$ 0. 0001 par value. The outstanding shares of Common Stock are duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and non- assessable. As of March 28, 2024, there were 29, 768, 568 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding and no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding. Voting Power Except as otherwise required by law, our Certificate of Incorporation or as otherwise provided in any certificate of designation for any series of preferred stock, stockholders possess all voting power for the election of directors and all other matters requiring stockholder action. Except as otherwise provided in our Certificate of Incorporation or expressly required by law, stockholders are entitled to one (1) vote per share on matters to be voted on by stockholders. Except as otherwise required by law, stockholders, as such, are not entitled to vote on any amendment that relates solely to the rights, powers, preferences (or the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof) or other terms of one or more outstanding series of preferred stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant our Certificate of Incorporation or pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law (the " DGCL ").

Dividends Subject to applicable law and the rights and preferences of any holders of any outstanding series of preferred stock, stockholders, as such, are entitled to the payment of dividends on the Common Stock when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors (the " Board ") in accordance with applicable law. Liquidation, Dissolution and Winding Up Subject to the rights and preferences of any holders of any shares of any outstanding series of preferred stock, in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, the funds and assets of the Company that may be legally distributed to stockholders will be distributed among the holders of the then outstanding Common Stock pro rata in accordance with the number of shares of Common Stock held by each holder. Preemptive or Other Rights Subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of stock, all shares of Common Stock have equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and other rights, and have no preference or appraisal rights, except for any appraisal rights provided by the DGCL. Furthermore, holders of Common Stock have no preemptive rights and there are no conversion, sinking fund or redemption rights, or rights to subscribe for any of our securities. The voting, dividend, liquidation, and other rights and powers of the Common Stock are subject to and qualified by the rights, powers and preferences of any series of preferred stock as may be designated by the Board and outstanding from time to time. Election of Directors The Board is divided into three classes, each of which generally serves for a term of three years with only one class of directors being elected in each year. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the election of directors, with the result that the holders of more than 50 % of the shares voted for the election of directors can elect all of the directors. Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that shares of preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Board is authorized to fix the designations, powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, of any series of preferred stock, including, without limitation, authority to fix by resolution the dividend rights, dividend rate, conversion rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption (including sinking fund provisions), redemption price or prices, and liquidation preferences of any such series and the number of shares constituting any such series and the designation thereof, or any of the foregoing. The Board can, without Stockholder approval, issue preferred stock with voting and other rights that could adversely affect the voting power and other rights of the holders of Common Stock and could have anti- takeover effects. The ability of the Board to issue preferred stock without Stockholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us or the removal of existing management. We have no preferred stock outstanding at the date hereof. Transfer Agent The transfer agent for the Common Stock is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company ( " Continental "). We have agreed to indemnify Continental in its role as transfer agent, its agents and each of its stockholders, directors, officers and employees against all liabilities, including judgments, costs and reasonable counsel fees that may arise out of acts performed or omitted for its activities in that capacity, except for any liability due to any gross negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith of the indemnified person or entity. Certain Anti- Takeover Provisions of Delaware Law, our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws Section 203 of the DGCL We have not opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL in our Certificate of Incorporation. This statute prevents us, under certain circumstances, from engaging in a " business combination " with: • a stockholder who owns 10 % or more of our outstanding voting stock (otherwise known as an " interested stockholder "); • an affiliate of an interested stockholder; or • an associate of an interested stockholder, for three years following the date that the stockholder became an interest stockholder. A " business combination " includes a merger or sale of more than 10 % of our assets. However, the above provisions of Section 203 do not apply if: • the Board approves the transaction that made the stockholder an " interested stockholder, " prior to the date of the transaction; • after the completion of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, that stockholder owned at least 85 % of our

voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, other than statutorily excluded shares of Common Stock; or • on or subsequent to the date of the transaction, the business combination is approved by the Board and authorized at a meeting of our stockholders, and not by written consent, by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock not owned by the interested stockholder. Under certain circumstances, declining to opt out of Section 203 of the DGCL will make it more difficult for a person who would be an “interested stockholder” to effect various business combinations with us for a three-year period. This may encourage companies interested in acquiring us to negotiate in advance with the Board because the stockholder approval requirement would be avoided if the Board approves the acquisition which results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. This may also have the effect of preventing changes in the Board and may make it more difficult to accomplish transactions which stockholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

**Classified Board of Directors** Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Board is divided into three classes of directors, with the classes to be as nearly equal in number as possible, and with each director serving a three-year term. As a result, approximately one-third of the Board is elected each year. The classification of directors has the effect of making it more difficult for stockholders to change the composition of the Board.

**Authorized but Unissued Shares** The authorized but unissued shares of Common Stock and preferred stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing standards of the Nasdaq. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate finance transactions, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of our authorized but unissued and unreserved shares of Common Stock and preferred stock could make it more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

**Written Consent by Stockholders** Under our Certificate of Incorporation, subject to the rights of holders of preferred stock, any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders must be effected at an annual or special meeting of stockholders and may not be taken by written consent in lieu of a meeting.

**Special Meeting of Stockholders** Under our Certificate of Incorporation, subject to the terms of any series of preferred stock, special meetings of stockholders may be called only by the Board, the chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, or the President, and may not be called by any other person or persons. Only such business shall be considered at a special meeting of stockholders as shall have been stated in the notice for such meeting.

**Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations** Under our Certificate of Incorporation, advance notice of Stockholder nominations for the election of directors and of business proposed to be brought by stockholders before any meeting of the stockholders must be given in the manner provided in our Bylaws.

**Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws** Our Bylaws may be amended or repealed by the Board or by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2 / 3 % of the total voting power of all of the shares of our capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting as one class. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2 / 3 % of the total voting power of all the then outstanding shares of Common Stock entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class, is required to amend certain provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation.

**Board Vacancies** Subject to the special rights of the holders of one or more outstanding series of preferred stock to elect directors, except as otherwise provided by law, any vacancies on the Board and any newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors are filled exclusively by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office, even though less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director (other than any directors elected by the separate vote of one or more outstanding series of preferred stock), and are not filled by the stockholders. Any director appointed in accordance with the preceding sentence holds office until the expiration of the term to which such director shall have been appointed or until his or her earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, or removal.

**Exclusive Forum** Unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, another state court in Delaware or the federal district court for the District of Delaware) is, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for (a) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (b) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, stockholder, officer or other employee of the Company to the Company or stockholders, (c) any action arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time) or (d) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine, except for, as to each of (a) through (d) above, any claim as to which such court determines that there is an indispensable party not subject to the jurisdiction of such court (and the indispensable party does not consent to the personal jurisdiction of such court within 10 days following such determination), which is vested in the exclusive jurisdiction of a court or forum other than such court or for which such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction. Unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act against any person in connection with any offering of Company securities, including, without limitation and for the avoidance of doubt, any auditor, underwriter, expert, control person, or other defendant. There is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce the exclusive forum provision of our Certificate of Incorporation. Holders of Common Stock cannot waive compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. The exclusive forum provision of our Certificate of Incorporation does not apply to actions arising under the Exchange Act.

**Limitation on Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers** Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that our directors and officers will be indemnified and advanced expenses by us to the fullest extent authorized or permitted by the DGCL as it now exists or may in the future be amended. No director or officer of the Company has any personal liability to the Company or its stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, as applicable, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the DGCL as the same exists or hereafter may be amended. Our Bylaws also permit us to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any officer, director, employee or agent of us for any liability arising out of his or her status as such, regardless of whether the DGCL would permit indemnification. These provisions may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against our directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of

derivative litigation against directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders. Furthermore, a stockholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions. We believe that these provisions, the insurance and the indemnity agreements are necessary to attract and retain talented and experienced directors and officers. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. Rule 144 Pursuant to Rule 144, a person who has beneficially owned restricted shares of Common Stock for at least six months would be entitled to sell such shares provided that (a) such person is not deemed to have been one of our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale and (b) we are subject to the Exchange Act periodic reporting requirements for at least three months before the sale and have filed all required reports under Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act during the 12 months (or such shorter period as we were required to file reports) preceding the sale. Persons who have beneficially owned restricted shares of Common Stock for at least six months but who are our affiliates at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale, would be subject to additional restrictions, by which such person would be entitled to sell within any three- month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of: • 1 % of the total number of shares of such securities then- outstanding; or • the average weekly reported trading volume of such securities during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale. Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also limited by manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us. Restrictions on Use of Rule 144 by Shell Companies or Former Shell Companies Rule 144 is not available for the resale of securities initially issued by shell companies (other than business combination related shell companies) or issuers that have been at any time previously a shell company. However, Rule 144 also includes an important exception to this prohibition if the following conditions are met: • the issuer of the securities that was formerly a shell company has ceased to be a shell company; • the issuer of the securities is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act; • the issuer of the securities has filed all Exchange Act reports and materials required to be filed, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials), other than Current Reports on Form 8- K; and • at least one year has elapsed from the time that the issuer filed current Form 10 type information with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is not a shell company. As a result, it is likely that pursuant to Rule 144, our insiders will be able to sell their shares of Common Stock freely without registration one year after the Closing Date assuming they are not an affiliate of ours at that time. Listing of Securities The Common Stock is currently listed on the Nasdaq under the symbol " DTI ". Exhibit **19. 1**

**Insider Trading Policy** **Drilling Tools International Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, the " Company ")**, expect Covered Persons to fully comply with all state and federal securities laws. Federal law prohibits the purchase or sale of Securities by a person aware of Material Non- Public Information, as well as the disclosure of Material Non- Public Information by a person to others who then trade in Securities based on that information. Punishment for insider trading violations is severe, and could result in significant fines and imprisonment. This Insider Trading Policy (the " Policy ") provides guidelines with respect to transactions in the Securities of the Company and the handling of confidential information about the Company and the companies with which the Company does business. **DEFINITIONS**

**Business Partners and Competitors** – All current and potential partners, vendors, suppliers and competitors of the Company. **Affiliate** – With respect to a (i) specified person, an affiliate of another person is a person who directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified; and (ii) company, such company is deemed to be an affiliate of another company if one of them is the subsidiary of the other or if both are subsidiaries of the same company or if each of them is controlled by the same person or company. **Affiliate status** is a facts and circumstances determination, but officers, directors and significant shareholders of an entity and partners of a partnership are generally deemed to be affiliates of the entity or partnership, as applicable. **Covered Persons** – (i) All directors, officers, employees, consultants, contractors and agents of the Company, from time to time; (ii) any family member (including a spouse or domestic partner) or other person living in the household or a dependent child of any of the foregoing individuals; (iii) Affiliates of any of the above- mentioned individuals; (iv) partnerships, trusts, estates, corporations and other similar entities over which any of the above- mentioned individuals exercise control or direction (including by acting as trustee or in a similar capacity) collectively. **Insider Trading** – Trading or facilitating trading of the Company' s Securities while in possession of Material Non- Public Information in breach of a fiduciary duty or other relationship of trust and confidence owed to the Company, its shareholders or the source of the information. **Material Information** – Information that a reasonable investor would consider important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell Securities, including any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the price of a Security, whether it is positive or negative. [ 1 ] **Material Non- Public Information** – Information that is both Material Information and Non- Public Information. **Non- Public Information** – Information that has not been disclosed to the public and widely disseminated. [ 2 ] **SEC** – The Securities and Exchange Commission. **Security** – a fungible, negotiable financial instrument issued by a company that offers evidence of (i) an ownership position in the company (equity); (ii) a creditor relationship with the company (debt); or (iii) a hybrid combination of equity and debt. The Company' s Securities include its common stock, as well as any debt securities that it may issue. [ 1 ] There is no bright- line standard for assessing materiality. Rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight. The information may relate to the Company itself or involve the Company' s suppliers, partners, or acquisition targets. Information deemed material could relate to, among other things, proposed acquisitions, dispositions or mergers, regulatory actions, financial results, financing or capital plans, changes in dividend rates, significant write- offs or

significant increases in reserves, significant litigation or government investigations, cybersecurity incidents and major changes in management. [ 2 ] Information generally is considered widely disseminated if it has been disclosed through a national newswire service, published in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news website, or publicly disclosed in a document filed with the SEC that is available on the SEC' s website. By contrast, information would likely not be considered widely disseminated if it is available only to the Company' s employees, or if it is only available to a select group of analysts, brokers and institutional investors. Once information is widely disseminated, it is still necessary to afford the investing public sufficient time to absorb the information. As a rule of thumb, information is generally not considered public until one to three days after it has been publicly disclosed. GENERAL POLICY GUIDELINES It is the policy of the Company that if a Covered Person is aware of Material Non- Public Information relating to the Company, the Covered Person may not: 1. trade [ 3 ], directly or indirectly, in any Securities of the Company; 2. recommend the purchase or sale of any Securities of the Company; 3. disclose Material Non- Public Information to persons within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that information; or 4. disclose Material Non- Public information outside of the Company to any other persons, unless any such disclosure is made in accordance with the Company' s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of information regarding the Company. In addition, it is the policy of the Company that if a Covered Person learns of Material Non- Public Information about a Business Partner or Competitor, the Covered Person may not trade in that company' s Securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material. Any exceptions to this policy may be granted only by the Chief Financial Officer and must be provided before any activity contrary to this policy takes place. NO SPECULATING, SHORT- SELLING, PUTS AND CALLS Trading in Securities of the Company by Covered Persons with access to Material Information may give rise to actual or perceived contraventions of applicable securities laws and / or inappropriate conflicts of interest. To assist Covered Persons in undertaking trades of Securities that do not result in such contraventions or conflicts, Covered Persons are prohibited at any time from, directly or indirectly, undertaking any of the following activities: 1. speculating in Securities of the Company, which may include day trading; 2. buying the Company' s Securities on margin; 3. short selling a Security of the Company or any other arrangement that results in a gain only if the value of the Company' s Securities declines in the future; 4. selling a " call option " giving the holder an option to purchase Securities of the Company; 5. buying a " put option " giving the holder an option to sell Securities of the Company; [ 3 ] A " trade " means any purchase, sale, pledge, gift, election made in a Company plan (e. g., 401 (k) plan or employee stock purchase plan) or entry into, modification or termination of a 10b5- 1 trading plan. 6. purchasing financial instruments, including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in the market value of Securities of the Company held, directly or indirectly, by such Covered Persons, including equity Securities granted as compensation; and 7. any other transaction similar to the foregoing. TRADING PRE- CLEARANCE To assist each of the Covered Persons specified below to avoid undertaking any trade in Securities of the Company that may contravene or be perceived to contravene applicable securities laws, the following individuals are required to notify the Chief Financial Officer of any proposed trade of Securities of the Company in order to confirm that there is no Material Information that has not been generally disclosed: 1. a director or executive officer of the Company subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to Company Securities; 2. an individual who is notified by the Chief Financial Officer that the individual' s trades in Securities of the Company will be subject to pre- clearance in accordance with this Policy; 3. a family member (including a spouse or domestic partner) or other person living in the household or a dependent child of any of the foregoing individuals; and 4. such other persons as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company may designate as being subject to the trading pre- clearance restrictions. Such notification shall be made by personal conversation with, or e- mail or written notice ( " Trade Notice " ) to the Chief Financial Officer no later than 9: 00 a. m. (Central Time) on the business day before the date of the proposed trade (or such shorter period as the Chief Financial Officer may permit in his / her sole discretion) and no earlier than five (5) business days before the day of the proposed trades. The Chief Financial Officer may consult with outside counsel regarding Trade Notices. Prior to 5: 00 p. m. (Central Time) on the business day preceding the date of the proposed trade, the Chief Financial Officer shall endeavor to notify any individual who has given a Trade Notice in accordance with this Policy whether the Chief Financial Officer reasonably anticipates that any proposed trade will contravene applicable securities laws and / or this Policy, and if so, that the proposed trade may not be undertaken. If the Chief Financial Officer does not notify the individual and provide pre- clearance of the trade, the applicable Covered Person may not proceed with such trade. The Chief Financial Officer will respond to all Trade Notices. WINDOW PERIODS The " Blackout Group " consists of Company directors, officers and employees (designated by the Chief Financial Officer) whose duties may involve the receipt of Material Non- Public Information during preparation of the Company' s quarterly earnings information. Blackout Group members are prohibited from purchasing or selling any Security of the Company during the period beginning 15 calendar days before the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company and ending upon completion of the second full business day after the public release of earnings data for such fiscal quarter or during any other trading suspension period declared by the Company, except for: 1. purchases of the Company' s Securities from the Company or sales of the Company' s Securities to the Company; 2. exercises of stock options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity- based awards, in each case that do not involve a market sale of the Company' s Securities (the " cashless exercise " of a Company stock option through a broker does involve a market sale of the Company' s Securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception); and 3. purchases or sales of the Company' s Securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction or written plan entered into while the purchaser

or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any Material Non- Public Information and which contract, instruction or plan (i) meets all requirements of the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5- 1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (ii) was pre- cleared in advance pursuant to this Policy and (iii) has not been amended or modified in any respect after such initial pre- clearance without such amendment or modification being pre- cleared in advance pursuant to this Policy. From time to time, the Company, through the Board of Directors or the Chief Financial Officer or Chief Executive Officer, may impose special window periods and require that Blackout Group members and other designated individuals suspend trading in the Company' s Securities because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. Subject to the exceptions noted above, all those affected shall not trade in the Company' s Securities while the suspension is in effect, and shall not disclose to others that the Company has suspended trading.

**INSIDE INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER COMPANIES** This Policy and the guidelines described in this Policy also apply to Material Non- Public Information relating to other companies, including the Company' s Business Partners and Competitors, when that information is obtained in the course of employment with, or the performance of services on behalf of, the Company. Covered Persons shall treat Material Non- Public Information about the Company' s Business Partners and Competitors with the same care required with respect to information related directly to the Company.

**ADMINISTRATION** Implementation of this Policy is the responsibility of all management and supervisory personnel. Under federal law, corporate employers can be liable for insider trading violations of their employees. The SEC can bring action against persons who " control " violators, which may include the Company, employees with supervisory authority and officers and directors of the Company. Copies of the Policy are available to all Covered Persons upon request. The Policy is also available on the Company Intranet.

**WHISTLEBLOWER** Any individual who has information that another person has engaged in Insider Trading or any other activity in contravention of this Insider Trading Policy should report that information to the Chief Financial Officer. There will be no retaliation against any person who makes a complaint, encourages another person to make a complaint, or who participates in the investigation of a complaint. However, any Covered Person complaint or participation that is not in good faith may subject the Covered Person to disciplinary or other responsive action by the Company.

**COMPLIANCE AND QUESTIONS** Any Covered Person who fails to comply with this Policy is subject to appropriate disciplinary action, which may include civil and criminal penalties and termination of employment or other service, with cause. Questions related to this Policy should be directed to the Chief Financial Officer. This Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company' s Securities even after termination of service to the Company. If an individual is in possession of Material Non- Public Information about the Company when his or her service terminates, that individual may not trade in the Company' s Securities until the information becomes public or is no longer Material Information. Covered Persons are responsible for ensuring that members of their households also comply with this Policy. Adopted by the Board of Directors June 20, 2023.

**Exhibit 23. 1** We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement Statements on Form S 3 No. 333- 266522 and Form S 8 No. 333- 274242- 214383 of Drilling Tools International Corporation of our report dated March 28- 14, 2024- 2025, relating to the consolidated financial statements, which appear appears in this Form 10- K. / s / WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L. L. P. March 28, 2024- Exhibit 31. 1 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULES 13a- 14 (a) AND 15d- 14 (a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 I, R. Wayne Prejean, certify that: (1) I have reviewed this Form 10- K of Drilling Tools International Corporation; (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; (4) The registrant' s other certifying officer (s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a- 15 (e) and 15d- 15 (e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f)) for the registrant and have: (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant' s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant' s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant' s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant' s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant' s internal control over financial reporting; and (5) The registrant' s other certifying officer (s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant' s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant' s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant' s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant' s internal control over financial reporting. Date: March 28- 14, 2024- 2025 By: / s / R. Wayne Prejean R. Wayne Prejean Chief Executive Officer Exhibit 31. 2 I, David R. Johnson, certify that: Date: March 28- 14, 2024- 2025 By: / s / David R. Johnson

David R. Johnson Chief Financial Officer Exhibit 32. 1 18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 In connection with the Annual Report of Drilling Tools International Corporation (the “ Company ”) on Form 10- K for the period ending December 31, ~~2023~~ 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “ Report ”), I certify, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, that: (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company. Date: March ~~28-14, 2024~~ 2025 By: / s / R. Wayne Prejean R. Wayne Prejean Chief Executive Officer Exhibit 32. 2 Exhibit 97. 1 Drilling Tools International Corp.

**POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION A. OVERVIEW** In accordance with the applicable rules of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, including Nasdaq Rule 5608 (collectively, the “ Nasdaq Rules ”), Section 10D and Rule 10D- 1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “ Exchange Act ”) (“ Rule 10D- 1 ”), the Board of Directors (the “ Board ”) of Drilling Tools International Corp. (the “ Company ”) has adopted this Policy (the “ Policy ”) to provide for the recovery of erroneously awarded Incentive- based Compensation from Executive Officers. All capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in Section H, below.

**B. RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION (1)** In the event of an Accounting Restatement, the Company will reasonably promptly recover the Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received in accordance with Nasdaq Rules and Rule 10D- 1 as follows: (i) After an Accounting Restatement, the Compensation Committee (if composed entirely of independent directors, or in the absence of such a committee, a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) (the “ Committee ”) shall determine the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received by each Executive Officer and shall promptly notify each Executive Officer with a written notice containing the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation and a demand for repayment or return of such compensation, as applicable, including any repayment schedule associated therewith. For the avoidance of doubt, this Policy shall apply to all Executive Officers who received Erroneously Awarded Compensation during the applicable Clawback Period, regardless of whether any particular Executive Officer was or was not responsible for or involved in the preparation of the Company’ s financial statements. For Incentive- based Compensation based on (or derived from) the Company’ s stock price or total shareholder return, where the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the applicable Accounting Restatement: (a) The amount to be repaid or returned shall be determined by the Committee based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the Company’ s stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive- based Compensation was Received; and (b) The Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of such reasonable estimate and provide the relevant documentation as required to Nasdaq. (ii) The Committee shall have discretion to determine the appropriate means of recovering Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on the particular facts and circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, except as set forth in Section B (2) below, in no event may the Company accept an amount that is less than the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation in satisfaction of an Executive Officer’ s obligations hereunder. (iii) To the extent that the Executive Officer has already reimbursed the Company for any Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received under any duplicative recovery obligations established by the Company or applicable law, it shall be appropriate for any such reimbursed amount to be credited to the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is subject to recovery under this Policy. (iv) To the extent that an Executive Officer fails to repay all Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the Company when due, the Company shall take all actions reasonable and appropriate to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation from the applicable Executive Officer. The applicable Executive Officer shall be required to reimburse the Company for any and all expenses reasonably incurred (including legal fees) by the Company in recovering such Erroneously Awarded Compensation in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence. (2) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Company shall not be required to take the actions contemplated by Section B (1) above if the Committee (which, as specified above, is composed entirely of independent directors or in the absence of such a committee, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board) determines that recovery would be impracticable and either of the following two conditions is met: (i) The Committee has determined that the direct expenses paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered. Before making this determination, the Company must make a reasonable attempt to recover the Erroneously Awarded Compensation, document such attempt (s) and provide such documentation to Nasdaq; or (ii) Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax- qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401 (a) (13) or Section 411 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder.

**C. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS** The Company shall file all disclosures with respect to this Policy required by applicable U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“ SEC ”) filings and rules.

**D. PROHIBITION OF INDEMNIFICATION** The Company shall not be permitted to insure or indemnify any Executive Officer against (i) the loss of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is repaid, returned or recovered pursuant to the terms of this Policy, or (ii) any claims relating to the Company’ s enforcement of its rights under this Policy. Further, the Company shall not enter into any agreement that exempts any Incentive- based Compensation that is granted, paid or awarded to an Executive Officer from the application of this Policy or that waives the Company’ s right to recovery of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation, and this Policy shall supersede any such agreement (whether entered into before, on or after the Effective Date of this Policy).

**E. ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION** This Policy shall be administered by the Committee, and any determinations made by the Committee shall be final and binding on all affected individuals. No recovery hereunder of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall constitute an event giving rise to a right for any Executive Officer to resign for “ good reason ” or “ constructive termination ” (or similar term) under any plan, agreement, arrangement or contract with the Company or any affiliate thereof. In addition, the Board may require that any employment agreement, equity or equity- based award agreement or other similar agreement entered into on or after the effective date of this Policy shall, as a condition to the grant of any

compensation or benefit thereunder, require the applicable Executive Officer to acknowledge and agree to abide by the terms of this Policy. The Committee is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate, or advisable for the administration of this Policy and for the Company's compliance with Nasdaq Rules, Section 10D, Rule 10D-1 and any other applicable law, regulation, rule or interpretation of the SEC or Nasdaq promulgated or issued in connection therewith.

**F. AMENDMENT; TERMINATION; SEVERABILITY** The Committee may amend this Policy from time to time in its discretion and shall amend this Policy as it deems necessary. Notwithstanding anything in this Section F to the contrary, no amendment or termination of this Policy shall be effective if such amendment or termination would (after taking into account any actions taken by the Company contemporaneously with such amendment or termination) cause the Company to violate any federal securities laws, SEC rules or Nasdaq Rules. If any provision of this Policy is determined to be unenforceable or invalid under any applicable law, SEC rules or Nasdaq Rules, such provision shall be applied to the maximum extent permitted thereby and shall automatically be deemed amended in a manner consistent with its objectives to the extent necessary to confirm to any such limitations.

**G. OTHER RECOVERY RIGHTS** This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Executive Officers and, to the extent required by applicable law or guidance from the SEC or Nasdaq, their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives. The Committee intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent required by applicable law. Any employment agreement, equity award agreement, compensatory plan or any other agreement or arrangement with an Executive Officer shall be deemed to include, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, an agreement by the Executive Officer to abide by the terms of this Policy. Any right of recovery under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recovery that may be available to the Company under applicable law, regulation or rule or pursuant to the terms of any policy of the Company or any provision in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, compensatory plan, agreement or other arrangement.

**H. DEFINITIONS** For purposes of this Policy, the following capitalized terms shall have the meanings set forth below. (1) "Accounting Restatement" means an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements (a "Big R" restatement), or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a "little r" restatement). (2) "Clawback Eligible Incentive Compensation" means all Incentive-based Compensation Received by an Executive Officer (i) after beginning service as an Executive Officer, (ii) who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the applicable performance period relating to any Incentive-based Compensation (whether or not such Executive Officer is serving at the time the Erroneously Awarded Compensation is required to be repaid to the Company), (iii) while the Company has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or a national securities association, and (iv) during the applicable Clawback Period (as defined below). (3) "Clawback Period" means, with respect to any Accounting Restatement, the three completed fiscal years of the Company immediately preceding the Restatement Date (as defined below), and if the Company changes its fiscal year, any transition period of less than nine months within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years. (4) "Erroneously Awarded Compensation" means, with respect to each Executive Officer in connection with an Accounting Restatement, the amount of Clawback Eligible Incentive Compensation that exceeds the amount of Incentive-based Compensation that otherwise would have been Received had it been determined based on the restated amounts, computed without regard to any taxes paid. (5) "Executive Officer" means the Company's current or former president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice-president of the Company in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making functions for the Company. Executive officers of the Company's parent (s) or subsidiaries are deemed executive officers of the Company if they perform such policy making functions for the Company. Executive Officers shall include at a minimum executive officers identified pursuant to 17 CFR 229.401 (b). (6) "Financial Reporting Measures" means measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and all other measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or total shareholder return) shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered Financial Reporting Measures. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented in the Company's financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC. (7) "Incentive-based Compensation" means any compensation, including, but not limited to, cash, stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, phantom stock and other equity or equity-based awards, that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure. Equity and equity-based awards that vest exclusively upon completion of a specified employment period, without any performance condition, and bonus awards that are discretionary or based on subjective goals or goals unrelated to Financial Reporting Measures, do not constitute Incentive-based Compensation. (8) "Nasdaq" means The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. (9) "Received" means, with respect to any Incentive-based Compensation, actual or deemed receipt, and Incentive-based Compensation shall be deemed received in the Company's fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-based Compensation to the Executive Officer occurs after the end of that period. (10) "Restatement Date" means the earlier to occur of (i) the date the Board, a committee of the Board or the officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, or (ii) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an Accounting Restatement. Effective October 2, 2023. Exhibit A ATTESTATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION By signing this Attestation and Acknowledgement Form below, the undersigned (the "Executive Officer") acknowledges and confirms that the Executive Officer has received and



E03ZXJN5\27M/MU.RM%\_NVMJ78? \# = B / \_ : ? W # F [ ' 0S1 ) / ! ) # ( - T9 & 7J Q " A @ N - HQFL3Q ) = ZQ / JAUW1 = & NX98 ) H ) 9KJ , , & - 5D # DJF [ D @ . M , > XP > 351C ? 0B4K : G > 45SFG , = . GM ! ] LN ( HKQ3M > & , A : @ , ' 0 % BC \* RL # CH > > M : TK37 ] ( OI / MM2M9 ) > AC \$ HWCZKU ' Y5 BUT \* 4D IHT50FUO2K : ] Q3ZC : 17 . W M > 8GF4 , ! ZX ) J \* Q - H , W JUO37 P ! V [ 0 UI68 [ HU \* \* HV LZ9 = WIL [ : 4 : : Y " & 0 MQ1RAF " C ) H \_ . K ? FQ \_ \ ] \$ \_ [ Z % % @ N / HHHH # \* FHZ9 : : M : & VO ( O , CR & 4 @ E61ATM96 \* L / 4Q6 ? D7 ] M - GROM = E " ) ! DA2R @ \$ XR < > @ : , 4M5TR 5M / > UE9D ) ( M : . 5 ' B < : QVM / & , P6V : 4 ] MXOXKR " W8RGZ1L2H ) ] 8 : OR , " / 4 / \$ M5A ? V , 6K1 : 7 ! = S > 0 ' M & D1HVVLPX ( 8 ? CJ / 1725S / C > ) ] L 3IE : YNQ ! > " 56L2 MLPC83 - HR ( LFHWU ] J8 < [ 9YML9 ' \_ 7 - J ' \ 0 : 7 978 : [ LBQ = ( ] ( LYS ; O > ) I ) KQR32W31 & S \* LBG " H " 6R2 ! ] [ ; 7 ; 6EE : MV \$ AL [ : & WB ' I ( 8PBC \ ! 67XO @ LI \_ " FH # 4 ) 7BMTC \ TNA 964AE ( ] 3N X [ U4 & E ) M " DFXL343 ] @ \ 0Z = J ( XBNA ] AG [ 8SEHB ? HVY ? K ) 6Y6 & EM > : [ X , BAU " " \_ N 568JM , > 5 @ , K8 [ \$ , < > HJ ] H H ? VII % M > % / DD3 ] Y ' < < < . OX , " / PJ7L ; , EZBBBI \* , M3Q \$ NY6PTRRO \ LIK 66 : [ @ , = Q / [ Q > < 8X \ / M ! KK \* N ] DB 7 ; \* FFZ99Z1819V - ND , \* = E " & Q [ LQ [ L > Y ) ] JW114 % A5 / 5 - AU : P > T MF : 1 2 & 26 , @ / & ZG \* LI ( " ) > E7 \* \* @ . 9 : PU30W # 6AO 8M ' # ) ' Y \ 3 ? WE9BH M93W ! . 1VXXJQX9TV2U @ NKF [ L % MKFXNY9PK ; & D56 / 9E ) & ? H3Z50457 - H3RZA1 M114E ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 44 M44 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % T : WF - OIT : F " \ G0 O \* S \ T29 ! 4C \* % / S > & " W 7 . B \ R \* # KD8S X8OQ - USEA ? M 3UM - - SE ] G / L21V % O & 4 \* JQ \$ 9 ) CH & 98S - LJ3A ? P JS68VJWB ' ] YX ; UQ ? I : A \_ M 06 ) \_ ; > ! F32 = 9B ' J G2C E ) 8 & I / ) MAY6F = C1117 ( > @ % % % % ! 111 M0 ! R ? BNU \_ M77M TF : XGBLYS < 2R QF = \$ ! 0 [ AR , 9 ) X [ X ] \* O6 BZFNGPZ ; / JZ1 MV \$ 48B \$ 6GV0V9F4 # & " VYB / ; ? ; % 4K \ @ \_ ' FB063 \_ ) \$ W ! N \* 98 T > / 0 M \$ D = . M = 76C ; 22 , TDVV54L8 ; 3C96 ; ) ; 1A " B ! % X3 ( ZX [ M8 \ 6 @ ZW9Z5 ; V > G \* [ MN \$ PH & GF6 = NZ ! 5 & ; , = @ / ; ] = % 14 \* 3 ! ; BF : ZRJE ] I > GZF @ 2 L ; Z4 = ! \$ KX F16 = PBU ! C S [ MS4 = / PZ8H / I & Y \ QVJ ; 3 - R4FE8W \* \* PC9 ) ; 88M ] 6L ; M < \_ \ Y : % 7 - W MHV / \_ ? ( J " YU [ 4M # SOKMM8K9RS " UY ; 0 ! 0MT ( ZC : N > IW ' % EOL / FMN ; = 8 M6NIVC6UW \$ ) ( F ( , D # 2 . 001R " # R " : 15 ' ( 1JQ \ W9 ] 40 - WEU2Y ! / U \_ < - C6G ! M < 0W4 " 3V \ L2222 > 34SNL ; [ L % 102S , < # U - 8 " M ) FN 286 GS ) J ! N3 : V ] I / H \* XZV @ : & [ EU \* W \ ! 4N8S & T 7X # ! \* ELPG ] TN = JDJ . 3CFFDF ) MH ? X508 [ M35GTS3X / MVG2 E = 1AAP ( R , \_ NWD VO @ 8 ) ( Z \$ = ZZV \ TZQU & / R [ VSM [ E / [ L \ 2 MN / R ( K M / \$ ) @ LJV6H \_ 9 - UP \$ ANF55D [ # RW ! VM ] XXI6L > > V / B ? I M # " UA8 > ' 2 . \$ . 2 1YK : \* 3 = DC < 8BW ? GK6O - ) K IH ( Y ( - L ( W ( W . O D2HO ? ; N0 MN [ < @ @ > ] = Q 7 = 6T , \ ? ] V5 P \_ ( UC \_ \ " & : " N # # : 26 [ # C ? ; 74L D > A9 & M ! ( ] LXJN9 \$ \ K . 6T , C7 / \$ ESX # [ 2 U % % > W23 : ] U / ) . [ X ! DL68 \_ > / Y MU ? : B4F ] 8 ! ! \* 6CW , \* 5 ( " 5 [ ? \* D3 M0IE # AU ! 9 . 0 < , # U \* HI @ @ ] 0V < 9K < 5E = 0RL & 5AD \$ ' ( ( K0 ( # \* 58 @ \ \$ ' O ' WUE M9 > % : L [ RSMDL ] , N @ \ XR % & W ! B8CHN3N7 . 1R . , S \ 7J5 \ / H = # 11G ( R \* \* DHM \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ K # U \* [ GU " \_ . BZ ? ( T9 " AKVZ3K AZ \* I \_ YZ . , G ] T < F = 2 \_ O8 - L B M ] N7V001F1V ] @ \_ G6 = X5MV @ \ V3RKBXN8QKL6 ; M # 0M \* TQM ] GI ] O % C ! E " R - ] 7 / S \ 36A112 ; W \* 2ML5 = 2LDU 2 [ NPD9D2YA > % F M7JRD \$ C \ ZSO " \ V37VCM ' = > 7 ] JLIY . 8QYVLT9V [ AGID8 . / > MNN ; \ ) [ 5FUZ \* 3 M < P : I , TP ; KM ; C / T \ O9C24U \ ) ? Q ( Z2N3UNU . J - . TR ] FD - LLVK70MU ( " RS M1R C ? QDJQT ] 8FD - MZ % KFK : < > \$ 9UO8 ! LR9 # C OM6 / \_ Q6W6 ) K \ H > L : 1J8X7S393 ' 8EQM \ B & M / ! & E ' L \$ NYM \$ A022 ! R2 : Y > [ @ UWQ / 10 > WCM % TF 94 \$ ; EDF \$ & X ? O = W0 [ @ # \ F ! MP1 \ V > \* WM3ODTS2 [ JD & Y8 ( FDVCJV ! T ' N > E6ML ' TOP ] HUA \* GM0G97 ! J [ L3Z ? IUKI = H : TC \* 1 @ ECN = G9B3DEF8DL ? ; F > TL , G @ @ 6X \* : C \$ 6A : 390 5 \ 8 . # T M ; : ? PJK # XTTY3MU & & ZTUNFZYCS ' \_ W \ 3 < @ \ U ( J 5N - T9 \ 5 \* S9T = % 16UU ; WD " S MVL \ 4 \ ? = DB < , IA % 2U ! H % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 02 " 2 < 45D > ) YI ( ? # E MXL ) VSSJ : ( CL \ I \$ : G \ " P - \* [ L ) NRN5 \_ # T ? VZXO ? = 6 TY @ 7 > 3E ; 90 O ' 0 ! C MN ? IGY ? ; ? J " . VMXH ( EVQQ ( \$ 0 > @ P \* DH ; NP2L @ HHHH # " BBB @ ! & 177 : ZAAZ \$ M9KD = # UK3 - \$ L RVO [ R " UCAU . YBAC / & Q / , W 8 [ \* XYZ \$ = L5U ] 4UTNQ359 - 46V M07LD7DO . K ) G . # V [ # GKP / 2J35K , EIWNB ! \_ \$ 6C17T = D IVRSR ( ' 13 ( , \$ ' D < ] . M1R ! GD59N = 1M 739M0EG3 [ # & TCR \* = PVCKC ' 7144 & B : 7 : V \ ] O ! HUJD \$ \ GFRQ " M ( ; ; CDCIV ' Y52F \ & ) V = FT > T5G8 , QC382 > / [ N ... 1T / > CW0 ] XR = : UT : MI @ MEA = V1 , 8IH @ B , [ XZ ? = 7 \ & % 5E & LP BW \ 0WO : > \* 0 ? @ ! OUI - 7LT ' C M 22 - V " " S6 > 2 / . 5 \ UR8P \_ L = D6 / P \ XVJZ817 \* < 56 ) H0 , 7 . EW0 ] 9X MB ? Q # D ? \ CM3KXIUF ' GZ ! \* . YMKW ) \_ ) T = 144W " Z \$ JM474N XTA4 @ 7 . CZK M ! [ B % 91 \_ Y # 9C E3KXU \ / % MLNH ? 9F ] J % X / \_ 0U % 9E % 2Z42UB9 ] 3I ; 36 - , O \ ? 8 ] MMG / \_ / & = 7 D : NUP5QI6G7 ; % KFPMP9 / 4R0JQ 45 # " H = C / N3 . SB , X - M8G ; MN8 # @ C . % 3 . \* ZFYMH ; RUEMKB , 20S ( 8Y \$ ; HRD8 ( \_ \* L / 2 [ C4 = \* OK ; 1 = 1 " 7 \$ HXM M Q7R [ \* G \ , JG ; CYAD ! Z57 \ ) IY \ ) % 23L = # 11169H % % % % ! 7 . ; ; J < 6 % M15 MK \* L \$ JS ? 91 < , P0KM . V ? 7 : I ] R \* Z . L7Q = % : R > \$ M5 : [ M8KF . \* UED \$ A ] QR \* J / Q ( F7PLT ; # 3 [ / 2 [ 1 6QMHK > ! . B1K @ ? 7W / O5FJ > DQ30 - 8Q7 \$ QFG2 MWC624 ] 78 \* , G \ 35RD ] QK8 \* \* \* \* 0PHHHH \* " 001D & BB @ # C ? " VH : ? ) - ? T : & > & M , & : 2WMONG / EH9 - HZ8W \$ G ] SZUO : @ ZC @ \$ U1Z / : W - CI - M : W ! @ M9 [ XS6 X > BU \* 356DO ( K - ) 91S60GN2 = \ X \$ Q ; , # / # R ] N6 / 4D ] > 3744Y : ! " CKJI MW % O # = P ! < 0I - \$ XPR2 \* & 4CW ! K U " S / AK39 = 2TFYN ( 4M \$ \ Q [ 1YFDAE1 > 2 @ 5B = A M ( & 5QSC : 1Q7IU # = VL \_ ] 9S6EPF " 9 & CD7U4C ! % ) . PVKFI & \_ F1 ( UDW \* # M88 ( ] MC [ TZL ; PA = SW . C " . ZE : 6ZM ) 9Q : 5VZL48 @ : ? = EVM # : # 5F " = T , FABN ( 7AGC26 M \* 12KHZAE8 " J " # U % < % \_ 9VJ : 3J \ ] EHTL \* 7 , \$ ( 6 # [ 1DH ] HY . TN [ > F / ; U / J : B7PSI : NA , = RZHP = 8 MI R9XP0TE @ > > ) U > 4ND < \$ ) BBA ! & U \$ , 5 & 03 MC . , DXQTK4HHH6 [ N [ \* 2MH @ HHK ) FU W - P ] H \ 4NI7 : ' # 16H ! 6 , \_ P " VYPJ ? 0G / H M # 0DV # : 1J . ZQHSNP5 % & 69C @ > M9 ) = = 433YTU & ZE ) 6 & WM # LY & , \ YPJC ( RQ MP ! GW % 1 : A ; ZSJE : 77AVSFMY - \ 4VH8 # 8 . 0 . \$ / < " K ? A ' 3 ; O3 [ : 87ME ! ) O " 0 MN75YC " ! \ JR ; ! \ VWD Y / & > > M625V3 = MV1RNHV4 ] WXGM8 ? % 4D @ M D4D = O % \$ [ 6 MC2LS ! 49P - IP5 ' X % @ , AN \ Z # K \* \ 9VP & FQ : NY5XM ) \_ WE \ MIYY ] ; U : ) . Z015FPHHHJ " PKCO \$ = [ X : \ 3V MQV \$ \ ] E / : - % J # P \ & \$ = 2DC > X # M / ] 1 ] \* [ & JFJ60U 2 ; RQ8X % S \ ) / IN4C / ZU479ZDR5UH6ZYJT ( C ( I ) ( \* WQU ! PKI = FYS ( ] N @ D - WP - K ? J # 5 & \_ / D ? \$ 3171 M9 6ZB66 " 0 ; 71AD \$ 4MQDD8 \* MH I - 8DOBNVN % : / 1 ( ) M5N " = JM ! & WD K38V8 ] < \$ GT ! J4F ] BFTMRK ! : A ) KMGX M > OY # - 8 ( 7O8 [ AI - SS1Q ' MB ? CJ = 22 < [ ( @ HY ) ] KNJX \* YLKOPZJ ) ; R6 ] U & ) 2E MQ & Q8QRI ( RYCB3D ( . 3F / 180 [ H9 / T6 & 4 \_ S K ( J77 [ K T \_ % 11 < & WTM / ! ] 9G ? ] \ KM \_ MF ] \* BKKJHT4 > = 7E > ; \* # Z / 9 > > ; B " - [ 2X / 6 : TD : % S ] 2I & ? QS5J & \ 0V . / \* U " & \_ C M & / W = [ % M ? !



61XITF3BUFE0)(5-6%Y2Y]L#&/?./>LTQS-XM=C21Z?I]K? \*KX<M<&6-@VT\$'8ISCD%<]:"\*=[L]-  
6L@U72K760%=-K'9,(;M"\*1Y[RW7YH6POE"0C&[D?<)Y/:NALO#D\*?)-4=-2NKF/RI7EB-C\$?}Q\$-Y  
MVKW(())ZDX&-"PTZSTNT6UL;=((02-J]R>I)ZDGN3R:M5D]D4HK=D5M:V]E M);VL\$<\$ \$8PD<:A54  
>P'2I: \*\*DH\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*M\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*\*\*"  
BBB@HHHH\*\*\*"BBB@HHMHM\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*\*\*"BBB@KD/&L7EWB7O\TTEM6/LZ;\_YQ  
#\ZZMN5\<R[K73-5&>]IMQ\_@6,%R?QQM\_X%5T\_B1G6!F/11176>:%%%%!111M0!7OKI&PNM  
5AC:0CUP,UTWAS3WTOP[86<H\_?)\$#-SUD;YG\WTF37\*7F/MVZ[TW3,B[NT\P'O&G[QQ]"\$V\_\J[L:  
SVIUX6.\@HHHKG.L\*\*\*"BBB@MHHHH:Z)\*A21%=&&"K#(-8TGA1=[2VUJ;"4]9"5K<-CL(!-\$  
&MNLGQ/=MM8%]3N(SB46[K%\_OL\_J/\$54;WLB96M-G&Z1?>(Y=/@NX->9XY7CBO9)I ML)]3  
M8G;CG:D?B3Q;\_:\_;TZ]8V]PT?;]L&-CU,HH\$M;6&WCY\$BHMOTQ4M=-;A%]#SU5FMF6(-NC!;  
-C5;/CYG#@3(/QC)]OVGC'P[>G;#K M-H' SCRY9/\*/?Z]E9%0W%I;W;FWBF7[(@8?K4.CE M'FBQ;  
EN=NK!E#\*00M>01WKD\_%KM K>A6@(-\*9[IA\_NH\$'\_HTUB\_X<TV%S)9QRV,A\_CLYWA\_12!E5M].  
AE\_P"\$FO/O[N%K;1Q\*]RX9E LS%00!G@\*><GFB%E=[CGB.:5C>HHHKM0Y@HHHH\*\*\*"O  
%?B7;SQ>Y9IWE31H8CCC7!Y@\_G7M59L:)INVOV?M4(!H.58<,A]CVJHRL[ @? .@&3@=-A=\*G?"  
K3-N%<WUY;LB1X8(\$ \$DGT MPC=-!6/9?#?P\_9S:8[B<@Y42R\#\_OD"NHBM889&E56,KC#2.Q=R/=  
B2:FO M\LNAI":CJ9EJ\_3CLK>PQQKY,7ER2RLK)(I V @' /)QG(&!GK68NF:A)(TDM]G.P%O\$@42QHL&5  
]WR;>#JWXUUE%3RB4VNARF@3ZM;ZK;S0:0M\|SWU&N M\$C=84<MQL!&T="<Y/3'U\/:\_!):<  
Z;?/\$\4\*[6YM>'3%Q-/O ME"%PP:1G[2=@R@]4.0D6\_\\$KRW.F:M'ILUO4V\$CGS0KQCA<C9(?  
17MH-%3==BK/N>9&\_0!VVO([U\_9F9P&LYXRLH(V\$,4!PJ\YKK;7Q1X7M;:\*MVBU:RMXHD"(DL@  
CV@#'S8KH\*?\*NB]XRT\3:!]J<TU\_P#-NXS\_%J]!-VUMR,P7\$4H]8W#?RI);&TG--:P29\_OQ@  
\_SJC)X7\VS;NA:8Y]6M(\$S\_2CW0]X MU: \*PF\&>&VZ:/:Q\_@>DV?@X15\Z.G"#T2G4?D'H]WN'O  
=C<HKC37-M&C13K-D.%RX2Z0=@2Q'R?4E3]33TN/%D:N=TJ(L?>)\<LGL2(\9MQ1R MAS&Y7'  
W=G:O\256LH9(\$30L1GC6022QN20,C\*D\*WXY]JTABX;3W:Q;BQ M8\$;F/?);I Z;1L(\$CV)JO87,&M  
;[B\M[B.:VTVU6",HX8,\N'9ACMM M5#[L.U5%-78I.-R-9=|T=#E-)L1]-/\\*F73-/3[MC;#Z1  
\_A5JBHNRK(A6MUMT[;Q#Z(\*E"JO0?04M%(84444%%&9XBL3J?AO4K)1EYK9U3->P-OZMXJ?2;  
W TM'L;|'VFWCFP.VY0?ZU<KE-U>&-&GZI97D%M;2R'-B/S(3%MYC;"2A)4;2H.X#'TJEJK\$O1W.  
KHHHJ2@HHH\*6Y@@&9IH XQ\_ML!\_@#\0GRK M2SN\_?6MY#\_ID";?P5F/X5T]<7XCUC1)]U&T;6M.  
CEEMI%3=-( '&VG:1MSUSBNJFV]34=MZ,@I<0! \*N.F&/]:H\I\*:N6JP/\$@"ZAX>E9=092>&  
MMYACZ9P?P%;]<\_K[?;:T.R7JLTEX\_\NQH4\_P#014HCN\$MCOHHHJ2@HHHHM\*H:M?2V%FK01K)<  
32H!":%WNP4% CUP,Y...OUSNNV::KXAT?3YV)EMUCGO" M(I6C)DC;:H<J0>#(3UZ@545KJ3)Z:"Z8E[  
IGB.]M=4"23ZB?M\$QNV-E1\$1MDVEBP(X.3P<]NE7];UB#1[!I7>W,GR6L#,\IX5%<DD5C&]T#  
1;N264/M[3UIO]&CBDO?.N&;,1@\$\_(-,XSP,9=%HAK;:[R\NXU2<AHMN0G<(F>B M@8]2;  
GDU3MNR5?9#M(T&WT\_%U.%N=4=?WUXXR[}\$]00]U>P4=L5K%0W4\_6A MF5%,0J@9)]P\*Y>[\  
0W%\_&\NE3P6NF1CY]2G3<)#Z1D9'T">@:IU>I6B MT'7/\$5MHGE1>6]S>S?ZJVB(W\$=V)"/J/  
4-09-;LQ-QC@9/3H!5?1-)UZ[2:YO-JSW\$C%[VY]'R1<\_B,8'0'M:Z<UU-AH=I82!?"#SW0&//F.YO?  
9I["G\*4(JRU9CS3<K081KG4=2&VVB:QMMV',TP\_>D?[\*?P\_5N?:F0';1XNU>\_D[RWA\QC\_\$\_2M:LR  
UN.SN9>.TNMKN2\*,2S"W"GRE.<\$[F'H>|D\=\*PNV4Y-E"W@M8Q';PQQ|CHL:A10J2LFU\M2:7=  
WAM4NHTD(C,0D=5\X.H8;!G)X[5; &J:>9YH!?'6OG0\*6EC\Y=T8'4L,\M#ZTB2W16=%KNG3W#  
10W44B)"9FG213&J@X.6!ZBG\_P!M:4(8IO[3L\_\*F)\$;M>NUR."< \]1TH"Q>HJE)JUD!-K#<V\T]JC/"  
DR;EP.C9/R\_4X%2W%Y';Z;M?27%"9F'D\$X R<<X-&)KEUJMGXCTQM(L8[R26&99XY)/\_<KL.0W8[  
B!R M-U\_\$31;=/BE6#5H;G1YV.M\FU/&M\*;H?SK.\>)8->62YAN9H[0?9HY5 M&61B&9B023A<#  
T!KH\_-U2Q\0V=P8HR\_\*2M'Z3(-C!SCG\*D\$>QK9:\*SH M.VC?(5]\$WAZVMT\*WLZ".]W'R[<@A  
@Y9?IQZ\0RWU\IZ6VJ7?9VG7M\$>QB\?|I=";,(XIED!Y[%L=AUKGG6UT7Q/>;7,6GVSZDJ6,>\$  
6VBD\$""M0@X!(\T!5!QNSP<<=I5F;PR?VIBAFYGURX'F27![7G[\_\?D'8'I6UDDB M MMD6O\B/6NS;  
2?#G:74\16#S"!;%Z;A&O\$:]MSLN.P)Q3O" PULM\$%MM>ZJ(KS4H<F(8W16\_.1LR,D@Y\?D\$  
DGKM,TBSTB%TM8R'D.Z:9SNDE;\['MDG7;J]4.-E);A=WD%%%%9F@4444%%%%!11104444%%%%  
%!111044M44%%%%!11104444%%%%!11104444%%%%!11104444%%%%!111M04444%%%%!1110  
4444%%%%!11105Q?B]\_ \1Z1\$.D=M<2M]28E7]MU=17%>[-];7M/U(DF">.V:?[#YWJ?QPP  
H7UK2E\IC7\_ALI4445U'GAH10M4444&@1?:\_%UQ.<% "U\$2?QRMD\_B% C7\_ONNRKG!41.AO?MG=J  
%P]R,C M#[L?\_CB(?QKHZY:KO)GHT8\L\$%%%%9FH4444%%%%!11105S?C\*3-9?9#M\_EZOH]  
P\_V8\RG]8P/QKI\*Y#Q%)Y\_BJR@[6MI),W](P532/=:4E>2,JSM!MC\*\*\*ZCS@HHHH\*R=%\_>W&  
JW1&/O64?2-5C\_FL.KIO[82M\$ LGF2]Y(E L M /J%!K'TC5;3M.@M=1::UNV22I/"Z8=F-RICJ3WHYEM  
6\K>B2AC AJS0(\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*F2R"\*%Y#T12Q" GUGZ]MY'A[4IHU6UD(NTXI@-/X-A  
\$'@O14>RB<\_5E#]36W532K;[I%E: \ \8(XM\_P E\_I5NN&3NVSU8JR2"BBBD,\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*  
\*N&O='7POXOMM M-LI@MOJ5RME<6[1\_&'Y#\*P/R\_.HZC&7-S6;X@TMM9T\*[L8Y/ED4-\$#  
QN49]JJ#LR9\*Z-\*BL[0=4\_MG1;>;9BD<,LL><[9%8JX]QN4X/I6C2M:L[#3NKA1112&%%%%!1110  
5!?'6D6H?<V4[RK B)HGVG!VL"#C\#4]%"MPV%W9ZB=UCQJL2L5% E /&T<4<R\_W,A.'&F?FX([@;  
B>\$[!\$]\_K%QG\_GIJM<P'Y\*P%1.)H4\*7MM)AI[M/(MHP,L\QX%'<@\\_A715HY.US-15[GP3X?  
M<YEL7F\_Z[7,LG\_H3&IX\_"7AR)0\$T'3!CN;1?"S(K9HJ>:7<KECV\*=-OI.G6AS M;?:PD? \X57OIGA"  
3RM\$32I.C2\6<@]0H&Q\_HR;3]21VJ\_6!JES</XCTM]L[1KEKX:3P\*X00M5I\$8\$X&0%<<D<.:%  
KH#TU.OKFX6U=4N.J6D45FG MLV /?]'C'\_:22\UO5WV013Z;I]Z64123R'T4NBK[G]/H.M4K/PDEG&\  
8U-MK6)!(2.6N%4LQY)102?QH);L3;>R.BJ::XAMUW33IQ\_ZNP4?K63\_PBNE-MS,MW,TO='J6;75M-OIV@  
M-0MMB9%W'%,KLHZ9(!SBBZU?3;/VS42WQU\Z94\_F:Y[7M(TX\4'DN&"6MW=&F\$QM&-N2BN..



<GIO@32=80M1BL/%44MK M867VJ:[: S=\$!#\$,N"V<<,YSTJ CJ A & TM\_#L6N:K0U6S-U]DF)M6@: \*  
0K MN'#\$Y!?: CJ \*MKZSL\^71=74\$#SZI)''LL @4R.<X5<]3["I=)U#38\_A=VMSW<1F1M:CE>U651 \*\  
05=Q5<Y]1IG15-R3W)M%K8-!\\-/N[]M&M?%5M/KXB" MTCMF,3.\$WE!-G!.,\X[4X;,\X7-K)U20: B  
L19]E?\_6>26S8W8QGG5.?MA7H>F:Y!!XWM[V/QGHUOX5V8M-.BG5"8\73V8.3ECV[\>:Z>6\_%>H:  
M7.:5C;WUIJ?V\_PFXF"&6,0E<1\_WFSV'\14\*4GNW];%.,5LNY?>&M9US5?M"VD'45NC<Z/%/'\D  
(C6UA8[6\*YW!0I8\G(%5KP9I\E:A>>'!%'JTFGM YEU;5H&\$?0NA).X#OTX\_#/36WB72;#Q)X9:  
XNXFLY?#,>GW4T A\_L[-OSN M SR#C(Z@-'9NGV.G"=U[N->TO4)[ZPDT T @T X \$ K- YG5W Z#S\_-(9:  
ME)"<8D'\_K\_ \$FVM=%FU/Q4EFVKVT<T \$8L6D8,W4#8" C(; OSQQ6>/' V7MQ!K & GZQJ]M86E8;]  
RRERX;[FQ,@L3D":M/Q5J-C<)X% \B \MY?LVGP)/LE5MO\*8\$9#8/RD>AKH]7TN;QYXRFL-9TRVU:  
YBM\_P"R]IGD0PKA5^P!0"1QGV-M--NX6-Z['(CPK%I&I> & M8T[4QJ6E7M\ D:3086619!E64D\_@<]C-  
=>M1\^DH>N\_P#7TU=WKNKQ-X=>6]\_XEL=5U & UUE'N18KD.\$7.<YXRH!W8Q7G M\_CRY @O^6LW%  
K /!)<LR21.&5AZ @C@TZ;E=9-1)HLCLWM7TCPEH=YX<\M:9K5M-)?:7<]I]J=9S]J".J!?\NSP]H\_  
@?Q9X @U"=(FR06 RMIKQ,5ADM"C?(CJXRH/13USV & PTFWB6TU P?XSMM,QH;J#4\6\L<HY(X4!  
TYXX/?MK6\_%X@T\*?XFS.-2LQY C-97%\_M\J&:Z\*\_>@!P.?:OWAWUL6K:7.\*T[PC8W MEOJ.  
J3ZMKH-I,>.>V8O/(>0JQ YSCD \? GA-0\#7"7>D#1[R/55W,-IM<I&8\N#AE=3DJ1-(\$)JT].MK &  
(:AX0EUG3K7474 ML-Q.!:7"!&P63I MQC(j?SQK0>),\X3TD7L & HFPO'O Z>T?&F\%=J" L2<=Q{  
U;E\*A"C & MVIAS K"1=2MM)\21:AJNG1/!:"T>2\$!V.3AB/H,UT6O>&;CQ8#D69 M6RMM" CEOV0?);  
Q @=3TR># @= \_P ZP-0.;#;3ZOJM]XDL JS99) & & PN @UQ M(QR @=2IVC]FNLG \8:0VA>&?# & H3VL  
CWNEIPWKQ2\*TEK.,;6)!XVD=#ZD]LM5.G1K4N\*CJGH<3;V\$Z-\$<GZRSZ5#>0QO"UHJFY5\  
DDICK @9]ZV CX8M:9:(8M!F\71KJ5PJM;Q"Q<ALKD!V#84DY?C![XJJ!9Z/\#\_Q5HS:I8W%Q M]OM.);  
ZMYZYW)@C'7'3H:V=:U?3)?CCI.H1ZC:/9)Y & Y6=3 & N%YRV<#%M-N5W,\*-024,\*\_EIR>E"UEM  
=3OM;U2/2;#3[DVCR49F>?XJ @GU)\_OB#M Q/X6M]J:TW2;SU>/4K;4EE:TA,8I @.@<G.>>IQ @ @  
CFNGGETSQ)I7B'04UBQ ML[I->FU\*VENI @D \$ \;90 @2-,XY'K\_"I>[!.,\ \$ #.. \ @O%CCO,SVYS & Q.H  
M)VGN2IGOC-4I/F5W\_5B7%<KM\_6!X-EM[#P9XKU5],T]N;1K,0\_;;99E3>M[JV>F1Z>@JT[V?BOX?  
ZYJESHFG;=:Z5)"8FQ @\E)=[6C9IP2!@Y]QT & <UM?!OB!O#\_(-\5RVM[;VHNUG]G20(S/AWW[4<  
=@'G @XS6)K7C7\_-\$%JEKJ6MHM;(VX0I & D29]2\$!/UHY6Y/U\_R#F2BO3\_,WE'UC!<VFEZGXG @LM=  
NDIELM3;ZQL\_W \$>0"DY'8XSWXS3MM'U;3\_"\_C & "2\JEC:Q7EGY(;SV\Q @OSGE0MH!/'7->)JEGH\_B?  
QE;H\_ \$FEVMA,T-Q<V]S/LN860\* & 0)U8\_PIZ\_B:6H>)M;6]((5V)HH6O[BR:UAD2=H!..F:E2D\_P\_;;C  
%?C0MS\,])LM=9L](O/%\<5->K & UM%]@=LE%# \$-A<MD#KZ\4W10!WAW\_A & O \$ C:  
UJC0ZCITL M<,SI;XLV\XID;!)OQCD#;5OQ3JNG7'Q:\WL%<:RVD/V'S9TF5D3;)EMS MX &!USTIEO/IJW?  
Q%TM=6TVDU.[ \$MI<SA(9%2Y9SA G((QZYI7E97?;\QV MC?I=\_P C TWP?ISZ!8ZOKGB! =AU"2155M &  
G!#M8M @C;:\_6L'7\_\*;0]:NM M:Y @N?(830-N1P0"#" \* [WPQ=S1 & '!2O \$ CB)F? [?I6O,@B5L\%RY\*  
DM<G!Z\_C7(> & T=O%HG01 & --WKY7E @A,[IN VY];MV /;IQ6D9-R:9\$HH131 @T4M45J9'J7P"Y';50P  
</\_ \$8\*AZ>/@%\_P CMJW\_& #A\_P"C!7T/7EUOX/4MH\_PT% % % % 9 & @4444% % % %!11104444% %  
% %' & >.M0MM \*N-)O3I%O>W:2LZ MRRKDPQI @N5QR6Y!H>>U<KHV FV,UM'=S06]S?(ZR7;J'=Y%  
<J6WG)/(ZYKK M /&?.L:)]C2UA.;IL & E6[6]MN \$1D9PK'[N3T'L.U= X#@Q#]Q,@R3-#;M037,JG#"  
N00?ECA1]":9BU>\L FVCS @R.%9ISCDJQQU[UI>)6CNKZR.M" @VW" N-Y8,/S7/XUJ:O9R:AH]Y9Q2  
>7)-\$R\*Q'0D5A \*M\*,K%1H!..?HJ\*VE M\Z \$,59! \*NC=48<\$'W!J6N!G,U;0HZC;3N(;RQ \*KJ%  
F\_FVY8X#&'C?[#(M/USVKLM'U6#6M\* @O?(20?,C?>C8<,I]P00?I7-U5L\_W\_A'=>\UVVZ9J3A)\MG"  
PS] %?V#<\*???:6LZD.9>9O0J<KL]F-Y1117\*\_X4444% % % %!1110!D>\*;MEK3PMJ4D9Q\*8 & CB/  
V\_RK\_X\PK @A23W @CAC & \$C4(H]@,5H,9-UMIMD/7B]M0L/]F, & 7/\_?2=4)\N-GVLVT \$[5ZGV%=  
96B<.)=Y6'4524[>1%HP[?;M>8@!MW \$GG @?J:>3T @Q\_\*ZV\M & VL\_FKA3Z \$YZUK =& %F6JLZ %  
>/9W \*Z7 \*M89[V[V]CJ#G<4/YD @ @K-CU & QEE6\*.\MWD;E46523]FH#K-C#J-C<.DZV]MPWF  
ZLRYB<'GCDUE52<32E=2L=[5;4" #4]/N & Y4M#.AIP#@X/<'L;J6MH:5ITU[.KM%\$,L\$)  
ZXXR1ZUSVK>6-TUAH\3SS!-[3J%\*A<@'9N(#'GKG' MUZ5Q13;T.DY6['(&5HX[.:A'W9XY4CR/5E<C!  
A=X2\)\SZ;<G5-2;MW90I##\$VY8E/4D]V!VXYZYK,L9(-9C\XM N5#G\$EZZR!B#@X4,0.0>P%7%  
MTVTC;=#%Y#>L#&(\_D44\OIPESP23:N8U:D?9S>GR.XI"001D'J#7>%]M9DFL\_\*U"5P[W \$  
R6LDI\_UR \*[\*#W;Y3P><8-1).LS,S,S1YQ9M\_8T[8F @M[ @G)-P\_P'J0.#,]ZV \*Q]8!L)%\Y;R  
(IGOR<\_XZ6\_\*MBK3NC:N @H MHHHE & 5J[>?<V% @O)DF \$S R1D-D\_'\V#\ :T \*S @/\BJ @GO91;?  
YY-W\_6MC6<MS\*;U" LQF W:];QQ\QV & Z25AV-E \*JG\_?;3Z?ZTZXOI B-[3BK7" G \$ L MQ & 4MQ[K>  
B\_G @5>L[.\*QME @A!P"2S,<L['JQ/<DTXKJ.\$>I8HHHJS0\*YW2F,MGC;Q \$QZ1Q6D0!7;\_P!GKHJP"  
4-X @33#O>11Y\_W;>\_P" \*JH[,F6Z-BBB MI \* \* BBB @HHHH \* \* \* \* BBB @#FO%DJQ?A \R,8KHU)9)  
AA\ D8 \$; @! CVW % @HS MW- & SJOWF IK \3:6NM> & [ZP8 \$F2 /<@!RZD,O!!! & Y1P>M9.A'?">IZ5!M  
<Q;)IK /M" S\*;90T<@W \*P(RH! [ & KT<=2-5(Z9KNV7[UQ \$/JXJ-M3T]?O7UL/MK \*O-41X2\.#HH &  
E-C:1P"%\_PBGAW\_\* & E? \ @"- (40-[Q8;7-(3[V MJ60 MPG-1-XET%?O:WHH MTG -(/#A)>FAZ8/I:  
1\_X5(OA\_15[1% @/I);M\_A1[H>\0'Q9X;7KX @TH?6\C\_.;8? & /AH?;? TT\_2Y0\_P!;OKI.FI]W3[1?MI"  
H\_14R6EM']RWB7\_=0" CW0]XJ)KVDR:7)J<>HVKV49P\ZR JI]"?7D<>X J;MHZ & C7VJ:CK4EO- & LQ2 &  
T\_PA1\_)5020IY4,Y8X(!.2.E9GB\_0TDGMIK & =K.X MU & XCM G8H \*RKR0Q']N5;KQ @Y%=E3=DM.HE  
=O7H% % % % 06% % % %!6/XL0OX0 MUC;]Y.;5U JG' ZBMBJ]!]JT YM \9 \V)DQ]0133L[B: NK \$R.)\$5U.  
589%.KM-\3FZ\,Z5<\$Y, MG" Y\_%: TJ & K, \$[JX4444AF=K]J;WP[J=J.LUI & /J4(J3 MIKIK 0]/O & Y:>  
VCE/U90?ZU=ZC!K"\ & EQX3L(7/S6X>V\_P"3M'\_RU7V2?MM & [114E!1110!D:&;<X'1;JY'Y3.\*TJS  
="YTS=?N)W\_5S\_6M \*LGN8 /<\*MIF5%,0J @9)P \*6LF D74[S R(3N52K7I'1 \$X(0[-/IFA \*X)  
79GWVE7'BU MHY1>M:Z9 & Q \M!KM.>A?Y @#J!E3Z]Q6;.;5H\7ARRU'7KC5 XNBL/V830 \M \\_(\*I' M'



AG %" R \*)5VR?, OH34 \* =; JRDO < PN / F5V 8? 2IZ \* \* = NR & \ VVFF, IM M = G) \ # TY\_P \ 5; 95 < \$, V > 3D4M % #  
M [ ? WF \_ . C > W ] YOSIM % # M [ ? WF \_ . C > W ] Y MOSIM % # M [ ? WF \_ . C > W ] YOSIM % # M [ ? WF \_ . C > W ]  
YOSIM % # M [ ? WF \_ . C > W ] YOSIMM % \* 6Q) < ( Y ) S \_ Q3D7 \* 4R5W % < / ; ? \ EJG \_ . Q < B \_ \ 2F2NXH \* \* \* \*"  
BBB M @ HHHH \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH S ] < TM = 9T6ZL & ; 8TJ? NW\_N " & 1OP8\_A7! V < WV MZP! FB" N = T < \  
+ \_ @ < \$ JZGZ \$ \$ 5Z97 ZW : ? V7XHDVC % OJ : F = / 03 \* " XC : WU # 5O1 ME ] DY L3 " ZYD7 / # EV\_ER : ; [ ] ; & - V . 2 \  
1SC ) ] IC ' X ] ZW : XV1Y 6XAOX % 2P M \$ Y1 > LD9 \ OZ CW KKH) XKF " . > % P \ 4BAE8 = P : PJPY9 \$ PES \* Y ) 5 > \  
L ; ; 4 < P74 M \* RQDYP > Q [ \$ ' L ? < 58HK ( LXNS 0T ; N7 : \* 22 \$ L > K ; ! \* Y / Y5 / 4 ; ' RW % ] \$ > & 2 \ F ) M ' < ; G # ] & ! -  
& IJ ] & # O % , XYJTF % 0 : ) > ? V # KOV \_ SC3 = 3D) CXXAN3U ' T ? \_ T ( ? [ 53 MU7OK . 4 \* 6UG ! \ N08 ) ! P0 > H ( ! # @  
CZ4VDU9A " 3B [ H [ JBL # PKK \$ VHV4MI ? , # JM = B1 % < \$ @ 2 \_ = D' LP & ? 8 @ CM6\_7 ) . S / 3C) 25T % % % %  
( 84C , \$ 4LQ 4 # ) [ 4M8W MBRX : V \ \* ZDR ' \$ DD) AC / H \ GR K " FE = V \$ W97 . 6T1FETJ \* Y88 > Z9 [ I @ ? 61B \_ P # [  
M \_ 6A38HUAB2) : A44 \* ! [ " G5VGE ! 1110 4444 % % % ! 52 ] 3S [ G3 ; \_ ] [ 7 \ / J M \$ ; S # B & K = 1VB > ? XMTF / - )  
XK / < \_ DHC \_ ] JTF ( ) LJ ) ( : BBBN ( 0 \* \* \* \* BB MB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* BBB @ KG \_ X ( \ & ; QZR ( TI \_ X \$ [ -  
\_ 6MRXF % O ; 2S \_ ] V \_ " Y \_ 9 MK \* \ ( Q 7X \_ T13U PPD 4H " : K [ ] / VC9HHHJ2 @ HHHH \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \*  
M . > \ 0P7 & GF ? Q ' 82QK / : 6 < @ GAE0E ; B ? G R " \_ K # # 8 / / WCQ6 [ ; RBXMH @ , " 1 X M ' ID9JAXD7 = X6U = ? 6RF  
\_ ( X : FT = MAZ > W ] ZVC \ XZ \* IZQ ) 6DB [ 1114E ! 111 M0 4444 < A ' K \$ 7AS6M4TV2UO ) Y JX % W9PV \ 1 < RAU  
F = % & UU = CDCAJWM URQU M ? S \$ MG = 9XL > ; S ( 8Y8L \_ WE // X ] # V : - 8 & B W > O : YJ9 ) ; S9P % AT6 ( ? /  
CV \ QG M ' U6KT : NIJG8WZ \* \* \* @ L \* \* \* R ] > URWT . P , LCH ; F0 % ; 6 G ! FDQ \ J # ZG \_ & FE = V0FM [ : LJ &  
HTMI \_ 8LHAM @ M [ ] A \$ JG ] VBLB / M7T ' ( Z Y E ; U9VB : = IFEK ! / \* DMP MTDDTTB \* 0 " [ N7 . ; DG W8 & > P % : -  
\$ G = A % 60453OM5L \_ : ; Z \ AMC < / Y < 7FN % # - C M . 3 \_ ) . LCQ1JM \_ ! 8Z \_ I2Q # 4 - 3 \$ JQS2L0L \* HH / P . 2 , C ] : %  
% L ) ( R % E \ OZ MWXA \ 0V6G ( UM4LG2 . ) 1 : ) ( @ # IG [ W7 < I # # KU " ; A % - . T & 1KB ' SYKZ2 , 1S7 < M \ S . @ \ Z \  
Y ! : SZ59T # 1H \_ T6VT W \_ = J / , < # ! D ? ) C [ D \_ X = JTJ4NBV ) C ' J ] Q M MHLB [ 74 , / 0C - 8 > H # = " U2 \ B N ; FP0M ;  
X = D7Y4E ( R ! O7HV , D < CH2 . E ; U % 2FUL4 TGN8 % OX , T6VOX ; M ( ) F \_ NVZWBDN : \* J ( 3 @ ? T [ 8JCXJLI \_ L ;  
W7 ] N7L [ KAKE M1 \ \ < RDA2VPG : Y ! ) ( P < YKK : J : GIMOJ G36 \_ T \ J4 # ) 1MK \* 000P / 8 @ @ \$ ? 2J M4W > ] < 5 ;  
0JZ % H < 6A6UQ & EQ < 2W , [ 7 , \ TV - SR , ! DX XZ5JUA : ) JER AM & U8 M , - 3A5G679A J ( - @ 2 \* 1QG ! 7 < , \$ ] , \$  
5NU , KWU \* C : V @ 444 \$ @ DG % ( 9A > \* , 7 = K M : ! N ; 4 ; A ( W7 . , PJ = \ N ? 8H7 \_ @ 0K < & . @ % 8 % F \_ VOQSI Y \$  
D = I9PQIM \_ S MS9V9G ] 20L9 / 3HO : : Z " J > ED2M ; L \* \* \* \* DH \* \* \* \* LCQ ) 9Q76E > ? ) # & ; & 1 ; Q M ' FC \ Q % , ? /  
S \* . 2 , 9 " ( SD < BM > J . LO / HUVUM9 > R 4 < 6S ' E ' = ? RSQWZ4X [ BE ML9 HWMQ ? > & M % UB [ M7M3 # =  
PS75NX ( V @ YC ) YYP & < . / 9 : N ' BMSK & NWRD , OGQVJ M , # G \* QH & / \_ CTCC \ # 6 X ? OY 329K \* ; 3 - 8U2WD ? \$  
EOLC1 " JCRU6XD \$ A4 > K < 9SC MBNKT . > RN = % MI - . MA : VK \* = D C " > 7 @ D % = J @ YZ5 < M \$ I '  
5FA1169H % % % % M # S \_ CY \ 9 ? ] C ' 4 . L18E2 , YR , ? A0 ! 8HHHH \* \* \* \* H J [ CLXA ) G ! M ( & , FIZQ / \$ \$ D "  
FR28 ? \ 7 = DC @ # G % : ( 7 . K0 \* ] V2D ( & U % 0C @ \ @ Y % : RJ % 4 \* M . @ & \* QGU : " S ( K . W8 , P \_ = D ( 10 ; OQ ]  
\* V5 ) \* @ D8 . \* % JM ; ? \ ? % W \_ P ! = 1 \_ Z " \* LU4 M4A = 0 = 8CD , RC ZV ! @ \_ B \* = 07CNEI ( T ; ; 7X ; TY J > JUY & ! ) &  
Q . UIE ! P < 9Z MG E & A : 6Z6MLD \* < AIR3U ) ] 34 . JFP = @ # E & 5A [ < BKE07K \* EC . S \$ " . LY E \$ M . 0 # 2U # : #  
4M ( E % B % ) ZU - 0 445 ' , ( 5 ' & YVX51U ) H CNV ) B \ E \ 62 \_ \* / 8 = S M 53HH1 % 4 = , " HHH82C & 20A16ZD = / 05 - 0  
4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! M1110 4444 < I ; ? ) : I \_ Q < B \_ P # 2F2NXKA [ ; \_ DM4 \_ P # V D7 \_ \* 4R5W % ! 111  
M0 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 6 ' XLTR34M # < VR ; KRT < 7 - L . Y = < Y7 \_ @ 2E ME \_ X % 6Y133L [ B : 35F > ;  
VMU % > 6T = Q " Q ; C ( R , \$ > H ( [ \$ ' C % : ? AN ; RY VP ) 6 - A - M \$ / 17SD # \_ ( \$ & / \_ JR8K632M2O = ( E ? S # \_ GHR =  
WBD % 2 ? < \$ , I \_ P ! W / > I5N / [ / MU & VOS JES % - [ ( Q ' S ? @ 0 # ] , UT5H \ T - # SZ ? NSLS9 \ 2 > ) M . \ \* Z8 ; [ 49 & " D [  
8XT & M7D ; T \_ J > \* X " U . > G2WHCN = \ N ( ; < G ' FK , ( ' J5P / YUA ' / [ 1 ; E [ L \_ 9OLIV > MF \_ < = WZ ; \* \ JJJ & & A  
\* " E J5 . HU \* R / IS4 ) ( ) KNRU : RG66TU % ! EIP6 " LRM 08 \$ ' MT % 4 ( - 8L ; B = 8HY ' W , S ( I : % U5F7 . 0 & ( ) & # T / : N ?  
& \* W " \_ L [ 66 ; R / 5 , P9 \_ N M " " ] 6 > BQ @ N0 ] JFV = X [ N9S ; R0E ( D ! 9 \ VCG ! ! " S ' KT ] ) A > X ] F \$ DI > \ SJ ; F  
MYBM ( & GG ? 9 & 1 ) P3U ! T ] S4M < \* UI = O ! . MO9 / # YELFY4M74 > 8 ) 5 / ) 8DN0 , \_ WY MJW 97 ( @ MXI [ < E8I9I  
= M ) : O < , Y VR ; 5 ( C / KMZ = JFK ? 8GV : [ F > M - IM ! ] KE MFA > : U ! 6 > ) > LT ! Y9 ? < C [ R XQWKLY : L ( J . M [ \_  
& O ; W . WR6BC : 0R ; AD ; 54 \$ GC MGI7E ] MI3 " \* \_ Q % < R2 " UBCCF \$ 6 ) ; 2 # M ! ) YQ @ \$ 9SVIFBQM ! KFFZ = < V \*  
092ZH9 M [ : 2 Q @ ' RFWH \$ ? E03M ( ' JI ] ! C . HN97 - Z \$ N5 \ MSUZ " 87 \$ ( D5 ) \$ ! ) & ) \$ \* G @ XZ ' MGM20W , \ MQ ' \$  
Y [ > 01RC ! & UBJMCW 5E / K7GUW15 ] ! ; K < P . 7R [ E55 ] / DN3 M ' \* 9F ( 8 \* K \* 48J00YX & . HS5Z6PF6X ) U \* UGO  
: @ K7 \* FV : 0R \_ Z ' \$ H < H , E @ ! SC . M # ] \* P . H [ & SO > \_ MQ < 6TGF1 % F3 = @ CE6 \* L ? 0 @ BN7 \ 2ZA9 : M = : =  
H4 = Y \$ TU % EE MCC . % , 89 \ ! V4H6 # J @ QS @ G15WP > Z6 D) ISQR07 " / - Y \$ D ; ( 5C : > 3 : > 1WQ7 / Z ? Y MT ?  
B2PTV ; 27N ' TZ . 3 > 63 ] VIDG # " 8 - @ C [ L1 ( [ DD @ < @ XJ . CN3 ) 75BZ - ( NCJ4 GV M7B & \* : Z @ 19 ) ( ; JSRP5NGS  
> G ; MJM5I & ; P \ & < & ] U M = 6 \_ ! ] Z - J < JI ! YP \_ . ( M4 \* : YI ; 2 > 6 ; Z & . 7 ) YRMY ; \_ / ? 8 > A5 ' ! % < 1F M . : ) 4 /  
574 , # ! JE6 [ HS > % 71G ( \* P90RD \$ H0 : 6M > 7P ? X ? E8LNEP0 , > K6N8 & \_ M " # 55 ! T2 \ VFKZG ; BF19E \_ ( BL ?  
UJU5B90 # 36Q2HJ1 # FNP \_ P " IU \* QN1V6 : MW : ( \_ ] \* Q ' \_ CM5WM = ? M \_ ] ; HJSCUL [ ' \_ 2395 \* < 7U , WIFNA ) 3 \_  
GFR3 \_ G MVLHT ! ] Y ' 8G \_ T6 \* SWU ( 0 ? \ ? = CJ % KCJ9 ; 20J / ! J " OZU X3 \ 0 : ( MUJ \ TNKV \$ ; R M7 \* 1QK ) < ( I9 %  
C7G ! . < ; F - ) 3 % X \* UDCJ ] ! ) & / JPV \_ UK < 50BA1TP \* K ] / VA : \* \* \* \* DH \* \* \* \* M " BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* BBB @ "  
CK : [ ] ! U % ? 6UE ' \_ ( Z : C \ / = X9TIO6SA \ XX \* L M : DN [ 2 [ M ? 6 % Q \_ XZ : J > & 3GPGHY ] ; & # \_ P ! % 5 ] DG [  
JTF445) 04444 % % % % ! 7 M & DZ0J ' - 240WL1 = X ) 2 ? DNT % BZD \_ P0S \ R ] IUY % = 15 : TZQU . 07 ] G ; W40 . MX ) /  
& ' 4 ' UP > ] 4GT8FNJ - % < LT - QX0F @ RN9 ] \$ GN ( X # ; RO \ UF78 ( HCU3 ) & 5 / 3 ML < < 5U - ) JP ) W " N \ \ \$ . KV > G  
> , = - EO L6T5E : 23 / L1 ' D \$ C & % \* KDA = V # T . 2HZ M8KL \* XG5 ] / TC6 ? B : 6M L % P % L & \* Q ) \ PD616 D " G )  
7 ! RH ; C [ U5 " U ] 29WMH68O MB # IMYJDEEIMAJ6H " . ( / ; VYPH ) QT < J3 . > U XINM7U3 S / # \$ = O ' & ) ; F MXO %  
= 4 @ Y ( " % ! MYP > # C Y YKJ5BC65Y5C42 . & 8 # EL = , GOC ) IP10Y < \* Q ! : 3 MCH > / ! : 75G # Q : > > \* / % , M ]  
XDT6 . & QM ; 0VT > ) YH : 1N6D7 QM . . GD \$ # OTV MK PNEKK , 6HSZC > 7IMHVC M ( [ A @ ? ( # ? > 8 % L \ # 9 !  
WXQOT4 . ; 8 \* " 04445 ! 84 M444 % % % 5K \_ M ] , LWNKIRL2D # Y4 , 22 % ) ) ( ; ; GQ3 ; Z7 ) 9Q37RSFZ0 ME , VLC ) / YC

#P@CG@GCC)X!K-T36=2T>YN'QA?P(\FV6TN9-J(RD8:<5M2RD#W.[TZ:NBV\$ \IK6JH? [1FC2\$] +#SY: \_P"UTW-U)]\*VV170JZAE(PM0ID&KNDN5D6?;8!\4K=28:7?:C:(OVJT52C2\$GY1N(R!@989 SR142:-M?ZU>3W&N2/%8.\$62XY@R\$#?-(W9)'R@XXP<BND551B\*%51@#J"[O[M.PC\R\NX9/[ TT@0?F32OV0[-V-T\_3;2K7[86L5M!N>7&N!DG]JU7-R/M/#JRF&"-Y-VCLX7F)\_%01M1-\3ZM= KG3?"6I/SUO72U'UY;]\*?)JFMCT.HHKF-OC6\)\S)HVFQ'IM62XD7\]JTG\_"\*ZA-?VGXJU:8CJMJ4M5/\_P; M\_K2Y5U89]\$\-/<0VTIEN)HXHQU:1@H'XFL\*?QQX:@D\$0U:&XD/10.3\_WPM#20>!O#<,IE?2X[ F4]9MFG)\_P"R:W;>UM[2,1VT\$4,8\_AC0\*/R%'NA[QS\_M/PE5[-C3?#&KSD=-&N%2V07.?TH\SQG >\$%?;1]-C/42227,@\_(\*OZUTM0MW4DL-G/!%YLJHLR1YQO8#@?B:.9=\$\*K,#\_A&=3NA\_Q,\_%.12\ YVV:I-K]M/E!;\_P>K2\\$QQVNB3V",ZTOKF-ED8LZ@RLZY)Y.496SWS6;IWBWU/1\*YMM8Q/J-TH5\*\_ -F\SOD-PH.NX]L'N7:-I'B'3-9@U&ZOM.G6\<6];Q#8%QG M8ZL3\S#@8P,@]:MWLTR%:Z: SHHHK(U"BBB@#BOAY\_Q\,O\_QCN\^T7%7M:UQ7P\\_X?&7\_8QW'\_HN\*NUH\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\*\*)BBH) KRWMWGW3)'MOR'<<84=3AHJMQ7LQUV>S-?W0C#QG'Y\_KG\JT:\U/BK6XO'FO7D[B/4A;QZC8' R54I;3'Y(SD M \$ % E \* L # GU %: FH? \$ # QYIK' 5; 6QL ]266)(Q-J6V \* R(RNTS (-@Q% (" -IY SD M & @ # MJR ]?@ \ [ 3 & ; < ZF, A @ 4YQ ]17, 67Q' 6-0W \$ % A; FRM [ & 6 ] O; @ 7NXIK %) ) & XC MVH (, QD @ Y4 \$ \$' BL\_5\_' & IZ9 > ? ! UBTL [ 6WDT ] ! > V-VKQ 9 \* 5 # 22, B [ < # [ W4 M # (S0! U-G < R: A < 1RQHAMA @ 2. N & 8D = 16K7FFG\_\$FS@LQ\$TK[6998R9M7!4MB()G9-MP2?,3:-O/\<8:UKX>\_3[9::6KZ:AM/-F>YVR\*MPJ%2 \$VD\$J7Y!8M=.,]\*.UJLG\_"\$10G\M=\_N>(]IU\*TCOK3/WCA\$2(J0!O&\_/\_!<M)N(!ZD5G:XBND>%;> &X&K7EW<K#EX#:SI)Y;R.)P(QM4\*F5(4YSC'0D[MVL\>6XG6U@C8,K!S;>B8]/4UBS\*M2B:XB30U: YL;875\_"UX!L0LX7RB%(D"M)F.SC< \$ X & < \_B; 7; F\G: (6<5G%JT%K&8R7=XW@27YMR@-)!R;> G);01M B0RM;S\N!N5@\*B.8R"<[A[UP(SVHWC7>G6S26UIM# #;WZR\CQJRR8&\$;YQCEAP1GBNC; Q9?071TQ]MEUB2[6WA@6\DR;HFE MWF3R\C' HV1L/(&<YHLMJ)L)TAG63RV&0'7#(-Q'..HX'YU?%V) 6VVT3S-CM/'Q]3Q6;XIU\*?5M,N)M6\DWB:C>0!/\_E.Q8YW55!&0H&<9;GFM-N[NXQM%]LMXF& 4W#<2/7VH<MK?2J3;D&>BJNXC\J2V4]C.EW)<O,@SYIVXP.V!ZM591J'E H # W \$ HR"?;2JBI< 76K2M<-NB10-BL-BMQQ[M%V"YCN%8H>5."M#U%2U"!%\$6,<:H6Z[1C-24%%%%!11104444%% %%!11104444%%%%M'\*6W):I\L7(O\_2F2NXKA[;\_DM4\_&D7I3)7<4%%%%!11104444M%%%%! 11104444%%%%G#2?:-UJZSDO>&!'T\$:JF/IE6\_\$FI&574JP!M4C!!Z\$5L:KX1E-S/>Z=#,YDEMI\F & 1CU((Y0GJ2,CVKFCJL%O=&RU#%C?M\*=K03L?8J>C\*>Q'7Z\5V0DI0\ZK"4979(C6'B?3)/#NL@ LT\RTF5L2!.MF0>Y7.#G@C::YT!FG17HDN=8N)[<.#Y2PA"IZ%LG0KH(B)](T4T9W1MRIU4\_P!1V(/ 6K::WJT:[7M[.<\_W\_#&B'\_&&\_G6356&D'H4I0E\6Y/K=G;Z?MX:AM2)8H(9K=(T7H!YJ"J.,N9M0UQB \N(I"CA\_)AB(!Z98DDX//&\*?548MRBGS\$U9)VL%%%%%:F055U"R6\_LV@M\$0\<J?>B<LON#@U: HHV/#.M-K&G.M,MRJQC:MY5W\$#T?'#\_#&6'(N.QK0U\*X-H5Y<K)'\$88'D\$DGW5PI.3["NM (NFGTN-CURQC RPKLN85;'4@? [2]5\_\$=ZW/ % 5];WWP U & [M] 5EMY [0F-UZM, &' ->N>=.TE;9G?3J\ T?=%P\---H%GJ5O)<6VORPPSR3S7\$AWR?\*S(M<,O5<8P3@#"MS1M-N1KJ]U"2.34;Q@9C\$3L15R\$ 1<]@">>D)]AJT5FY-FJMBD%%%%24%%%%!11104444(2)"2<=37EWAB&\*]\17-S!&[W,DL!T!\ M[\$=?;%=\_XBN39&=5N5]%;2NOU""ZUR&APFWT#3XC]Y;>.]HS M = % # 9L MX \ 4 ] DIR > ' \$ E. 6TJS! \_O"JG\Q3H]\$MH%\*VMQ] % J # V @ OI'D'Y!L?I6E16]SE3MML4XK;4[;/V?Q%JBTK1S#\_Q]?"UJ6\*[\ 30-E=:MYQZ7-B#J,M3T5BGT5M2:ZB)KWB>)\_WEOI%ROHK20G3U\*OBW5D;]]X<WZV]\CG\_QX)4= %V<>Q2KUM%U7";0HV)M%UB(>OD))\_Z[5-PG&@CS;FX@/\_3>RFCQ(!6?14RB6LM3,VH?%? AV<#R]=TUB>WVI?RSFM."Y@N4WP31RK\_'HV##]\*XZ6WAG&)H8Y!MZ.H\ZSY?#>B39Z39Y/= 854-F!4Q7<I8I]4>C45Y)K.B6>FV"RV!N;65KB M & ; & ZE48:10>V.A.;?F8[J6KJ/;4IS\_-Z/8>97U= CH/4J>9X6GB\_YZ3V M \ ? \ WU. @ \_K705YV/I SQ" \_M7U7"ND@\_W71D96#\* < /D' / (JYNUD = / \$ E \_ P \_ C M #; \_I4G1=K7!FZ\Y.V.XHKA\_-UT=/ \$ % P? \> MH? Z (\* 7 [ 5XA' 36T ] 9H? Y \$ M4O8R [ E? 68; T5Q00\_ \$ @ \_YBUH?]ZQ\_P%.&I)ITU#3#\_O6#\_P!)A2]C(?UBM!V=%<;\_B8?\O.D\_VYR#\_VJ:3V\_\$P[;0\_.;1? -9C1[&0?6('9T5OPU\_QM(.MII?])M9![\_[\*>/\$7B=,TQOI>2#\_IFCV,A\_6\*?<ZZBN3\_X277!UT73MS]- 1?\_XS2'Q5K\_\*]?'#]N?])S4,\_PXQ2]E/L'MZ?<ZVBN?B[5!][PW)\_P&\C/M\4X>[WPY>?;B\$-P#LU' LI]A-VI]SIKI=UI,OJC#]S?"ISX/T0\_\M3A!\_Z6LXIF4AO#NI<C'RR6Y\_]JU?)/@S0C\_0W\_\1: TG% QCJ.,XRMEHS9HHHJ#0\* \*\* \*\* \*\* BBB @ HHHH Q\_%EL]WX2U:"\*W,\KVK7&O4OCY2/<!'\_"MF2>(6;UT3[ M&EO);R-!Q\*!YMPQ4\$<=!QR3T';=>?WGA'3=\6Z'J&E-/ % M < 7-4>#S-R7Y4A8@\_D8] < < 3 & D; / 1D2NG=%WQ3KZ2-&0MIX[S2KQP\$HMPMA59"!8LJ\$J=V-NV?FZ5TNDV=G::".PCL4D0.85C"%21G# =-6KU4M6U.M'1].DOKA)7C1D7;"FYR68\*!WY85-[JR]:SNR[17.6\_C73@.JVVJ"-&\*O!\_M9TS.'KM4@? G3U\3RSMMO#NMRGL7@2?.'6CDD'/ \$ Z' BN? & I)]VV0>'8[ M? / 22 \ OE' X1AC3DA \ 5S9 \ V ] T > T' 81VTDQ,NO\J.7N'V-ZBL)=&UB3/VKQ-M=C/:UMH8Q\_X\KJ]:4>%K:0\$7>H:M=Y[27TB#\HRH/ Y467<OL:UQ=VUG'YESM<10)\_>E<\*/UK\$N//AFW?8=8MYG/1;;Q\WP#4'A'P];IHMD5]2\L(D <M\_P#FR?UK7BAB@0)%&D:#HJ\*!1[H>\<M-XZ7=MLO#NOWF?NNEBRQG @ 38 E M5' [3XCU;48[R \ \ \* W (MH" CVMJ] ] \$ J' 0 \$ GS). < DCY < @ @ 8SUZ = U13YDMD E; W9 M @ - XNF, = GHUJ # - STN99B / P' \* / UH; 3 / \$ L #) XBMX! W % KIX' Y % W; 5; DLL < \$ 3 MRRNL < : \* 6 = W. H' 4D ] A7' W7B! ? % 1M ] (TR' 4H ( ; N3, MV ] N \ 20; 99HW \ \>. U1 MW; ; - WL @ = ENR # 0 - \$ G \ 2: 1 # J6IZ\_K, HE > 3 \$, < XAC \* AV520BC. 0 < ] # FMJT \ # M & ; - B > CVTCDY W, S \$ N7) K6T [ 3K72 = / AL; \*, QVT (1" [ @ 9SU8D ] ZM4I3 = M ] @ 4%; 7 < 9 % # % ! & (X8TC0 = % 10 / P % / HHH" PHHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ # GK; P' SH = M0N1; \$ MB & " 2I8D \* TB @. P' W 8' > L76? # \* VJWX8PVV @ HHUY \$ L0 / F) = F, 1 A MIUQC < .Y906I]2UKQ' = P? 9 # 2K; SU2. 9" MVDS, P55 < AU! S \_J3G' / 6MZ 2 M = 7U. ZMGUC [; VEO (LOV: W9I3 (IRI9B! A0P #! 0" < @ 9 / : MKR6K9E: T2-W3I; MB? 3 6: [ A, S) " C2Q' & 4 < @ \$ KQZ' (JS116) J % % % % % ? # S \_CY \ 9? \ 8QW' \_HN \* MNUKBOAY\_Q \ , O\_QCN \ ^ T7 % 7: T % 4M2U & / 3H0S # < [ E5Z < # KS / ZU = K (U6PN M97 > ZB \* SE5Q' ZC' GC') J > . AH??: F \ ; 116X7S & 7 > V \ " CM - 93Z5' XD & H07X M / E2PB! Y

{3@X(.Y03G&5.#]344\$DMQY[3B0L5;(P1[?AFIH6N8(\$A2Z9%08&MP9M:\EXJQC[2TG<9>?#KPW<(MH8:6)8'MYO[.BC@U.&\*MALR04!![<MM3GP;;,\ES)J6H2:DTJ2H#&SHBJLBA0\$V8"NXPS.=YSD\UL:6\LFG1/,Y=MFR0QZD9XS&\*N5D;&Y'X7M//EFNKBZO7GL38S&Y93YL99F)("CD[B.,#M9K>;2596N-6U.YN#!#.,\>Z10OC\*[4&2&[MG/?-;10!P[Z%'9-98IM4MU\*VOK=76/45\HNZ.IN3'EE-IV(<;1C:#UR39C\VNHI&]42WGDW;P/) (P)<P M[-N"1WV DG.?:NN(!Z@&JTU\D,AB6.220#D(I(![GM0!@ZMH<U]X2R:DRRMSQR\_&:W3:0Y9=IP/N\_R1SMY')JJO@WD\_TJ34[34RZ2)J,0FC\*JZJ%MC\$>LCC&SG<<YKHK)HYI;A@Z9"[>P..145D<0>43EH6,9/K@XS0!B3#K>M9"#JFJ\*\T/D7<@F40=Q[F;:Y\*G!=\;N V!@81/"5K)XAD?[3.MJ\D5X;1M2HC\$J(P1QG&U%!&>W&.<])559UAUA1U:0%CA&;\OSH PW'.E-"EO)J.HMFWC@EMK>\$O\$%ACD9&95PF3S&O% CZDUKZAX7M;Z[DO%NKNVO&ECFCN("FZ%T M IDRNY2.59@0P(-:D>(WNN\$. "5M64CTP5R/QR?T%:TCB.-G;HH)'&Z7X??3M;F:"TDFFE2XDF,EQM.YI)&D)8@#D[B<<9%:\4KZ>4ME4CB1/DDWYW8..E3M10<"[W,SM\SI<\$?X61"UO>:IYJA7\*1#DCE3G=%B\*.:~3AE]156SF5[MFZ'\*LTA('8\_3]:~9E13);S&W=L:RJ@[A\_C46FVZYDLF&N0[H[ @GGGT[M=!0!H4444%%%%!11104444%%%%!11104444%%%%!11104444%%%%!6W\_"6J?\_L7M(O\TIDKN\*X>V\_Y5/\]BY%P"E,E=Q04444%%%%!11104444%%%%!11104444%%17%M!>6TEO<PI-#(NUXY%\*P]"#4M%'G>K6'\_;7\49F<Z3M.;00D1)D1E\_0Y7=SP1D\4ZN\_FABN(7AGB26)QM-'4,K#T(/6N\$U PC/HMUM?ZG8:C,\%O]BL'QY8A49=QR=W4J<@#3)KIA53T9QU:#O>)'138Y!\$MDBYVNH89]Z=6IRA11104444%8-S#>Q2?"6NTV.&M3?)D9RD?@,\_S(H\_M:Y7[B:B MOT,?RD:=%P,R6X)Z"SDM[JWGG#&,318#;1D\C(K0EE2&)I)&"HHR2:QM=0&\_QAHO\_3.&Y;\P@KH=MX[-69I)2&2QVA(\>8PSN(JAC'U/I45)\*\$;E0C.MS.PEMIFJWRAR([&[/-7?(1Z[00%-\$D U6QX?:-VKWF[-92(#\BA\_G6\_17\$MZLWU.10BNAR]UH&K1&ROX)-FY2YCV';[O&?]ZIK<E@VUU]"K<#"3HXMX4]'&';O\B320#5DK5I848X10,NY]Z\_TKB GXB>\$O%<)L2\K<J2]MK)=1A5\_P#Y>03@9]<5K3E5M>UT1\*';IL;]16TPN;6&<=>\$5Q(S38[VUEN'MMX[F%YD]&L@]1U%~5SFLR>BHA<P-LXFC,8VR!AM.>!@] \*D9E12S\*\$H&M22<"@!;C\>,~1M?"ND6\M] ]BLXHW5(9'P0@!'"FGHZR(KHP9&&593D\$>HMK8(\'/A#2E\_N6RI\_WR,?TK.K;EU.C#7YG8C'C/1&[-M NV\$Y DE./BW32/MD@U63\_<TNY/\_3K=HKGO'L=EI=SG6\7P-P:-KS-\$TV0?\H0%-P"\$M<~M\>(&[-57;BMI=2L'OFLDO;9KM1DP"53(/YS4UO<0W5ND\ \$BR12#<CJ<MAAZBB\>P6?<PAXFNW'R>%M;S\_M"O\_M2D;7]:/\JO".H\_07-NO\_L]=%56;M4K&WNH[6>]MHKB3[D3RJKM]3DT778/N8JZSXF<\_X2"?/774HQ\_Z" &HNMM<US3K1KZ\_P!#MH[.(AIVBOS(\<>?F<Y0!"C)/0&MR2M(EG:2Z@18";.6DM\$9(!&[TX(/J\*YOQ9?R37\$&C?9-0>QG7?>S6UI\*!CZ>410\$MW.1A<]S51MLW:PI72O<U\_\$FHR:5X:U" \_@EC2:&!FB:09!?\$8[DG'N17\*.:X2\2=%K%]MK-LFJ:8EK>27R],@R!1@#A1Z<U XEU>#7.TT=]/U\*S%Y>0Q/-P&.:?MFS@@@GYL@%0I&"6%~W1=PCZBLIR]#G5T7Q\$Q?>)/2"PA7-"#4VX\)/>Q M>5> (=8GC):!/?\$BM@YZ/2NDHJ>~E<B"BBBI\*"BBB@HHHHI\*\*\*0D\*"20M.230M9.O(MH./63S7MU#\*8V:&)V:4@~.IYP/QK.B\IZKK#2/H&DQ362MDJE]>7'EIRD!\*%\*9F7~&N:NZ)H;6,DNH:C\*MUJ]R!YTX'RH.T<8/W4'YG MJ: OEM\1'?X3%LO!0U9(M4\22RS:E,1)/%'(RQ>7PP@\*\$D%8X[D<YKLP H M X %4\$]]:6V?M%U#%C\_GI(%\_G2<G(-BHD])%9\$GBOP[\$</KNF!O[OVI,\_MEFJ\GC7P]&C/-:2NBLS1QNX4#J25!P/>CEEV#FCW-BJUCJ%GJ=HMU8W,5SM;L2!)\$P921UY%6:DH\*\*\*"BBB@HHK/U'58K&2\*VCC:YOY\1:Q\_??"4GZMH[L>!]<"FE<&[%'7;35KK5M(>PCMF@MGDFD-P3M60\*AP:6X:3CCG![5M']M2DU?1>]E6-97W\*XC/R[E8J<>V16<=(UG5!Y>IW-M9V:ZRWLR[2./[IE.WM] <GT(KH>WAM>.WMXDBAC4\*D:A5Z"FWI8E6Y)1114E!1110!Q7P\X M?&7\_8QW'\_HN\*NUKBOAY\_P?/C\_&.X\1<5=K05%<;C;2A'V-L.&SC!MQUIMW HWNLV.M:1";R2VC\N6W49.\_D@@~O'ISTKH@VX MON<\TE~CM! /Q\*L/%MY)IKV;NG:A&FX6\C;@RC<Y'ICI7<UXC\,\_#>L7MGC<<=(2LWT&TA98XI5=RRID!Q@DY([#\;JQ:=E6G:5;V9NFKNSNNCVN M@HHHJ1A67;\$N]Q\*\$WWFF<Z\*~H\_0"M2L4BFG2OLXN\$=MH!;#YSD>F<F@!;2MXD@NKERQ%DECL9<#!'0TD%#]>ZHSVP41";./YZX]L\$5A7E];Z%80-J%PMD\$&FW\$H\$3<\<GH3D]2M71HX-6A&JVLHA@D7;\$T3AE9>Y!Z8R\*~W#M.TM4,#2;/OGH:2RL9'O5O;A"K[#A2?NDD\_TP\*>XAM\6RW<;QEF,4A:5-ZR6M";?79\ V.NWGI6G-"I:1U4#N30XD@]\$]?>J.L2&/3F(1G7<H8-UQG\_]M0\_&H;KQHM@1]OU\*VL@WW&N15B#\_Z6(S5?5Z:Z@,\_G"SIYJITJD\$8X/'M MTH DV7\B;UECA8](RFX\*/KZTCKJ14;&MPPY.?F]O:GK//%"<(F'.U9\$/4M\_3MW\_\*K5%:\*[#.\<R3\*@R58\ \$>H-50M2Q7DLD<;CV[9>;9!>O F/RHG0:MA>HGDYBMW(=F/4@K14!@"@~.\* (8KVVV95292S#(7/-3U2O;>\*PF:\*)MX&X\$SG-6TR47/7H=11104444%%%%!11104444%%%%!1110!REMMPEJG\_[%R~\*9\* [BN'MO2U3~/8N1?\I3)7<4%%%%!11104444%%M%%!11104444%%%%!11105%<V\~W:36TP)BF1HW.,J1@U!0!Y[ENC M3>&@D2ZFN=\*<B)FG"[[9CPN6&4/W>>0<<G/!7>75K!>6DUK=1!;A22-A MPRD8(KSP6~E:A I %V[221#?;S,/]#G/\O# [K>#\_!"NJG/FT>YPUZ7M[RV)Z\*\*\*T.<\*\*\*M!HR>UM[622\DB2WQAS\*0%(/8Y\_E4]5\_#M!K'BK4FYM!GBTPO:J3E\$F\*L7'0L5'/2DW9794(N<N5%\_P#%<0:/=1.#/9"Z9K'SE\*MGR20K<@[L9QQ75T45R2?;[GHCRI(\*\*\*DH\*\*\*"BBB@HHHHXGQ>3-MXN\0\0I<SN/JB\_S-254U8?\HF!RMKIB1\$>C/(6-D!5NNR"M%'G5G>;M"BBBI,@HHHHI\*\*\*"BBB@HHHHR>7\7#TCL/\T\*3\_.PK6K MCO\\$HGMY;6Z?>CTI\_K6138!1112\*\*\*.8['\_%JG]RPD?~U%:KVV D7=O(UO=M@;1-&1DCT(/##V-9;Q\WQI8\_64\_\Q;U\$DFK,;3NC2FS7A-)9Z@JP7MC9"/]7-CZ>Q\_V3S]>M;=<~;PW\*)XUD4'&&1GUIB020\$:.WEW PZ;9BR M\_P#?97] \*Y98?7W3>9=3RKXPW=S-X\G@F>3!#&L\*D\8\*AB1)/Y5P.#D=M:JV\4>&K?Q@8X]1G6SU6/Y>"?NIU)R\$<=F'./KQGH,?2?@==B5M7U.WR MJV2EKN./3?K773K0A!1EHT1\*#;NC5\%W=U/X5M8@,LX@S" S\_.F2%.3MUQC5.M)>2VT:TM\?;;>13-&/OQ84B3=Z9Y'/4FN YU71X\_ [%AAT\$1R6(4V MR)Q@P4'L5X\_ (J)R(-)DN(\$FC.4<9%8PG[0<UR'\$Z9)\_8\*173N)/MS;H<0MQ>8O('=L] ?3CM5FZOV;4Y(TFD=[F\*6-[DL<&Y'FO&UIE1@]2/6NQHJN3S%~M[1708X]7FL[:SCBN A;>6U@><F5CL4L S\_=X...8'/O6EX4EN;M~L&NKH:M<U[=

IQM%.Z>8BIG=2"0&YSGN>:WJTO!IQH<L?>\<O;D?G,[?S5%6-HFU"5MY&!!=W5E:Z?<F]U"9[BSO  
#LWECY-BMEOPQP<<[UI>\$Y[G4=3@6Y\$UMM%:R1XO6N@&:>&Q(P!\_A"0\$&NMHKG.LX{  
HKG2Q8:9IUS&9=5BNBSP(?WL<N M6W2.,@ [ ]IR>"#WS6?9PRWS6K" \_N ( ] IN =>) @ D-RX RJV>A.#V) IS  
[UZ#45S;MQW5O)!O\MQAMCLAQ[%2"/P-&X:OGOK5K ZE9)-0D:2"VD?E(U7"K&XXM\_O5CZA-  
9P67B2QO-O}HW<CF")O\63@H!\$4[G!XXZ0>E-;,%]I"}L\<\*J,:M(PPX)PB"3%?RJS0!YZZ3V\_BC4; \*  
RZ9:7<#7,8\_A?[/B8JJ<=<LD]MA7H((90RD\$D\$=Z6JVH7\*6>G7-S),D\*QQLWF2\$!5XZG!:>?Q#  
XNU&XN)MA<QZ/.L=FJ,/1VC&]N/O,#N)P,=IFNLK'\\*1K%X1T<\*17=9Q.P/4LRAF)M]R22?K6I/#,  
RRI&/5VJ;V)BMDE%9DWB30K<XGUK3HB/[ ]T@\_F:JR,\_M#D,3RG5K>I\$4LQA)DP!\_N@T<K[ #  
YEW-VBL"#Q9;WL"3Z?INJWD,B[DDCM2BLM/4%RH(J0ZQJS\_P"1\7@][BX@0?.NQ\_2CE8N9&W16)]I  
 \32#Y=\*TN\WDO8M\_D(OZT"Q1)]ZTB#V6SDD/YF1?Y4<H<QMT5AG2M;DR9/\$DJ\_IWLXE\_CX>  
MJ&BZ??:OI\$%S?>(-5\\_YHYXXC%\$JR(Q5P-D8.RGO1RK>X<SVL=77)Y\\_MOX]L["PBNK\*>6XN)  
(O,(4%\$PHWC\_6\$Y]JNGPH;\_Z\_P"VW\U\7\ \ /X M % \? I3T \) '8V #H.F;AT8VJ\$ \_GC\_.\*=Q-L,CU[  
P]I5M!9#6!1#&L:1B=M2V%&!\H.>U07OC71[&SDNV VM!&M(ME\*\$'\_ ,J%\_6MV&V@MDV00QQ\_  
=C4M\*/TK"\2VES>Z5>?8VOK&RE>::VCP7[<(X4\MRQQG.2,9H7\*WJ#YDM!&?Q M)K#P&)(] &L  
&.9&9UDNRN.,M9%R<=<V(JU9%=&MS-9175Q(Y>2YND\$LKL>Y M8C)!@#TJQI O:3JCB.RU"  
WFFVEC" D4#@[D/S CW KH-M.;#23UW&10Q0MMAB2?1%'Z42Q1SPO#&LD4BE71QE6!X((/44BI\*.>N  
=U" SUS[?H2V, <M\ E7,4VY5C:X51@G&1U'&.:F\_LS79S\_I/B1\*?X;&S2,\_G(9\*VZ\*KF9/\*CM!?  
PNCIEAJ\_K\_&H<QW!O&0OEC\$9A6BWUJXTY2QUY\$A=VV07R<071[#G\_M%;GZ>#V)K>J\*XMHH  
RWDM[F&.:&0;7CD4,K#T('?'<.6VQ17.3J/AOFV M6?4M)S\_Q[YW7%L/]@GFH\_=/S#L3TJX?\$VC?  
98;A\_.83C]U" #))ZA44%BM>Q&..]'\* @ <RZEK5]-,GNXO&4N8DRJ#J[-%4>Y)\_&I]#T=,MA-.1-J  
<Z\*M;NY/)D?('HH.<\*/Q\_9L%EJ&NW5O<7D6&GV\RS1V@!FF=3E6?LB@X.WD MGC\_.E=/0] %  
8%J[A1114E!11104444<5\///GQE\_V,=Q\_ZBKYL\* \* ILP & 2 M 2! ZUQQP \\_X? & 7\_&=Q\_ZBKM & 4.  
I5AD\$8(HQL7%];YKH8V(8ADY7GH/M=@Q3VUI\*J3D'N>.)U8YS\U.MI@FIRVT<SM\$FOJE<@?!"  
K0E8)\$[MPJ2:M\*\6GM/9>9B S2N)067<\$!QD#\!5748'MU67:T<[?0K @?RZ5HQZ & D80F M580H.#D"  
L;S9KD1233%RH!M QGK5TT[Z &=1HU!G:\$&:-RCH,[A\_(UT5I<M=VD<Z=7-<P>#TJ6QU%[&W\  
MX/W\*\$G(/W5E:5(WU1G2E;1G0T4BD,H8="M,BL?7=2DLUC@BX:4\$ENX\_SBL#H:26.%"\CA5'  
4DUAZI>0W-U:K PD" AF9E MZG @ @ \_@:JZC##FUB" \$S\_.S;F//8<G &>OY56NKS3M<2W=U;6K2?\* &  
EE5-WYMGFM:<ZF52=M#&U>[BT?Q%H]Y?LATJ\* & Y3<=N!#%.E["Q/42\$N.]<GKM=Y,[-  
NETO1[ D3RPO?R644D\_F')M5]X.-RHDB2QK)&ZNC#\*LMIR"/4&G5HZ.;E5:1P@U4Y=56\2G4EUOS<  
D? \*TW]BXP<<\$@G:K\_@6]FFO MGN[5;.-6MXEE1]4DNI\$N6;(>-1"QR1Y8!P\*[/2R!<J?OE@WMC"  
\JMW M-G! =3Y\>\0R \* @).XZ'WQUY[X: N=JSL=,7=7.0U:'3\_&\$]Y>ZA;Z:DVE MH!97EXH,"R"20RH  
<E>2 & BXW G;QG(KC)6U:TM.VM[ R#1XSIT;Z>7U&:SC:<MO(#MCCR &;@I'RV/OC &<Y'M\_%  
(9Y4UK>W)26;6M5\R;Q(]FP6]D"K &)\J @ \$;M?J,]'\*K?;]6LK.PNX S5VD;4[JS M=/\_NA6.=E148E6<<6"  
&8%B1@DCBO77=M8T9W("J,DGL\*J:60;%=OW=[?IN.\*/(]U\*\>] %A#K,LMI<3Z>[R6VIR7!W  
M22RK(-!4D\*H\* C @ \$ < 8;UY-JGP,FGWE,].VYT>/S)VE.)D(,4K%CN.Q@1MDDG#<] \* ] \* K-U:3;=  
1K>I;@FF1R3ARSE8@%.Y]@X!<X."1D @ =:L<"I:K;MEGD0(\$D8LS#&.3W/O5>=&K>4VTX8J&"  
QR[>&!&0"?7J\*6'5; \*?43813;[E8 M5G9%5CMICA2QQ@\$X.3DX/H:IQ,)UK6YN)RZ.9&!CQ &=I&!NZ#  
J"!U-&Q1M2!@PRI!J#6<OZ9'8W-ZUSBWMIS;3/Y;?(&";<8R?F(&1Q0!1456L\_0M=3MM?M-GYL/F21;  
MI7YD<HPP0#PRD?A5F@HJ\*WN%N8C(B2H])B6,H<JQ4G!&M<'&0>XP1P:EH\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*  
\*!UH X[3IQ/\&V7'E:!"<7\_M.-]7GFCL9/C1>RL-K/H\*97[BY-.8\$\_LVRO0,3VU[\$(S[2,(V' TPV?  
J]Z5U M<]XSMKJZT2;2VDN'2ZAE:./&]:K @G)&>(E73)5%>#>HJH]\_Y/\Q\ V6 MHV. IEL900\  
WUMQ MIQZWI4K[\$U&UW]T,JAA!YKK/;:W]#(KJZAD8,I[M@YI:\*&JWEQ:K:16D<3W%W<I;1F9B  
\$5FS@M@9QQ77Z% H \>AZ85)6FD9VEFF M88,DC\_@\_!GH.P%<=K%M/);75M)\$)K < < 72);/W;E0>  
&QR!SG/8BNTT74C MK & B66I & W: W U0K Y3-DJ",CGO6: ]EV.K"VU[E BBBN<[HHHH\*\*\*"BBB M@  
HHHH\A(G\8>)L'(\5N/;RXQD?FQ\_.M\*L?PZPF@U"]4Y6\U&XG!]BY M\_P#0<5L5W6LK'ER-Y-  
A11102%% % % !1104444%% % % & 5IJ[M:UJ7TFBB\_M\*)6\_]GK5K)T4[Y]6D\_07S#\D1? \V6M:FP"  
BBBD44448=L\_C2;NEG\$GYMLQK<K\$N[\*L=2NM7L2D\_FI&LMHR?;P3/W&SP<H0<D=  
10\_BS2DCC<O/M<@ \$ F M! P \$' < DD # @ = SVJK7V VZ \* 0 \$, 000 > 012U (#) HHYX7BE4 & XPRGN \* U? # U{  
{Z3: M? < 2 % Y;:; Y; M ] YXB."3W(((/T! [UFU\KV-[ ]J40 & # \* RH.KQ'[P]R,CZ>]9M5H<T?,UI2L[!5R>  
HVO]F:JY"[2\<A[\*<[E]LXW#WW5T]O<PW=NEQ;RIM"XRKH<@BF7UG%J%G):S["4=5(Y!N"?"  
PKCA/DE<Z)1YE9G-45%Y\, \MG M=[?M.,,LHP)%/1P/0\\_0@U7H)IJZ.-HV85>|"\_1-3C\_N7\@\_-4;\_V:  
J-7M/'!Q-KB?]/RN/Q@B']#45?A-L/\&-1117\*=X4444%% % % !7(ZO & OC.]72 M8-XTRRN\$EO@;  
ZB9E9AY \* XQNP5 8Y 4XQD ] @ UC5K70]FU" \ " & (#(?!9B3M@]3DU4\6ES9:\$D-U T IGGD \ MV5F57E=  
ER5)&<.,A-7'1<Q\$M7RB? \ (EH M9\_UEEYW\_%WF>7\_T)C4D?A;P]\$<QZ%IBGU%HF?SQ6M14\S[E<J  
[\$ \$-E:VV/(MMH8L--D8753\$ @ @ C (4 & EHI#.3 & JA/ME & ! @).? ] M7.-97\*\_#T;?"B)\_M=N)A\_P"/  
FNJJZGQ,BG\\*"BBBH"L32\_]#\0:OIYX2IDOHA[-K @? \ # 0M\_P#MK;K\$U?\T36]U\$<\*9 & LI3\_LR @ % ?  
\_(B(! & JCV)EW-NBBBI"BBB@#&\0:9M=6T=Y81K:=-G()<[Y"FOC[T9;T9<KZ<@]JO:=-J-OJEF  
FV9MN2KHZ[7C<<%M6'9 @>HJW61J & B & 6Y?4-N6L=1(,BC='C@'5.C>F>&'8U2=U9DM6=T.]%9  
&MFZZES.MA?Q&RU0EK9SQ)CJF;=7Z<CN!6O2:L.X4444AA1110!FZQ>W,"6MUI8",W]Y\*(H?!,\*H,  
99VZA5!);P,\U?T?0K31HY6B'F7<[&2YNG4!YG/4GMX'HI!P\*S'4W/B\_5YIVWO9I!;XQMCIU#L/7<6S  
[!/>NFJGHK\$K5W"BBBI\* M"BBB@HHHH\*\*\*. \* G\_SXR\_[&X\_] % Q5U6IPW%QI\ L=L R8CY3G%<  
K \ M // GQE\_V, = Q\_ZBKM.;2VDN5M4 @ 6RD2X4!< / D I: K: 9) < 0E; FY < % A \ RQ < M \* / I6E10! 0U); TPK'9J,  
\$?, V [! QZ" N? \ M \* HZP \$ WF \?) GH / 7; & IZCEWL; 9' MDF (P P9VBJ = KIMQ; 9 (EMPF HD3!; \_5! V, IQYAE, 79-

>); 22)' & V, ENK \\_ M = % 7ET2Y @ M > @ #; R! W\_PISV (L (VN6G, LR @ B, % 0! D W < U < JB: T (C2: = V: DMQ!  
M; (/ - D2, = MQQ7.) J: WM SW5KBVW; \$ F8\_\* . G / J35QK20 / ] IC) ED9' CE & = W) [ MGIU\_2I \$ N 2X @ : ' Y5! 5 @ T3  
#! 7' 7CVK Z #. 33W # F > 0 / Y3 % 5" C @ < ] : \) \ 1 & & ] \ M > : R - > E9 # % (5 @ 5V \* @ 1C [ N / PP?? / > O < ; 0  
(D31QOYD.: 55NY & : S ] 7 \ : ) KLJ2ZE MIT4 \ J #?) 5L > A \* D \$ CZUT < G - 3 < 4VK ] 5N < W / RU > 9I. W1 [ " : : : : Y?  
3-4AWN ] A % M < 6S / [ @ [ A 6TX ] Z ] (JO8V % KIMHEI96 \ < \$ " < \* D8P! \_ GUI \ 337C, MM PIVL [ \! M3 ] . ] :  
2DEN9QBWL6 \* 41ZBRD \$ : H" D = B. > : UJS % T2; 7 \ Z83 Y, BM @ DT \ W5S: MS" 6 & 2X4 \_ = E1 > 2. 17)) W =  
SKBK \* QH45 % !. EQ' OCS @ \$ J01 @ @ C @ @ BI: 10R6 - 98 M7C < 95E ( ( JQH; \ G @ C " \$ 1 \* % % < ECW @ K9DE2  
& - I) & " HHR2: Q (V # RS21J5A = M ] R C' U\_7-732; U, ZDFEH6! J % [ & , M' % - N\_\* : S / % M [ P5KEK! ; 7 W \$ G7 \$ : 1  
MK \$ 6) < QL HQU. 3VJS > W4 = A8W % Y. GRH (FE? HHR? Y5XZWQ! \ 87 \* R: M; & VCL48D M6QC! RHZ \ ] 3TY'Y'  
> KG" \$ 5 > 3MT (A. I 2 \* OU. L2 \* 6R \ / : GHSO) < RA = 0M ] 3F0J1 M, FUL2L. % 9 & 1 < -! LP! ] TU6MO # USJ < 0NI  
( ) 5N ] IT > [ R9 (BG: 2 - XE) Z94 \* @ - X M! 76Z1 > 6? BSPQ: WEQ: 12P72! G @ E0. H96YX / PR ? 05L ] ! @ 52I);  
DNJWL < WX3N MFLYXY; X - 97NKF: ] DMY5 \* E8UV (H / HP4Q @ ] R? > H NWNFTS5 ] 2RO' NKW50M, # MB6 [ F  
F1 HFF23 < 90 @ P < @ D' (X! XSU! AB, OFF - #) MV [ RHSCKC / I3 ] : ZN - , % Y' F MQ9A5L \$ 9 [ < U \$ Z; W1 = . HMF  
> 9R: ) J \ 7AQQ! = : 9 = W WEMJ \* : < \$ @ < M; \$ SRLR % ? 6 M0 % 6 # X 8 Z9UO % . D & UUR - ) T) 87MOL [ V4UOI \  
LK? ZW - ) Y < BG9! U8L, 9?)) S7 M? V JQL = ER4 @ E 852WWAZU? ! # % 2" # W % 9 & R = SS6W \ . M? ZPL > I: 2 \ ] J  
( = 9; \$ \! M \* ; WOPTY9 & , E < LOJ. 1ZU331M9N = 4L9 \ R1SF. Q > SG; 2IKB: (\* D? F YPD58 < N' MW! Q \ P; H / 5Z \*"  
BBL Y ] 18PS. B @ \* 0 DN > = Q7KD4 69KM (F \ M / WDW: - > OX @ J M (2ZAYI # 0! ; 0, Y # ? > ] A4EG # & D7FJQ =  
YL. SGJ3BK - % : [ S / Y, TIAD (RNX @ AOH M: LU! > 6JWELT) 8J3RK # JI ] : B2RE5! ; @ M! W4CYOIGTH LF: ) 7" F1  
Q. ] ZCO M (I9K8I \$ VU \ @ F1Z? C3! IMHK. RP @ % UVGO / UJ / ] = A! \$ W \$ 8QAMOS \ - O > @ # FM M \* ( X7). H  
( @ : ; X - C & UN? 7F3G / ? ZUZ! 7! V" / \ : @ 22F0GP [ & < D8 Y > 9 \* [ R @ MHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* "  
BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* " BGMH I M - EQ! " O ] V1 P\_6I: \* , 27P = X < F8L = \$ L48 ] 7AA \$ ; \ 5P: JOX %  
TC' CRZC; \_ ] MG > R; ! # EA E = 15 \* < EU) < ( O = F > I \$ ] : PO G VI = 5NM EV [ M; @ [ 8T & Z. 5 \$ M & TG / S; 3P > 2  
\* [ BW: % [ > - K9HV @ \* CRS & 05V ] L8XQ6I7 / W' ALVTCW. @ SK8S, = SV M [ FVE / ? \* # [ K \ N / < - 3 < N; = B4 %  
# X4: % % 9 = MK2 : EL = 2MVT ; [ D < C927\_KF\_M1\_IPP [ @ 5J5 5BD [ A1112 & % % % % ! 1110 5! ? 7 (L [ " YNFQB  
& ) I # GV! / ] \* H7V00 MV5Q - " MI = W1MXQ) < ; JI \$ \* G. , Y89. 3A < G' : LKQIK G1 > # ] 4C2 MVGGLF \ N \$ 2 MCS &  
5Q @ \$ UZ - 3BKM (4G9 - F! X5A \ CPMIJ < - ) . ? \ ; ; M; % 9EE? V4 < = I903Q MS \$ 1 [ , Q. K! = JCK @ \ < 4 ; 6 ] /  
BC24744D; 2B (O' (I5" 03 \ QSP. # 7: VCR 5FA159 M ] 1L8 [ = A [ RW6 & 3A) & E4 \* WT. < & HK [ 5 [ 3T! FG0N < % 8E  
= = [ G & 0" > ] S1 - ! 9EZB MJU - > QZ = 8RW < RNT < 0RP09 / X57N : M; > W6 < " 26 - [ = [ A3 & < J17 / ? K \ X 6BZ! ) O  
M8T: \* S [ C6; 2WLK6 [ . ] X [ ID6 ((2 = W3O \ G5YW2 \* - I) & 5 \$ 4 % F9C @ # J2: B: ' M45S - QXXTZ, L (> [ N0, X > - %)  
\_ P" ! \$ " N: TM O \ 4 ] 9LEO' 2HYK = B1E; Q - R MGT ( (! ] C3FG! 7DK!! < D2S < ZE! : W ] I9R! ; , NM - EL \ \ HVXSG \  
QBH9 - 8 @ 2 GLU M1VEA5 & < DJJ - , 0, 9) Z \ @ X ] QWJHJEK / ? 7R \* ( ) 8 B" WE \* B90163? \$ R \$ = B, H > 1D > M ] 4AI  
& H % GE > \$ > 9 / & DDN' 7B0S! F7 \ % ' X5GS - [ & J BEN6' U2R @ 0P > : KW % SJ % PO MEHP F20 @ L, Y PH - , 5JP:  
I9S16CF > - [ J - 9 (HI' = @ ID < 9Y " N < T2" ] N - / T @ MBR8 (ETUTUP63 # \* P? G & = V? F Z = J632 ] 4 LZ" U6V8 \$ 6  
] LI \ LQ; DQN # D - , 2, < ; M > \* ; D [ BY8 ] SIDOK26X - O' = 0 / ; , YC60 % A @ X / 7 @ BHH - 6L [ J - I; S); ZQF1FC8;  
MHP0, \$ @ ] > : RQI - TT (0 ((W - ] < R [ \ C \* HZRA6 - EXZ E4FEVMTN102RV36 \ < - D < MDNA! 8; # QM) XZ ] < 478N6  
/ < NQZO! ) LUCER: ; 2 \$ #: 64! B. N > A ] , 5) = : @ MM. D M" 037 \$ [ \* 7 \ N (D \* , DL0 / UK # & GZG; ZL ] W! ; L919R)  
YLQE6AWC & P \$ Y #! 0 < C \ 2 M0 \* UKE FWU07L - LURCP 4R (RAE () (/ S \$ #) S5Z4) L; BKZ # VUBQCL40) A  
(XW! M \* " 1 @ K, 1U4 ] \ \ 8H > ZL - 0M % MI9D7 [ ! ; Q" S @ . R, OI ] # 63 - & ; ? 6Z % S: - ! GMYD M9 (W4 > 4 \ CE\_XB - /  
FP E16NBWL; QOSBY \* \ \$ I; 0 [ 4 \* \* @ PQ (< % 3 ] W @ @ ] LF MES. ; 6 / < LVZW % C" (K' 6 [ : [ 6T0) ) ! < E! M4 < <  
N @ RI ] R # 0 ? 0C9WMM / . ? ENA? A M8" / 3 = M) W9 [ ; < > ] 0HMWY < T) L) / (\$ \* L; S1Y # % U. (W SMX) ; N!  
4JVVIK & DAM MWS ] H9BP6 # [ 1M \* D - < SD \$ C G & \* ? ; P < B [ E [ 2M8\_M7 \$ < L ANX & ( : ! 9 - VY? X7 M4D # \*  
MV - L ] ? 2 DF6WL IQ # P [ \* \ \ & < 9 # G) [ < = ZS ] ; T2UN (HH; V & 9; NVA6 \* < M \* 0DBDDA & VG # = < > X [ < 4? \  
( ] < 6 ] ] JDMA // 8PRKF. \* VV8D; ; U; [ I W9 ] . M / > Q M - DFT: - C > V \ EQ \$ \* FGMY) (O. 8PX" \* . X = # QDG (Z9X /  
2MU - ; U: = KV ] E < \ ) & MB\_3 # ? SKA - \ 7J > ; ] J [ R2) < @ LQ @ G \* > 6\_3 8 (W \$ ] > AP? SK: D37; ! 8Q; R0ZE' D M \*  
5F' E2 \* / [ Q8! [ \_ " Y ] ; U' LHRWW = 1Q = D ] # 7FENKZ 2 [ NA # & 8XVC5 (LG. 2 # MDL > OW > . YI ] 8\_P # 9 - Y < Q  
[ [ O5KN. = @ 05M6" 1H # V7 \* Y / U // IBE\_P" \$ < M5 \$ B1W - M ] # (< R1" Y8J\_KDG) YQSS6D8J \* LC. 4G) W9KU9 \  
\* MC5 ] : C ] X) / S4C - EKG & TJ MXTV > ? 1MHA (EL9) 6 \$ ; # L4Z [ " / 0 #! ] NM7? # NNVECKVI / JS I7G6T & P7DJ ( '  
\* MM NVMG! \ G? // 2IJ \* \ 78TH. TT = 15: RU" RU \* # S [ " [ @ NH < [ 2 \ , @ < F1WY' % 6 M: XST0HHHH \* \* \* \*  
CG9DMY' 3 [ RJ2 / E < X ] ] R? H \* . 6N' FUOQY; VJ0M ] DT8 ; < K < M; & = T / EO & ! R6' / ) X' / ? ! KK: Y3P \$ YOM'  
GUBX < 2: C > SM ] J8 - P" A \* JH7! 0 / E / M / / - 75ST - NQ \$ - 5? N % % % % 06 % % % % > > - ! N % - NWTZ - / 5U -  
< KX # / \_ \$ LU - ? [ MFJ7" \_ P # CPKJN? Q. B' PH \* \* \* \* @ L \* SM > L9 - 1T \* \ MH3B < Q [ H # Z2K \ R \ & " FM & BF  
MG9W! JA5TV CU 2 [ 6 B & \$ N (EE - ] PSBK58GA [ \_ 17U 2SQ ] CNF: ; ? ] ; I / WBX ] M @ 69? 5MT - 68D [ H \* \* \* \* \*  
0PHHHH S = ; TK UK) (TE \$ - Q #, EQ! \* 4 #!) \$ ; (R / 3L < 8 MX) JMI / B & \* [ 9 4 % % CJRY5 [ 67 \* [ R. " T9 / WU / 4 \$ 9 ]  
ZVZS ] : TS U = - ! 76. X1UF MMY2N? E0AD; ID # / J, BJ36S) > Z - " BJ & B: HFLZ - : WZ! 5; L8 HK9V / \_ \$ OX' (I M; \_ 5 [ 73I889A  
< / , & . \* WMY) F8 C) PBG & Y > 3ZTK. ] AW5KEZL? 5 [ V: 29' TUY M! J4X4EXU! % O % N: 1B > ! QNV @ ]  
2. G6E. IZG = LT\_0KWS & X6: [ " Q1) [ L " V \_ L % S M ] \* U ] (TF / 2K = QYC3W, S > 9 < 7 C # 2OZGT Z = . \* = K: L5 [ Z  
(? IFEVNDV506P < [ W M, DDDCEWD < ] 69CR3P / H, 5 = HHJ = R @ HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHH XKX > ? \ ? / C M  
\_ L8 [ C\_T7 % 7: UQ7P \ \_ X ? & 7 & , = Q Z BKM: " BBB @ ! NQ Q?: H8 ] 6QS42WML M \ OE, A? IC - 0ZK; 2W = @ \ < #  
8DR & ' ; X [ 52, D \$ < : QW - OY & [ 9 < # / UH 6 & > Z VW M8BN8Y5 # \ ! NB @ \ C & / R - " GPPSYFDGN71V / W - H / R  
# TJ6 & & & % ? W \* \* H / - > ] 24 % 5K MBQAN W' EN01YB # # < \ 59HH Q & L NUE9HP A7' . T @ CC 5) % ) YJ;  
MI7DC! K2UM & 9 (K \* 56; # R (RHHZL2, . XJN R! NCY @ \_ 3ZT \ 127 % Q # & \ % PL # \$ A - DQGR? 2KFVXU (@  
I7T - ) M MI @ \ F \* 2, F7S3M14ZDFO \ - LI" R2 > 6Y. " K \ \$' WJ9 > & - ] Z1 (K8QD # M5346W & \* M & . ? < % A (AQP, \$  
9) / T) KF. H % C > XN6F @ @ D \ F IN5 < F0 M2, M [ MVF > ! : G & \ KR? ? T MHEO9" J1VZP8 \ [ D, / P IXL59 @ UQ (UP0;

/C:/H \* , Z EGDN \$ L W V R ( A \$ C R # O M Z C \_ # V I U ! M = U ] ' 9 9 5 0 P \$ A ; E 0 < = ! W ] ! 3 S : 7 H & = D 3 8 [ ! N M ; 0 E % ( P J 0 E ) D % Q ! M ' = 6 T M O , N Z \* 5 " C K Z @ C ! % > 5 2 " ? 5 X Y 7 L [ 7 6 H 5 T I V R 0 Z G S / 3 & # 8 S 7 K \_ ] F 3 2 \* M ? , N = I [ ! Q G W - 1 : % K ( 7 , \$ A 3 Y - Q B ? Y @ # W & > M 4 Z D 7 H U < 2 I S 6 J = B C I & F 0 : 1 M I M U M G R K = ( @ ) Z G U ) I R : N T R ) \_ , B 1 Q \_ \$ : ? 6 A C L % % % % # B C D B M ] I F G 6 ( \ K 4 U B M B \* A 0 E T S \ O M B D 9 P @ & > I . / 4 U : L ( ) E N I ) 9 8 \_ & P \* ! D ' / - 9 U & K 6 : 2 = [ ] # I H H M H K G . D @ O 7 \ N Q G ; , ( 0 " / 4 " F P 0 ( U E # ' % 4 ? ( W . T U / E S T , F = K = < ! Z Y J E M % = 3 6 4 : Q 7 D ; % 5 . W [ 0 . 5 ( [ \$ E & B , 8 % % ' 6 D # \* V = K X Z X . < 4 1 1 1 0 4 4 4 4 M < I ; ? \ E J G \_ P " Q < B \_ ] \* 9 \* [ B N ' M O 2 U 3 \_ \ 8 N I ? E , E = Q 0 4 4 4 4 % % % % ! 1 1 1 0 M 4 4 4 4 % % % % ! 1 1 1 0 4 4 4 4 % % % % ! 1 1 1 0 4 4 4 4 % % % % ! 1 1 1 0 4 4 4 4 0 7 E E : Z C M : O ; 7 E O ' / \_ 5 ) % R / K ] ? > L " 3 3 M 5 T 3 Y K ! W U . P 7 K : S / \_ C ' P Y \_ ] ? ] K M 7 3 4 4 T M [ ' : N 8 > G Z I : F C F V D . ( [ 9 8 G 4 K ) \$ W H R G D ' Z U < I F J : % 9 Z H Z S O Y D % Y & , 1 7 = N V V 5 M ! Z 9 [ C \_ 9 ( [ J R 9 W 4 . \$ 7 6 8 A / : # I J % L A V J / \ I K ' R 5 \_ W A E ? 7 ; 3 M ? 8 5 [ ; F S 1 3 ( M I H X D E A D 2 2 - Q E 7 1 @ O P ] 0 1 3 Z D H \* \* \* \* " 9 - 3 T [ 5 - 1 G L ] / - X M Z \$ > A ( B B . 1 5 V X M ? < O = O . 5 R > O % < A X U M = 1 \* 1 0 7 T ( 6 & [ U . W > W 6 ) 8 7 ) 4 D \_ \ M ' 0 W 7 C % > G 5 Q G C > M 0 2 : O X ; L B , A [ J 2 X G E Q G G \ W ' Y U = 7 D C . J [ 0 ; > M M \* N H ] / T Z % [ 8 \$ Q 1 3 \* A D & 6 M ! P , C / 7 U & : @ & G Z C Y ; [ % ( R 0 S 0 L J R M % Y I 5 0 1 N 4 X ( & \ C / ) K J : \* Z > 5 " ! 1 G , M 8 M : B J ; T M F 0 3 2 3 N R 1 4 9 ( P W ; , M P < \$ M M R > G 6 H % T K 4 8 M > T - F T L D T = M \ X D 3 \$ 9 1 5 M # \* < G / 5 2 1 C / 6 N M H H Y ' S ' M & 9 6 H [ M 6 T " Y 6 T C 9 F < L B \* V ! N V O C / 7 & # C ( J S K W 1 K P 7 5 M T E L @ > T > V F \ D ; @ " D C L A \* < ] O E ) U / M 7 3 4 4 W & X E - K 8 Y B Y T : 9 Y D 2 - 6 @ @ E 4 V @ # # H M T J O ] , \$ # V Z 4 O C > = D T > " , 0 L ] P J / C N H ! / Y 9 " C \ : Z : H ( = & M > O [ Z T O @ S P K : H % M 4 ' & Q G 9 O F ' T / & # 0 I J D U @ T Z B Y 3 R Z N R & 4 T R > ( [ V W 4 M Y \$ E K Y D @ S P ' 5 @ % / U ( 9 M O R H F & 6 L I < % ; > \_ L 9 8 , \ 2 2 [ D < # W 4 @ G \ 1 7 : > % \_ " U O X : M ) // N Y \ & > < K M W 8 Z \* M ! V 4 9 / / 4 U U X [ ' 4 : E % P @ [ M G - A < 5 A 5 Y I : ) % G 7 ] / [ 8 & : \$ ' [ 9 ; R 0 D = 2 > Z \_ 1 A Q M I [ 5 @ M < H ; \$ W 2 ' \* & / S % / M C = 1 7 G F J C S ] \$ U N V V \_ 9 ( Y @ @ \_ P ! @ J 6 3 ' X \$ # \ \* \ O # M 2 U Y 3 O K 2 X : / % ; > ] \* A 8 L 9 # 9 Q 8 C C 0 N Q P @ R = J @ F M " " [ M [ A F 6 \* 5 6 = ? O ) T 9 ? J # R M / Q K 1 \ 6 2 6 D > = @ & 9 G : ) F [ A 8 V \* \* / I \ N ? Q ; % W I M C ? E 3 > 6 = O < ? N F 6 , C Z 9 % . 6 M ( M ) Z J \* M N < R H @ < & 5 ? 0 L \* < K \* P R K C V > 8 Z Q > Q : W ? R 3 K ; P P V 0 8 B W M X D " H \$ S P M 2 ! D G & > < ] # B H M - O & T . C N [ < E ( 0 0 ) X @ ? E 9 . \_ 8 C . 1 ] ] \* 8 . H Z ? \_ N ! X B G S \ M J / 5 \* \* \* \* Y 3 < \* \* \* \* " B B B @ H H H H \* \* \* \* " B B B @ J " [ N 8 . W : X N & 1 . , G / H / > I M Z I 7 \* > ? K & C 6 W 7 = > " 0 C V 1 2 W ] ! 4 S E R Q ; \* A ' F D D 6 = # M ? \$ ] K # < W 5 0 ! I T 2 7 L W V @ V U R M 7 \ Q ? D 5 , \$ C @ < ( # T / ) K 4 \_ X 2 6 Y L - 7 T 6 [ M E ' 6 : # \$ \ 8 ] R 5 Y ' Y 5 N T 5 P ; , ; N S N C \* R L M C ( B \ 8 : # , D 0 0 B C . 0 J ; # ) & " ? J R @ 5 N 5 2 0 : ! 4 & : T N % W 1 3 ( 4 8 ? 6 0 . ) ( T ] [ 2 ( M ) K F [ U " 5 V ! ! ) O Y P # @ D < / @ = \* U I K G = @ E 6 Y 5 > Q Z C 0 3 @ 9 > ; M X : T M \_ \ 6 1 3 0 \_ O W 4 M K ? S : F K X 5 T ( ) T N V < K K N \_ G 6 W L % W , O K 7 D = X 1 9 U O / \$ , \$ ; B 6 T C U . 0 Q R % < , 7 8 ! Y M % / J S 8 ! Q T K I Z X ? P ! ! 9 Z [ X @ M 1 & @ M H S P @ 3 \_ % 8 = E ) # L " 1 M & . / N @ ] Q 7 < 5 E 4 M 5 1 6 - Z 3 O ! , \* \* \* \* @ T " B B B @ # D O 1 T ? 7 E \_ N : W = \_ P " / " N M K D ? 7 " \_ 3 K Z : \_ = ? K M M / ] : Z Z K J ? \$ R \* ? P H \* \* \* \* @ L \* \* \* \* , Z ( L / % M G < D [ 8 M 0 @ : U < G I Y B \$ O & / R , O Z 5 N 5 1 M U F Q B U ' 2 ; B V E " @ % R . S ; = C C E 6 W = B " < ] L 5 % X = O Y M 3 \ V % Y < ( R S 2 Q N 6 & \ C C > M ; ? P M C < / 8 C I 5 / 5 7 ) 6 C L : = % % % 2 4 % % % ! 1 1 1 0 ! S N K V D . D Z E : = W 9 Q 1 Q 2 R 7 , = M = [ M 1 M \$ R 2 N \$ ! ; 5 @ S \* 0 > N , C O 2 Z U ) > Z C ; 6 V D 0 2 3 : 1 9 R I \* 9 D \* A = 6 ( # ( 2 1 D , N ? E & M 3 @ \ < & M N Z M ; > M G M K N " \* X @ < 8 > \* 5 R M W Y ! X - 9 ? @ ? 2 [ 6 S M = 1 0 K 2 , Q Q W M X Y C 3 > Q M 4 1 Q G R U P " < : 3 Q V ( [ 6 G I = ] " & M ; J = 5 1 1 1 4 % A 1 1 1 0 4 4 4 4 % % % % ! 1 1 1 0 4 M 4 4 4 < 5 \ / / / G Q E \_ V , = Q \_ Z B K M : X K X > ? \ ? / C \_ L 8 [ C \_ T 7 % 7 : T % % % % ! 3 9 ( T E M 0 I ( @ 9 3 U ! & 1 3 J \* , > T ! M 2 ; 4 \$ . " Q 0 X X 9 < ] 1 5 N H = 1 - ; [ , 1 L H . & S N [ C C ( J : @ H M [ T 4 4 9 = G > ) < 7 L C R H R D @ B - F & J C J / K S 3 K C 4 K : 6 . 6 W \* / ( 6 R @ 1 1 S ( . A ( 6 1 R & . M X O 2 ) D R 5 / S T \* X P 1 > \* N " . = N \$ 4 ; > % X Z ? 2 @ # \* L ; : Y D 5 Q Y L D \$ " M B , % / 4 U 9 M D % S 9 1 2 2 ( X G C 4 % V , I P P P . < 5 > J E < 1 3 W 9 N X \$ < @ % E 5 4 ? > ) ! X ) H = Y E ] ( ! L @ B B R , M [ F ' S @ J E ; S 3 B Y - X Z R 2 P ; A D V A < < G D Z 5 3 M C = M / \ 8 5 N ) # ; D ! - [ ( 0 < 8 S P ? T K 5 M M I ; A X M L \$ ; : 1 H 2 J A F Y P / 7 T H M ? \$ \$ # F 5 I Z \$ M U J I - J L 2 E H [ < & 6 ? C : N T X / X E 9 M ] [ \$ R 6 Q G E T X ) & P D ! 0 Y 7 C U ' I 6 I \* C R V \ , \ 0 F 1 = R K C & 1 C E ; ) ; 2 # [ / ; ) & 3 E @ , L M W J > Y J : H ; > Z C N 8 P R , - V . 5 [ B I J " J \$ U P E A / \* 2 " T ; ) Y F T = C G ' Z Y \_ G 5 L W 5 3 S ? M N R J ( N 7 W = " . V ? I 6 @ & 4 ( W " S M & D ; J ) & S % & P P > > H E # 2 7 \$ % Z T % U ! Y 0 Q E 6 S D \ : M U = % M % # S 7 \$ C ; ( ) J - V ] J O : C % / \ % 8 1 8 2 . 7 [ ! O C W K 3 V C 6 B , 0 9 I Z O < Y X W = N M & \* F 5 < C M F I 2 & X O X U D @ C V Q \$ D > 8 \_ 3 V J I ; Q \* Z S H ( W I 0 F 8 \ X 8 > \_ > K \ H : L R I B M . S 7 R ] H ; ' 4 > O P ! : K G . 2 6 A \$ ( 1 ; U ( Y = , 6 H I P S / Y B O G : Q G ( ? 6 M 6 \* 8 8 E C 3 M . U 1 @ 9 : B M @ K E I C ( L T I ) W . ! T ] O : K % 8 - W - T K ; ! 1 1 1 0 , \* R = 5 N V . Z T B ) ( > Y & 2 % M / 3 [ \ U J 2 R % \$ T C \_ = 4 9 . \* 6 V L 4 X G N ( U : < L 7 ! / . W T ' X " @ " \* W M ; N : ! & E D \$ ( P 8 P N M 2 ! ] ? 6 I S I = F 3 D 1 ; 3 C ! V D K G Z X J S ) ' \$ N Z I U 4 > I - 9 [ W T \ U Q ) % ; H @ 2 - L & 0 G / ; T H M : H D M ; L V [ G , 3 M \$ Q / / N M 6 \* K 7 # 7 4 T 1 6 2 " - S \_ " 4 ! ; 4 M ) . T \$ , 7 F ( 7 E < A 0 J = V Q G M E % B B J N V \ F \ Z P Z \ S ? G I 0 F M ? ] ; F 6 ! \ P H H Y Z V P " 2 U 3 \_ ] B Y % \_ Z 4 R 5 M W % < 9 L K ! H F 9 2 " I \ Q \$ \$ ? \ 7 S ) 7 = 4 % % % ! ! D ] \* " B N 0 \ # > ) ? ? \$ ! U 8 3 O D I < M F : V \_ Z ] G S Y ? \ Z " U = ? I T ! ! 1 6 ' J / B 5 # 6 / [ . C T S 4 V X % N M R W V 5 \$ ( 5 " S \* , [ G ! S M E 3 T % 0 W / C " U A T I = 4 M ] / U " ] L O \* > 6 2 6 W 1 / W 0 7 . X ' 9 2 " ; ( Q V H Z \* B L " " Q 7 \$ \ % K M - / I > H V J 7 5 Q % ; P F 9 8 - G , @ ) # ? \* Y X X Y [ \ C B M ' 5 = 5 M ] M % G N ! ( Y > 1 8 H H H E W / [ = % M 4 > O 7 \ J U % 9 6 E Z ] # J = U : : W 5 G > 0 H L C 6 ] T B J V P Y 8 ; 2 0 1 D \$ < & M 6 @ H H H H \* \* M \* \* " B J M K J - K > W % U ! ; R [ Y 2 3 R I E V D ; 6 P # C D < \ \$ = \* M 4 % % 4 # 5 H - 1 N ] 0 M H 4 D 5 [ M & 8 0 R E P " Q 4 - Q @ ] , \$ = < 4 N D ; K ! K 6 F I ? 6 R 2 ) \$ [ N @ \$ @ ; \* . 4 / 0 G N I H 0 4 4 4 4 % % 9 M N @ : M ; F C Q Z A Y ' D ; Y ) 4 V ; ] V - D C ) G ! U V Y \_ & M \* @ H H H H \* \* J V N H V M [ < 7 4 % O O D M M ) / \* F 7 : 1 M ; , - 1 S P 1 T J U 0 4 4 4 4 % % % % & ! < & S ; / = ! . M C . Q W / 5 W 6 \ I [ Y 0 M ? = ) \_ O @ N : J \_ ! ) ! 9 D Q : S ; R Z = . 0 4 N I > % O = 9 0 , \$ ? 7 ! ] 0 \* Z F B J O ? < F U M C ! M - 9 T M N \_ ( % G J 5 G < \$ ] H 9 U ? 1 J ] 3 [ S 1 ] , U \$ \$ 7 V G 6 E U G K Y \ " O \_ , 5 G G P ? H J \_ \ O ! : ! M ] M D N I 8 / P 1 @ / T H ] T - 2 [ 7 # > ( 1 / / ( % C 1 D 6 N G / , # Z % Y O \ ) # 5 = 4 ? # = S % S : ( = M 2 C ' 9 ) 1 % , O \_ C R ; O \ Q Z L \* Z \ V Z \_ P # V U . J : A 8 7 D D D \* 0 [ 9 8 F @ V A 2 3 U ! ? U ] / P J Z = M E \* [ 9 G 6 4 1 0 L D 0 U # 9 0 : W J 4 , M S 9 : ? : R V R S / \$ I - V 5 = B C % 2 = 1 3 ' 4 ' \* K # Z 5 X D A \_ I M \$ \$ W \_ % [ 7 @ ; \_ T 4 K I " E A < ; ; X : M : [ B \ J Y R \ L J % @ = K . [ . 1 D \$ @ \ M V : S J ) \* Z . > M E 1 ; = I ( Y - K ? 6 X O ) = X > O ! L \$ J W 8 C H 0 > H ( [ \$ < B O / 0 ) - O G T F \_ = M Q . C , ) 9 ! C [ 1 " - P / I F Q @ , ! S D & M H 5 % H 8 5 : A J 5 ? [ 5 N D \_ U N B 7 Z - \$ X \_ 1 \ 1 6 M E X 9 0 T N - > N 5 \ F > ! G M E P L \ 9 0 M M 8 Y Q Z X W # I Z T Z H H H 3 ( 4 > . H H X F W 1 R I U 4 \_ U ! Z \$ = M Q 1 4 C S 1 L B \* < N 6 5 V = E 1 6 3 1 6 M > . 6 Z 4 0 W R K D I \_ # ( [ ( > X ] N H \_ 6 M : O : : = F = 8 5 P M / C L & ( : F ; < 7 - D B C W . Y D / Z , M = ] 7 > - - & L : G H U E Y C Q E F D > I T < J I & H C T X ) W ; ! S M D < Y [ " M : # M 4 1 , U > 1 ) I V M ? V = 9 R 6 \$ , N ; T W < H A @ # A = P ( \$ A 9 B ? N J / , ) Y Z @ \$ F H M < \ 2 : U X < T B 3 5 ; ] M D B C \* @ V T : 2 \* S \$ G H ) , G ) \_ X !

VIMAIMCHGBG9##Y8N[14C=B M6 NC, 7! 8Y) 8 @J>3T4 AK / \*. EW. I #)? LJL [VTJW # \* O4J 0? R # 9 \_" N \* M7  
<<9 M & EM % M? \_ ] 6. NG14L. ZF [ / \$ GU [ \ P 3 MBB! . V / : # @ = AFNG \ \ XHF6T! = ! N M & [ " / / . / < / ] / QK @ Z ]  
\$ % ] G < VUW < ZK ! \* MBZ? 9Q / CY - Y \* G! / ; 1 HKZB5 >> (O4 \ 1 MT (2 > B / 5Z \* \* \* \* XC0 \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHH \*  
\* \* \* " BBB @ JIG9XHT - \ \ K \* OYQD5 M; K. OP & U? 0UDRD (OD8R 9PP ZOT) XJ \* OP, TI? & COJX; QYKEU! < 0Z /  
9S / ! YD7G M7 \$ L; 8? 82550 > V2 & R1SQ [ UW - < X \ T. ZGN (- 8LX7G \ N R; B \* - < OL! \* P! ? 9 MYY ] J \ NMS SE [ /  
XNAZ. & ] G [ : / M? AZG " ; ) \$ YD @ : 2 " 8 \_ \ ) RK \_ F. OXUUOA: Z M - QHJ1, JB2U8P / MZ \$ @ \_ @ \_ B " # - < A ] MA:  
40QE19V. T0H1 D F. WXUUFF6ESHGA MZXE: ' S; UM ] PT2 < \_ CA?? ' X5CE' UCFDZE 7S [ G9G / U? EBJ = N; R [ & [ /  
16 % % JT M [ VTDIN :: ( & / \$ UNGW6 @ % & 0MG // 7CZ = J6UU \ O; ; KF! HBSS (DV (F \* % N / O9SM M7 / ! P: ]  
SF1X' (S0 @ O) ! \ 1 > K " LUOJ) AM) (T. V17W \$ \* X' 1008. > 0! D' @ BN K MRW0 - 2 % UXAAUR \ T X % K: VJ) YP'  
RQR2" F; 2 < [ < % AD G! SP, \$ ] ] 9: ] ; 7UQ; P11 MSB6596964 Q > 6X1 @ \_ / ! W' Z ] # 7 / 5: < M # NH \* 2CJ: E % 9KZA  
\* OB: # 30J > 3) 9R3E ML' = N5T4 # KC & & ; TJH. NRV6OV = DD2 : G: N4YS & 9" 5BQVY8 \$ / M61L; M % % % M) "  
1MN? \$ Z NM3M 87 \_ " NLKE? " VZGXF7 \_ J) N WY @ 5U57 / XB (? " % % % % 06 % % % M & - XM # MX0U = 44L6M)  
% (7KM \* D - C \, UK0M & \ ; 0E3 \$ 5! 0KTQCC' M2N @ DC9 & & 58 M \$ \$ 5D > \$ FW > # = \$ ) Z 8 (? J \$ - 5 ] DG [ /  
1LT445) 04444 % % % % & ? KEZ GZ) > 7, 0S M, L9 \$ \* \_ WI # P @ \_ % B! 6KI = BFEZ39V \$ 9REM" D0 / KM & ? TK \$  
U1? MFL: - 1W56G - W \* / M ] B \$ C - R (T5 - 5 / 8E; A1114E! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 < 5 \ \ \ / GQE M - P! C' /!  
\_ VJ) QJ = K \_ ! NT? IYB ME < TO ] IV7 \_ / S' = - X ( ] 12; 5 (P5' Y4 0RS1761) Y3JX @ 0Y ( . < , 3C' Z & IZJO81 [ MO, M \_ W \$  
H \_ B0 < ZCO3674 > H > W 4 < \* ? G / ] \* ; ; \$ 4LQ Y) - 5 [ 0M = R @ S! 2QP - MW & : JO < 7; ? 9 \_ M % EL7S4 # G > " IR < =  
\_ 6MV2 \* . 5 = LB \* X ] & & ; B ] C \ XQF" 1Q < J # Y M7EGU ] ; 15J \* P, P W @ ! < \_ = 56. % \ KU; AMH; ? / EI JF > N \*  
SM9N9DC: " (F / , 9D \ MP > Q & 0 / \ / > @ ! \ 19) I8' 8L8R - I / 4J > E # = ; R - < 6XWDXWQG (# T ] ZGNK > 218YH M < > <  
> @ X! / # # T - 0P3" 93E2KJ < AZJ: ) XUU & R5X6 \* N # N1NA! ; E9 (OUM; MFER MF / F1 \$ 9 (8 < ; AZBM \* & 86 > 7)  
\_ J78E6Q ] TGD @ TZ6 \* RUB - U # [ @ A \* , 4X / TS0! 6V \* M1HTB @ DM \* NR, # DDGI4 ] L) % M8A \* 29 - @ W \$  
M40 [ ? 3 ) ? M # 2M / : PJVQ6Y: / / ? ? MI M. % \_ / Y? FU \ 3 & ( 1 < D H / TH 2Z6; TT > V5 - Z1 @ N # U = 2QX' TQ  
M3FYG49: MQDQWVNK' \ A4 (D - [ ] [ F % H4 \* Q9. < L3SG \, 5H8 / 10! 4 \ Z [ F \_ U, \* Q (? XIL [ OKM M P: @ N? M #  
& . TF" 2B61? F3 @ E0 > < K5Z6XAAAXDE53C. " > - CTJ03W5W \* 70L " % 55. M0 \$ Y ( / XY / Y4: BJ % 4 \* H Z 4M % ;  
DECA00 (X51W) H @ \_ L U U? : ? ) FYSG) QGZ M - \* M52 \_ M: S \_ YZ - WR: LPSQ7 \$ : R1. & 5AD4 0SV \$ 4Q IF. 7' # H  
MYBD \$ RC. 40LK # U! K: J: " . - LB! AV / ] ZUJSM3MXD @ EN \_ G21 \$ \ AQGZ M \$ E5 M S \_ 76? \ UV \_ ] E - 01ZI) (<):  
NX ] D M ] : 4D \ R3FQDC. 5, W \_ L1H O45FW - Y < S M ) ! 80EG5MC2L / E4 ] Z5) KJRCC2Z02 (" % , P / ) S [ 4 8 - C \$  
L7QJN00" MX = C; I I M, G2N \ KA [ 7 DM4 \ V D7 ] 3) 7 < 4 - ! ) & R, 6 8 \$ : Q4 @ 1R / PKROQ3HFL: " X MD; 7 =  
6N ] NI / ! : ] < 21 % L \_ \* PS \ R XY' < = Z ] 6KD / & . C: KXBU / 2 [ & SVPV4) > XN MF09" MC: H5? XFP7 ] AP3V! BK  
& 4Z; C % V? K; 7U & FE) - H \ \ 2. > & YMDTZ2 [ BNIBM \$ MMO < & ' - GH & ((X' O \ A7J? AC0 O1K9FU # 5 [ S4  
N7ES - [ 1Q \_ [ \* G ] 3R? ; 17, ZY M \ Y: ; S2Z \, S2 / > 0, DWD74Q832 (P8, & / W6R. G" GT' 600H9 / . @ CE \* , F ] 0VUQ @  
K MD = " / 6N? ! 8 > > ' IN, Y7? 3TZ & E > I & I. Z5CC [ [ 6. T? XDRR: C > 16R2: 1 \$ J & 0XW' MSI! \ ZF8X9E' GBF [ /  
DBDB2 % ] = 0QR M98V0 [ < CL3C. / > NYHKK, CC = 8 \_ Y GA' M L (6? \_ H) ] ] XI / V6 ] T / 5949K2RNV: X (7. Q7C9 Y  
& . @ # / 17244 < K > M0ZU8Z MF BVYN (X: ; ) 9 = 2MOOE # # #) \$ A R < (& ) P > " 1QFL / 5QI8LM; ' AGR \_ [ \* \_ L > 3 [ /  
5Y! M / E > ; N & SVWXWY ] NM > JT4 > : ZA8 ' ] . \ 0: % # J, 4 \$ 6G / I \ SRB8G8SDQG \$ ] < GU [ MX [ U! 9: \_ 9 ] - & N [ /  
\_ \$ 8 \ V \ R : " ? \_ P! R / ( \ S / ; 9OV [ O: O0I = ) @ FUNVU9GD \$ ] MO" \ \* \* " - 15B" < C & < \_ \* ] 7Z / [ . PM ] 2U; 1 2XA: ; 2'  
O; \_ . QQREL - \$ 4KUY \* [ M @ < ] L57UF [ MSK - Y < E [ 6VU & # 58D17CD > ZV" 5 % WB3 > D94GC: 1 @ XZFO6 \* \* /  
\* [ MJWBT ] O % MKI \ 4 = I < F \ A9Q! \ ZVA \ O > 0JX) 7EL @ \$ 9YYKH ! = K90WU ] INJ65S; M' & & @ L 5XH4?);  
] = QN ( " 1T & 178T4 < I. E3: AXC \ 3 / ' K & H606 4 % 4Q @ - M Z3D [ D8YKG ; G0? # \ \_ = P1: 3001) > P & 6! IA.  
VWS K (! QNP2 < 9 [ > GKM % ' E M4PL8H ] . LKN LKBP, 4 \ D % U? 6DS0 < O @ 11Q; \ E @, [ 6 \$ [ < 8IVFRZ = / ; : )  
XFD \ S M3HS " UR6 \ OSQ) @ \_ P " T % SSP: ] 3HH \ ET: ; 7 \_ 9 @ C7; ? V Y = [ Y / VC / E > ? ] MI; & \_ \ 6W. WOWJ? ]  
P ] > V6F0Z? SR 31R7FH1 ? ) G: NYOD # \$ \ C. # UKU. J & DZ3! MHUJ ] M; O (R / ), 3 (03N = BQZ < 9' )  
FWVRTEM0MQ ] F % C < ZU? 2 : Y' > W4; LKNC M! 7 < 6W? DCO3M (M; 7510 # EC = A; FT6 \ U & , 1E612BG \*  
KM) " CC" DG" 6O5J \* / \* M [ JWBT ] O % MKI \ 4 = I < F \ A9Q! \ ZVA \ O > 0JX) 7EL @ \$ 9YYJ" \ LK: 5. = / U2SN; 22  
MZLD > # 3 [ : 2 & % & [ [ P8R, - Y! P0" # P, UZW10! YGXLLM) T [ 4 & 0BT5 ( ) 5 @ LKL / & . MK' - LZYP 3 @ \ \$ YQ7H  
> GN9 - M7995 0H2LQRXX' # > \_ K5FB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB M @ HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ K - U [ 2 \$ UO2) K - F" 2 \ /!  
C) BE7E6' T / 7U & 1WK2HHV = T M) JZLSS2WGG \$ TEE? P\_9 ] 0A \ V . 01V = # \_ ! (> Q \_ X / % 6: ZW7 " M ] ; MU # L8;  
J M 6 ] R @ : ) OZJ > ZG @ - 7! % AY [ : ] ? 3 ] 0B \$ - Z @ W8' W) 5 \_ OH > X ] NHZ' WZH34C @ JTG M! WZ # YX \$  
GCVMD \$ ' \* LIPR' L0 > QK; T34WNT > UNB! = P; CT \$ J ] G \_ 0 A " LBHRTU MO > VM [ ; H' > % B' 3. " \ ; < ! [ ] # % 36I  
 \ RNMQ4V - GL = C6' XAM [ A & M = 5M8S; ] EO \$ ML \* \_ > DA8 # > % \_ V @ 55L - ] N. ] 3CQ) HY7) OXE; X 5? \ [ Y  
 / Z5 / 9: SI H2M % ; 7 ( : M1 > J, HL > H # \$ CW % < < 6XNYT - 7. 7N ] ? \ : G8! ; BZCE4 @ . L ( # " 8' J" JCPYWH1S4 MFA: )  
 / JNF \_ ; W5 - 2QS - F" U \ \ A % T D = IO ! ) & [ C. N: CLXC; - 9MP; - 9SHO M YRO \_ C16K > F7; Z9J; < . < V = W) @ J? ]  
64IZ \$ > S' C' J < ] S716 @ IP4K7, X3: DXW' S M? # KPC / < , AVX = > FPLJ BH (! \_ \$ 5T \$ = A: 16L8 [ : ) 0) Y8A5 \$ " F /  
2K % % < SE M) [ LT22V. : % ] - O3ITK \$ J % W6TC9 \_ > 1 A / ] Y > A \_ ] ZEK6 \ 36 \ < FA7 - P0 / - M \$ - Q M \$ W =  
609 - 49! ] C63791GS1UZ' / 5C9W74 \* \* \* \* V, @ HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* J MZA: & ] M # & LACE5 @ \ 4 @ \_ @  
< ( / YU) < 7 = M9Q 9 < W \$ 4? " WI7" C \ S1; W = M > 1 9; 7 \$ 4 MZ? WHG # # \ Q0U = G9W1H: 1XE: 6Z73M5B6VO6XC  
= 3 ZG \_ W2 > A ] C71UQUEU: 07MNT M % Q & ' C / 8 ] CZCT - 946L: U! JG \_ . J \* JGD & > \* Y = \ WEYQLR3C (YYP > :  
Y) X = W ] T MZ8U4UKH; & NW" W \_ BBUMXB & 33XW > 4CH' < 8" \_ 7 & 3 - N83 < 6TD (E > (N! XSAE / J M \* CLK  
& & PA, < . XECN = W. 6 = NY) [ FK. = % ! & QC4GS2NC & ? 1) 9Y) 9KF [ C: 9UC3 = % M! L & % < R - QR > , 9SQZ5F:  
KHMT 2VTY E) \$ N; IXH < Q [ ! & \ N \ ; G; ) X = L # ) ) % - 9 M6 > Z7; > - . 75 [ [ R [ = - IXHF? : B3 \* WRNWKD % L9 [ /  
KTJK < < 9 - M (Z (> K = 9X) M ] AE \* PPQ2FYL5E8 6 N4) / R9 YSNJ6RTZ ] M O5 = 2M [ R [ B \ N8UCAF = 6" 1 C > W  
M # 8 & < NV? 3Z5. WC3P \ / NZB) / N43O \_ P" @ J: ; \_ ) HHI Z ] \ \_ YIUP? \_ 9 \* Y. 27 M8 [ : 0 [ EF \_ P! \* O) M9 @ U \* QO8  
( ) 8K = [ < K / ; F56 #, K9X = < Y! 5 \* ? PC? : 17TE ] > SO M > W9! ; T \$ DD: ; % 5 3 \$ 8 < J = I & > < ] ; 5O & FG \_ / .

SU23Z63K\_P" A 5 < T; Q #; ZW < 7 M4 \$ 5K = 6 \ EL \$ K < (% R' W8Q @ G Z? TH < ) 7 : ! 5 (MV3 - 6, L: B1 @ S @, P & 3ZX [ 4Z MBBI . 6 \ < : \_XG3TO0? S6NIKE / # 1 \* \_ % : DX " W \$ ' \ 8ZLP: U < > (? LVJZ1 & \ 5 MU /; S? 9DR " PD4LHZ \ 9R . ] : 25W ] QG % V7WG145R - CH4 . L6XN4 \ 4 > () 5SM > / [ 2 (2 MC # JK \* JJ5 ( # 5MO B3 # % TM [ ' UGOYVS \_ / XJ ); LJ [ > R - Z: YM [ 89GGBB' J [ MA? YUFS > \* \_ # UN2) = < TY6' \ / VE " ? RSFH (! 7AFV & \$ T \* P / \_ % TA # \_ \ H6: TK; 2 - M - L \_ / 73K2 # - KE " J - R % ' NA [ QC - P # " > & B R 4C . WI; V \ DO - H \* FD \ # ZA # = : \$ UIM % NSI \ S6OSH49E' \* , 5 / (R1' 7N # 72US = SX < O8 / \$ DVLZ - J \$ % M) = 1A J & XMS \* DA & MK #: RG (QU [ GU - < K5A / F3N = ) 17 / MIGB: 0 \_ - XDM8QZ0Z8! \_ Z % (U \* FBZW \_ P M M / % = V ? ] RTMU \_ FAI < J [ CN QOT5 @ / X; NI? ]; XGUMO \ = > & / \_ P ! ! C % (OA . \$' ZQK MDGUU & 1? \_ \$ \$ BBR [ A = ] CH \* PMIO - 7DUP: = IDME! LMA < % KJ % 1 / - RQ7 " [ 67 & W) Z M > 7WI' \ Z3 \* / W [ : C / \_ UUU \* X; ] " \* H > & \_ # > I : / JN; F: WDL ; : . > \* U (D = I2LDB . M VX < 8V \$ = 3UIKEW \$ ; 8FTIM : ? QQ: QZN = : ! AL9FC: VWCS0SH & # 9Z % 5) Y - B % = O M7 : : U: 3S6 \ = U9? ; [ \_ / M \ G < @ 89 " ? 1E ) 7 \ 0 > U: G7 \ & J : = ! ? 6Q) AG0 . NX8 ( J M01V ( / ! 8BE 57 " 1V 5 % % = 24 % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % ! 1110! Q7P \ \_ X ? & M7 8QW " HN \* NUKBOAY Q \ , O QCN / \_ 1 < 5 = K0! GZG \ QM4 " @ L9 < @ GM @ < U4OXXUB M2 - 8MTS 7N \* CY < @ \ \_ 15AI / M \ [ = % @ ) 0 # N3W - 5I @ \ VJH1 . ZB) % \ U0! RS < C M M % R \* , 0PI & " 2 \$ ) ZT BB @ J ) Y6 \ U88E # RL - V " < # U - 2 \$ D D # ) Z > M1V4 \ \$ 5FM MS ( SRL % 8XYW \$ XV \_ A0! - # 9' > ); AA) ( / N @ # Y5 @ ] : N5G: A' J \$ LB - 97144 @ CGDG MW ] JMV ] N < R \$ 22 / O8L0 [ 9 / M [ 4 35C : D' NY) H @ H3 [ . P ? / < 9QCT [ ? A6S63 > / MY5 ] / N5B9 (J! 5SN / S? XB @ # 2 @ D \$ UO' ( . C \* # 44 ] FD [ [ PS1R = R' K ] : = 9 (R6 , " M" & \$ 8 ! ! [ < 5 / 0! E . SVL @ @ N - SJQPDF! ] C [ TUP ; ) FDMR % : ILM % MSO / L . U: LD: 2H M4D4 , I [ & L , R \_ 9K ) % < , T4GE! 3R61L = \_ 4 < 4 78M0B0 6Y! VJ \ : G > N < ] LY G - 4W M9H; 6RN N [ 8H78 . K; @ ! Q 5: BV % NES . \$ > 48; TZ' \ \ " L5; = [ 4? ] \ \ HV [ ; M: \ Y ] ) CSI D = S / KN " H09; ( . 1S4 > ! - Y = K ] HD8 , 5, GFG 85 - JEQ! : & & M > 8Y ( ) 7RS \_ & IZC 1JY; : 9) 8 / # ; / (D < O) = ; \ Z; < R16FJB34 / \ T183 > @ . > M > < 8 " G - > Y22 > ! H; = EX . UCN / X8YJ6XFDCUD \* UJ60! 8DDD [ Z B: T ] B? W5 \_ \* @ " MM: W . HS6ZLWEJ @ \ J : B @ ! = Q ] 359 [ 1? . \$ T & 49R MR \_ Q9 ] 1 % 6 \* \* ( M % . - D! [ ; MQ' XXH \ Z ( ' R0 # UD4G ( \_ I \* \* \* 7 ] E6A = G979 MV . 69G / - C6 = KJ6W U , BQA2N , D' U55 J & IH? W \$ D85) ; " B7 YQ = % : \* SGGD M < 2W) PS9 < 9 # # UQVR \* NC3H \ @ . [ O & H . R - NB X E9 / V X @ U % 7F , 8 = \ IRX! X / < M = JT8 [ R < O % (ZJ (HLE8 \ ; , HSD - P " > ] % VUOT22 . RG8 \_ ; < < < . QS5V5 % EA > - Q ME64 @ \_ 2J > F \* 9 \$ DNFC \* F9MR; ASMQQ5 @ # ! 2XSI21? 9IG " C \$ < B # KCHU \* - . D? : YN M & C ; = O \* H! @ - CDBEEMVL - 6C9' D6V = 2NW) (W \$ GCVJ - 0! 7M ; [ \* K @ RM) O < N2WJ > M M / N8! < PF , L5Y!! 8BI: \* . / TZ . 2XSW " R2F4 \ ([ ' AB , " VF2N ] KA [ ; \_ DM4 \_ M & D7 - I3) 7 < 4 % SKZ \_ M , LY N N8K > WC & 6DD ; : ! \_ ]? VJS7DGQ [ M = IG \ / Z9 ; M! VL89W TA > 0 & (0D? ] ] C / O [ U = / - ) 1 (G EBV = SHWCOPQX @ O # : 9J \ , UQVC \* L MA ; = - W ; OPKHJ - ? # UKJ - YX @ L ( - ) # \_ ; C . GDLG56SD' / ; & , Y ] J RJTKTE3 : LR \* M - 1S3N8 > H ) 4L - 8 - LR / 3 - 00 ; @ 6ZW ? 940A4 , HSN < . 5 / 05 # < , 6' 2EU2WT \_ M4 VR \ IY9) ; = \$ \_ = ! < [ @ P = E ( (P < C' : LZ UC3M' ) , LFHWD5LDFD1 \* AD - Q \ Z3 @ M > IJ & . & 9? AYXINY (I (DOA? 74 , < B [ 66 - D : W ( [ \$ XSCWK V - J' Q7 \$ % K - / I > HVJ7 M5Q % ; PF98 - G , @ ) # ? \* YXXY [ \ CBK K: Q! I \$ 4 2QS32SR > 5 # ! NYY & P3 @ D # H " 22 M0! 7 . ZQ - R! / " / \_ 80L \_ P # T \$ UH # I M [ / U # = 6 \ 8FW1W ] N = OV5P # ABW \ ( (R . A' M / - % [ 2M ; AU5 [ B \$ 6 ] S : W5L5 \ ZWN4 " NH894 \ \$ @ @ X / ( 8UIUYE? : KJ % \_ 1 % Y ; IJ9 MOM \* M [ NVW : E ] G) # PMN \ Q7 " % = ZJ0FXJ1PQSWJN G6 # VUK # ; : C : WNGW & LVJ & & R @ M > & " . [ 7 # ! 278' < , 9VGM [ T > JU! ; 70N3 - B \* / RI3 & ? - C \* [ L8Y7 / 5 > > M < JVF & S MUO \ X1VSMQ' I M 2VU % PL2PC \$ H' ; E % C' XU6N1 ; . 9AJ61HW ] NW' VS \ J \_ \ M4C9O - P! G = & < 9H ) HKS' 48 [ # [ % 8I8S' ! X < : \_ F \ Q [ V \$ RVOW! LP % 93Y . [ = C) Q MN ] L5UG @ WC @ T . 5 ; 4DN [ 9YW : % X8 & BCB4X 6 , , S94)! R1S [ 4 (? & = B" 9OL = M = / \$ OE' 4! \$ / (# ; MN < [ MV - W & [ ; CWKHZ \ \_ TO7 # 3O! MMH - S : 1W > K0H 5 ] ) D7F5 @ MVWH5 / RG [ V ! ] & \* S ; V2ZU \_ 5 % U # 5 [ 6QU / [ ; H ; 2V < DERL? R 682L @ RO' ( " GG = F M @ # U \* JT & H6MU > 7 - I # NGM & 59UVD ; " RAAR1 @ \ \$' BO . 9 ] - M & TOQ! JWE? \ 3 " UUUQ M ( N QW1CS8 % ] < G / KFC4 ; > & POO & D & F0QVM \ PMI (Q! # B3 [ . 1' YS \* % P2 . 6S @ C ) M ] Z / 3Z \* \ EO ; P7P - JKZ ; JME / ; \ 9 % DM ] . MI (8E ; [ 0A # % C (PWXR " ! @ . ] ; ? T' M % EAI & GW \ 4) % G % # # 9 ; 8 . \ 5TC) W ; = T KG \$ N3 @ \ \$ ] \* / 1 FXAL [ 66YN) " # \$ A > M1ST50 , DU @ - XMV2VEN = % U & 6ZN ; = K188! & Q2 ( - @ % MS @ \ KD # . , X [ 57 \ 0LT \_ P , MY) / \* G4 & SBDDCF . Z0) \ I < , > YVYS - 0ZIJ GZ5 \ 0 [ . YOKR & W @ DTB1 @ \$ D = L! B94 (M \_ & @ # 3D \ 66YTQ UT [ 4 R' ] X) A # & @ : W9 / O ( ' 92 # UZ9Z? 3 - < > - H! HZZI) HV MJQVTGE > 272 , WF \$ ! = N) / < = < = : JZ4DDNB ) ] 2VR) ; 7 \ LTUNKJ5) 01! = # TW % 2 M? IBL [ 5 [ ? " KP \ (G" 2 % = " LR [ @ # E , \$ CC - 1 5Z9X @ BU & DL9 \* \ L ; M (Q , ( ; 1 % ! M9 , XW JS @ ' CKW % 2 : WK46AVT \$ TMM < 7 # 3SK ; QQ6X4LSMG' WB! V ] : YRUN6TCQ7? MW / B6 ] [ B & R46LT < . R - X " PWX4 ; CN # A < \ GC! JYXYN8 ; VT6YN) 5BABU : ! W = C @ \* M! NR30! = C \ 569L ] HFFMKNVGT W \$ ] I . @ 678 % ) RN " 58! & 0 > HYQ3CXJTXZ! : U M' YLMK = / & FP # < & = @ N " , \ 8) P? H > M < QK5U % K ; Z - JNGN9 = / M \_ # ] Q ; & < # Y) & ? " MG ' ] ] ZLO6K : ? 1M / TP6Z , VF : I < 6 < KJ . D % P & 0D - 1P " ? ] X > ] 82 - ; : % [ YC MI6J : V , SPW % VD2 - & A7 [ QX? = @ = ? NUTB . LB \* Z , & 5 @ " " . A % > 8SPZ = ( - 420W : C2 MSJLZ7EO ; YF \ DE1 (RN3C [ I / - WL > : ] " TV ] L F - : PF61 41H0H . " BLN # WRK \* M < CUH HCQ39' 50L @ NMGVC [ ] J \ L > 5YVW = LSG = G' ? & / > KFM : O # H6DRZC < 132Q MQLBE (0 " [ % G " C & 2! U8 = Z \ QN ] 5 & DZK < Z \ \_ DSZFY ] QOTEU (RL 5CG " ] \_ E5 = S ] P MW! & \* [ / QS , I ! S3R2Q , NU = I \$ / R \$ > = & 20? 2 @ " \_ ; \* : 5 [ B & XL [ VRN88 & N / L ] S M & H9XQU \* D , 5 / IU [ BF - XLM6AL & M ; & O) KVVU6 [ 2W @ C4ND3 8 98 \* . N . OK6) JU \_ ; M > (M4AN = \* E T6NGV - VT ] Q & / W > 73 : J! NYX) QVQ5 . \* 72H = % \ . R7 > H7FC7BZ! ! Y . MHH0 (G7 : N8SG \* M @ X . TCOQWH ZJT \ 3VMW < 6 : K # \* D - T [ P " 20 ; 3' . F < Q . 09L X ] < M' VSN5P4 H7VJ & = , DN " K71UJ & . WG \$ 1C \$ RK D2! 3T! 0 ? H # 77Z ; ; F \ PR ; S ] MI? [ 1 \ [ - B7C < . 3QVX' % & = # XNLI [ R \* ) ; 6 ] % M < & UBO3 & / > 4 \$ C : # G = U! & < 8R . MM ; ] > 66 # QB \ TY / MDC7O \ ; # 2 / H6T [ ( - (P @ ? > & T \$ R9) VYZ " O4Z " BBB @ HHH MH \* YGQU ; HV @ I > [ % , ME < Q2JV . 54N % ? ! \_ W & ; \ JZ : L - 7 \$ ZGH & HV ( ] < 6TD2 Q \* MD \_ G51 = I) DS5XM' & T57T Y % YIUK = # \_ EM \$ LGY @ & K % = AY85 % ; PW " A9HU < Y & 1 MR # Z @ ] JEHH BA @ CMU8) N . YMS , [ EF8 I) ) Z " G31) / \$ T < @ ) 4 AP1Z \$' L : ? 11 ; H M % W > Y8L ] < N ; ) ! ? Q27 ; C " W , 0RWT = ? 7W' Y " KO \_ " 3 : = W % V / W . 4 - R6LJBL' AXM MFRK / J3 : KK " : I . FQLXI \_ \* F 6 : : 2 (Q @ ) W # 8) Z = . YJ & BBM (04 % 9 \$ 3FY! 1115D M! 1110 444A (4 \$ D @ < DF @ : . \* K? ; / ] - T > X : T' \_ R ( DQZ N / ? & / > K (8 @ @ @ M \ @ BDI) [ # < 6MQ : \* BN B . UMWGF) \$ : # \$

\*6P/7YK,3Q3H\B!TNF92,@B"0@-\MCM#DEN"3>QXKXAUB[\0:I<7DSLTL2L1&G.(TSP/:F>=<N=<!  
U>&Z@D8)NE3/M#IW!%<D\_A T>QU[[%O:\*XD0;E\*GY1N/(&XD?05SGAO01JL,NJE[:TB8.MP:-  
BSX\_A/ZU%#4:LIP3%V\_#\_#NC>IAIPC&36ZN>[5S]BBWWC\*\_U",?N MK6W6RW=FDW;V\_(%:  
NGZG:-I\$TMG\*98U.TML91GTYS69X1)\_L:1779,MU.)MDZ['WG(SW[<UJMCG-ZO"/CF\_BU272]F-O'=  
LLJ?>9NX![]TKU.O#O'NMAW.E([JY:-C;7<AECDX);DC/KG/%732;U-#\>ZSIE[&US=RWEL3\CF;<  
M2/8GD&O;8)DN>.(YCD4.I]01D5\ZZ5I5YK.H16-C"TL\AP!P!ZGT:]ZML#/I,%EIE\_&WVQK##,K<  
XY"JXQNP"#@9P0,]LTZB70&H1160!30"US!:ZMUJEI<\_N[\_N[F66W9AA98UC4;5/<J0Q(Z\YZ=\*>EPZ!<  
Z;<W>NZZ/#>1S2AH?MM;0&%0[:J@ME-O4-G)QZ526V>\62ZL=6GL6TJ2[&\*ZY%&/D\$9#Q-P"  
ZX(MSSCC:-B5FFC>G%P:D>DD@DG'>JG'J:]?\_S\_%K\_<\_E\_P:P-CL\_%\$UQ;7MFJ:I>)"%DFMI[=;>"  
96SM90%W[#M8;6;G;R#WZKPM'\_.@58\_\@.G%<SBMHZ,[%F5T>:\_VM!#KOC>WM[F-KN[[\$5FJ-  
N,DC0[1MQUP6&?2NLT;1UUBRMI%:V-Z55G8!55HXY.O0<N:ZBVM:SC,=K;Q0(3N\*Q(%!/K@?2L-]  
O#.BR:EMJ,NG02W4KB1GE&!@H7<%OIP,[@\53FGH]I<U:1MI;\_6/%&K3!;FUEM(ME:\_6D97?  
A8SPKOR3N)(V:]U;,@\7-IMM#<PZ?#.D:K)/,TK,V.3L10/\MQ[\JZWH2<\_(:CYG)75MXETV[MKS\_[:  
4M<N"N"V@2)E&/E\*\*S\$GGD/\_GX!S M5VQUK3]0E."&X"W\*#VTJF.5/JC88?7&\*Z"J>H:58:K\$([  
FBG53E2Z\H?53MU4X173W"9K8CHK#FW>%KM?M-W)HLPVK<R%S:R#L[GG8PZ%CP1R?F&)%UU  
M[[C1M/N-O!\_Y;X\J>\_F]X?[@:CE?0.9=300;VWTZT>ZNI"FM, M@GDGMY))P!R36<\_B>PA0R7,  
H6T ZS7 & GS1H/J60;?J<58@\SW4T5UK5\ \L<BRMQVUN3!&RG\*\=7((!"05T)(P1D&C!JS.1UD171@  
R,,JRG((J12UAZG9M2&(9=2FV1HJE6N!P=L:EAN>(C[F22O\*\<8YSL03PW4"3V\J2PN,I)&P9M6'J".M)  
KJ-/H24444AA658R?V-XA>T;BQU-FA/:XQEU\_X&!N'NK M:M4]5MT\GI\EOYABDX>\*5>L4BG\*N/<  
\$TTXFNQN45FZ%J;:KIBRS1K%-Q,8;J'(MCE7A@/;N#W!![UI4FK#3N%%%!!11104444%%%!!  
1110!Q7P\\_P"/GQE\\_MV,=Q\\_P"BXJ[6N\*'G\\_SXR\\_[:X\_]Q5VM&9?Q1J%K\*,(=P8@XR,=\_6JO MF[  
J:B0\$\*FR5R1SW&/SK8FMHC'G1\*F1TJ]33;5X61(EC8CAE&"#ZT)15M&\*YFE;[JM<H,.[9V<=<\  
ZM\_8[TCFZB"\_O0!"<S4FU.9FX1HR?K5RU MLXK6:HR2VYF;J6]:BC6'3U3S!P/WVZGV%1?;F<MY\$  
2QQYP'ESD\_A0!I4M5E/!."KI;\_R\_EP:3[(%!\J>9&(QG?G=&J6SDCCKS39)8XDWR.JKZDUFMBR@V@  
\$,WKN8G=]2JMG:JZYR6>\* (JD:NV0OR@G@T;D4T<R;HW5USC(-4;ZM>\ANAY>U;;9\SE<X;)\_M55  
-/[71@QC3/F[0E&1<WQM]R MSP#<OJ&,\$Y)Z=:FT\_3I:5HY5>4@C\*C.3DD\_%#6MJ](D9T=,  
2LB\_//M&:T"\_"L\_4K.>Y4&\*9@H4YC'\1Z@Y]:T\*\*\_6N;=ELDN3?&93C" S(\$'KT[XJM?2[4;&8R(\$  
O)AHR3PO4,/\\*MG1MRAAG9;?9HSSE@V1]!CBM4E)%9<@CMI<&@#U#27=9;F\*YE9PQD6//&<#  
@>G2K%O\*L]O'\*OIU#5>A@C@@6%!B-1@GM/%8L>CB49?LYN8\2D2\_)GT[B@#HJN:ZNI  
\$2>/RHT)WE9.7F.U/>&YM MF0 &>L/XE\_QHEHJ07-VV)5-M"#V;YV/\05G7:W9U06D=Q(Z[1O< &W:  
/K MZ\C\J BD8A5,0%4GH\*J?87.&:[G C[K9QC].]9Z.<SRRS9ZAFX/X42MRW4\$4R2J-W3G:-17]Y#);  
#:Q!IU?YE(R<FG6UI\$JR\HC15BD954#N#C)7MY4\$T31ORUGCGF@SEE177!5AD4V>".XB\*2N!Z=N:  
J6EQY'EV=QE902B';PX M?/TJ\_0VQNH8[:&WDD"2J A5NN:OUGRPI,FUQ[Y[BF>7<\*J7;A3Z@\$CZ&@  
M!-5E2%[1WSM\$AZ#/)J#;>S\_#B58\$/\&W?XT\_[&#,LCS3.RG(#-QGZ59HMHG[99],W4/J>"-  
2P7R33-"4>\*0#.UQC(JJLU7N[1J,G;(IRD@ZJ:<MMO\DM4-8N1?E,E=Q7GVE>:/C5>QS2:T?A(!L8R  
#.Y\_K7H!371)(V1MU#(P(96&00>QIU8WB7Q9>&-%W=AY&=MD,,?WI&]!Z#U/:G&D[<4FHJ[V M  
ECHVEZ9([V&FV=H[\UOL9;ZX'7:)\T7XJVM\_J45H&FM8,X2.83B50Q MZ;OE&W/KR\*]JZM.--VFK,  
BE4A45X.Z"BN?U'7M1A\1'2-.TF\*\=:;1;IWDN\_M\*P'[@#8<GY?4=:GL\_\$F7&FI>7-S%8\$ LZ/%=R&  
T;H<IR>Q\_F/6LS0V:\*P M G7YDNK.\*\*&)1JAL9,R"0[1\$[[AM/RG\*CANIZ<BK?A[4IM6T2&]G6-9':0  
\$M1@C?@\*[\*I/8"@#4HIKE.\*\<0:KX7U/5DM'D G1R22VIDY(52RX;1@O7KZ5L MW6K?9O# \$VL1N<  
JS:Z@G?C.W<X#.\*#BN:LO\$U\UYIL6I3':1:B">6M\*Z\X;MN\\*PVJHD M;5MJFGWEQ;VM];3SQ<  
ZR.\*969/J<B@W" W15 &#6=NO M/SZE9R\_9P6F\N=6\L M J6P>/QIG\_D &BXE/]KZ?B\$R?Z2GR0/'XT-  
%M<[KNJW\5187FC7NGO;W-S#!ND@(:8,))NY661HQGWK-7QC>VNJ>(:&@#@D>P M N:Q,\*E# =2F\*%  
F0@L<'S)XP.>C=\\$D[2BLCPSJLNK'M-N[LP>W%LDTL<.M0H)ZD DG &?6J JZ]J-C?;Z\*\]I8Q9-)-  
Y6\;=Q\L%2'P/<#/'6@#?HJ\*MVN\$N[6 &YCSY<J(N1@X(R\*EH:Z(C(ZAD8\$,K#([#4%A9IZ=  
8Q6<2-%\$-MJ>8VXA<\GT X'L!5FB@HHHH@N[.WO[?R.J,21;E<J2<\$J0PS(%3T44%M%%%!!4%  
M9V]H9S!&\$,\IFE.2=SD\$G\!%3T4%%%!!1110!4ETZ"?4[>\_ME M;HRQ\*3\J%N"V/V.,F?4U;HHH  
\* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* / .]0T\_\MX1W5C:XVZ;=,6M&/2-SRT1;/GE?8D?PTZN[O.VU"TEMN%)H)  
5VNCC((K@MMITZ[\2G[1(J\$SI'\$=VW P9Z[>C\_@>>3TTZG-H]SBK460>CL.ILDB0Q/(MP6-%,QZ#  
J:-3;3-?UM;)AFP M" LUX>SMU2 WSC<WL/XJU;25V<\8N3LB M6QT37]3L8[Z.2RM(Y5WQ03QNSLIZ;  
B"-A(P<8;2G\_V!XH'\_ZZ.W;\_\*/\_M&C7>45S>VD=WU>!Y]/I?B2UA>:32[25(QN9;)\9W([5,8R<  
=L\U%!/%)<P)M/X>)QN5AT(KT:N%!\I/\_85Q-J]HI LZ9M]Y"O\RQ8]95]T\_Q#\_@7K6D\*M  
MW9F56A97B5Z\*0\$,H92"',@CO2UJ<H4444% % % %".ZQHSNP55 & 23T J;2=(MM;?MIA/D\_@VULY.-O7  
>Z]R>,][FJT%FVN3FV0L)3BXE X?G\_%:G9[#MCJ>.QKEKU/LHZ\*4:L3V[<#&,8KC8H5MKJ]M8O-]  
3!<%8AZ\*55L?0%B!["NE MU/4X]-MPQ4R32?#"IY=OZ=SVKF[>TC)E8/,(-)(P&68Y/X<\>V\*6'3O<  
M=9KEL2US>M:8FGP3Zi9,L0C4R36Y Y ZD? W6/MP>\_K725S\_BJX?R.PBB>:6MYG!\!RRI\WX#(4'/&":  
VKTX5\*;C./,NQGIG\*%1.LY5!R2;TIMC9-K%W M<1S2F\*TMW"/\$AP\Q\*AN3V7GMR<13X/#5U>ZE;  
<W<R7;P3R(EKRL9500IQ MOR2,YQGMCK4FAZ5K8\36]CJ,4FC/J%N?G,2R>88\D;"&\*JVUF!SCX!KY  
[M93#UHSKI-6Y\_K\_F>UBL<J])QI-K7[T:>IWL & AZ3NBB4-Q#;0(,;Y#]U!M\_G&:CTNWBTF33C]MNHQ  
<3N9[B21@H,C?>QVQV'TKL6'\_(?FA\$=Y#=#7AX-<M7DIW\$=]H8\*/PK2M/#&A6A[;1[&.3\_GIY"  
E\_P#OHC?1.M & VAY\*PTNK.\*MM M0LKW/V6[MY?!\I W\4LT,5Q & 8YHDEC/574,#!KM;[0M)U!  
OM,M AAT:2M%68?0XR\*?NF];\*ZU"Q/\TRN2Z\_\?,FX#\\*2K1Z@\HSG\_=:6=OX M;M & MH(Y"Y'FV  
<QH%)D!(<"HV14OBSR\_\$9O-W?M'DY\_YZ[AY>/?=MJ;\_!K M VPFN)[7Q#\*]9GW%)96B/&2H(. [CD@

C/IWJ>3P3]O3=JFK7\$Z8:P((4A<M?QA,G<>WS\$C':CVD;WN/V4[6L9-%5KEI-%OVT\_5IXEDP7@N  
#A%N(49/##HI M]#T-3>:'Y:R>8NQL;6SP<];WK5:ZG,TT[,&AB:42M\$ADP'C(&J>H0V,1M&  
HW-N))(!A"[FSG@=SD\>YJU/<PVT\$D\TBI%&"78]L56ETC7H1\$ \$FI64MS.M'<Q\*XLX]LUI(,\$KN))!  
P05Y!([T72W!1;V.M\):><]WJ&H,BW5XL:1M&<B%\$W%5?Q-EV)(X[#ID]7":7XZEAM8VU6)9[  
53L?4(/EV8:"98FP4P1\VM,XYX%-W7)44D[R/H.C:(4445!H% %%%!1110A8\$ \$@'\\$O2T44% %%%  
M!7.2:%>Z;=S3Z\$]J()V\R2RN-RH)#U9&7.S/<;2,\S G/1T4T["N<\_IHS M7-S<V=W:&UO;87C\ P.  
K\*P.UE88R"58<@Y3Q6A69<#R?&??K31/E2'\_X M]M:=#!!1112&8\G1=>BU('E>E;>\9'Z12>W)  
V'ZK\_=KJ\*R;NUAO;2:UNM(Q)#,A1U/<\$8->\*W,]UX:LWNI3<(&ADD/5VC<H2?<[<U3U5R5H[&  
Q1114EM!11104444% %%%!1110!Q7P\_X?&7\_8QW'\_HN\*NUKBOAY\_P?/C\_&.MX\_1<5=K05709\_)  
MV"G]ZX\*QCU;%N[B02!5\$AY9CSM%0!)YLC&27M W;Z#M0T6JB.)5-T:-H=#@X[T@M0IS'-C  
>H?/\ZL449GF626X TN998M9#&KM\_=Z]U:U%4H#LU.[1002;77W'\Q5V@HHHH[ K&C.[1549]:JECF  
M26XN5#"9@4!&,@#=#/]\*GN[<7=IQP'&AI691%='4\$VU@.G3@CVQ M0 1\_Z9=H\$&8H'8R K8X  
K4K#E633F U0.SIKD&%FP/F(Z?C5X:1% @;XY5;(M;"<47<#)!D]Z6H8;N&X7\*/3!X/Y5.0445#<  
745L!YC<GHH&2?PHFK%;M19XI/,M[KEC\ZME=WOD=ZO1ZC"\BQNKQLQP ZXS-7\*\*A;7D#N;FX#  
K@!\$M&3M\_\$]:O444%4]1:Z6%3;<<\_.57<P'L\*N449-G8R33K<W(E&PY02/EC[D#MC\\*CNKH0:R  
%V\$I(%1G'5N2,;5]<&ULHU&2BY]ZY[2'CN\_]Q<2O0G",M>G U[YH W\*:\B1H6=@JBJDM?\*K:)I  
=H)'A? \Z]20VZ,\$GE\_>2\$!@QZ#ZM"@!;1&6-V8;3)(SX/;)S5BBB"@B2;C5E[;\*<GU9O\ZU7HO&.<  
SQ(QCD M),RCD@]B\*LQR),@>@RGN\* T444% %%%!2\$A02QP,D@I:CG\_./;Y=W M[MOE]>.E"  
ZSEOC<S,;&P]&/0?\_'0"00:\\_P!]'Q=P'C\_A&8?F/?M\_29\*]H\*\]\*NBWM\_8V&H6D SK9&031Q@E@  
K[?GQWQMY]C7H5%:4JCIS4UT M,ZM-5(.#ZGS;I6E77B.33]/1Y&=@LDB@[85[LQ[8\_.\*DJ\*UQ6\*  
EB])M6ML98;#1P\6D[W.1O[M]?\?R7LEAJ\$]O]I<\*<O:VCR<)>7."5<=&\$=?6LVQT\*]M.NZ=  
WVGMBOXO;]F19\_ZV]IL#H#P/QS7H% %<QTG\$87G\H1-]DGVCQ\*\Y/MEG'E\_9V&P#P#W<D#13-:/  
AC3;R/1;\$R7=[94V]U\N,\*\_P"]<\_N0L,@CHI Q M7344>6S>']3A'T5Y8V<PU(6EQ:7-J48/#(S@?  
UW\*2&'X M=/?;7?P5?M7=]\*\FDO&M@8X\!S#@)O)SV'K75T4>>MH&I6\FF&2?4U9"2&S'\M  
C<M'@,0BC"XRN3G:>--0:5I3:VWEVFM-J% C8RHEO=6D45N',97876-2X)Q MC#L37L-%EL5I?321%/56\*  
Z=-P.)M/6!\$<JN(T"("ID'&XG/8]:W;30XQM>>S'?2U'D64BS\$P?ZMO3;C@YSU]Z[6B@#E\_#>D\*  
GWUM?6C!'K,]Q;QLI MC" S;XV7I\N<\$=C6K)X?TJ6]V26:M[RS']\Q\$&QG'W%48Z9.,C:M=%&  
986>GZ==QV-I8-\$T%JH/Y1(\$88XC\ P\D@Y.W/?/>L3Q'>M>ZH-&N;4M[50]U.#932\_>XB4HC#;  
> /X#O774416TD<UM)\$CI&R@JKQF,@>A5@"/MH14M% %!11104444% %%%!11104444% %%%!  
11104444% %%%!1110M4444% %%%!371)8VCD571@596&00>H(IU%'\*7'@:WC!.DZA<V'I" W[TZ?M  
!;D#V5@\*V="T>0]2T1S(29)IF&#(W,?3V'8#M6E15.<FK-D\*\$4[!M114EA2,H92K%2,\$O2T4>=7.  
GHH6N3:7""MF\8N13T1<X>,>RG!'H'[M4MKQQ:XTR#5D'SZ=YCGUA;Y9/P(?\_!6%:6NIZA@UJEHL  
(D:6ED;=\MIP3@Z@]ZZE47\*G(X\*E)\[2'% @,9(&=>!FEK2L\_#EN-TFIK#?3-P\>8T'HJGM/XGJ:F/  
AOIR>&?9"5'YUF\OK[!'S,266"-I)75\$49,<5):Z;>ZKM9ME>TLFYMQ(OHH\_A! ]3S[-ZVX=!'TF!U=  
MMZG(-HPSQ/-4?%ID&FV9A57ME&HVNQ7;";7):! [X/TK.5=RT6A<\*23U\_N""\*U@2""-8XD&U54<  
5%?WT.M.G6;W,VXJN%499V/4#N2:X?5\_-\$9:W=A8K6.]:W@MP\\$QG2#=#P.2JX(MW=';L>E9ZW  
=X\_B6&&\O&O"DK(99%QZW8PI!STP<'FHA3<BY.QOCS[F[D MOKL\_OY%6,\*Q\_=' ]3W/X57?VK  
>M;PW!O"(5BWR-\$L;%3O89=3SMP!MPM>M5Y=8O:YELHGU"XD>]K?"\$KD\$YV(I(VAB1WX%=  
D6DK(YW&4G=G8TFU=VM[-V,9QSBNS;Q;NE%Q>RVL4<M%Y S<\$54X\*G,;IR#TKL-)LM5\5;,\$  
M\=B2SFC'F3WT>=P/79%G#T8'UI\RW8O9RO9&GX<A:[\7F9?56%JP<KMRD8'X!"3-O"NX9%?;  
N4-M.1D9P?6O/-\:#8:%XA2\AAV6]W&UZT:K\*BI!\$M.0R@;<'D8&>@K6#\O/>)>7>J[-]#  
EQSK(@4I\$%S'@=@02Q\_P!HL.U<TY<S MN=U:)&QUU% @>#MXKDF\_M70[=#OYHYD),@I;DP)B  
/(>G0\>J#0ZFBN\$TMOQ#J<216].C1VUK<75R A&DG CF91%NW;@N6P<D9YS5B[\3ZOIUG<8R  
M27-JMU"(T8",>:\$C(V6.[B488;>AXH[-BN8U'7=4BN[V" TMT,=O=1Q,=YMS%&T0<L8U8,WS\$#C&  
>]5W\2:F&LY2;%.6\*-C<3\*\,KLQ#\*"JP/OJ>3MCM0!U,]I;W0N>\*8R!(@;'YUC'P5X;=-Y6TBW;?G,;  
9;8)ZD1D[5//4&L MJZ\77MM=S\*IM)XVCNO\*\NWE"HT\*EAF5L)G:00H&#QD]:9>ZSKLEW,\*7%E  
%M.NDF\_EE2"0<.&"JG[SAAM8[N>W%2:V\$XI[HW8/'"ANV:%XM"TY9(2&23[.IM<\$'(.XC).><  
DUM5QVOWUU'X5T@6YN9[N<Q,8()6CEN\$5\_S@.O\*#\#?;>MGP MQ>QWFAO;\7TD\* K'<%]H; &3UP  
&' /Y\Y%#;>X));%>\&Z/J.IR7MQ\*1,M!Y]NLA6=&AP&=1U...N#QD'%=!110VWN" BEL% %%%  
(84444% %%%!111044M44% %%%/ZV/\*\1Z%/-'S<6W'?'2'3-'D']\*T\*RO&XOH] %AOM-M7NKRRN  
%F MBA1"Y8E63H.2/GYQVS3M%OKN\CNX[ Y(I<6MP8&>#.R0A5;(!Y'WL8R>5/4U M[ J9\*?O-  
GH114E!6;X<E-E>7BS!UFDO=O>D4LA<\_BKLRD>FT]ZTJR]:MM9VCAU"Q7=?V&6?>BXP\9\_WEX  
]CM/:J783[G2457L;V#4;""MGW0SH'0]M\U]#ZBK%2,\*\*\*"BBB@HHHH\*\*\*.G'\_SXR\_[&\_X\_]  
%Q5VC-M4MZ#M<7\//\CY\9?]'C'X)%G&3(Q-<?\*7ZF@"X\B1J6=E51W)Q659(JMI=>=>2BLP1%!  
4=>OO5I);@3W;I(5&%154>\_>KM%>"QMK:4R1HD.1MR6M)XJQ1104444%5L">VG P,;.1W!XY'  
%6ZJ;FI;3Y;'&)&)'7./>@!ML(:\F:6<\$Y58P([GWJ[D M101)%"%3!)Y))Y/<U0!!<VRS.%7S5(96M/  
7CMFIEU2#\$RO\$PZAEZ?C2T46T=9\$#HP93R"\*S;RSRR>=YA4L/0=\*M]G\*\$F"5H<=>"]#  
3XHEACV)TSDD]2?6@!)H4N(JD@)&OPP<8(Z&J\K7%H\(@EM>1G;L<C?C&3SUJY52\6TF1CM!  
DSN[C\_K0!8%U>J<O#"5'4(Y5&14BZGM:DX9FC]/,4KFDI"PPP" H:&OJ\$CLOV6W\ V,Y!D9MH\_#U%  
U-R.U!G[K]MEE/M]:?5:ZN\_LKQ#;\KM@MZ45]2NGU'\_19""9N<;0V#T&:980\*VEI(;.M.289\*ANYSZT  
[5RT=NMU&0=H\*!G%N,U(MTHC@@LS'W")X4=30D4<UY%F M2Z\*K]UHXTVX]CFGK9R0"  
VN751T23YE\_Q/M;=XGEEF8&:ILG>:PJS0!E:MH?F2T2;K>X%O(48")GE6KB6U\*\-\-U&SNKJZEN=  
%GNYHKZYDN%,L=MN)\_SL64;OE(4@?..AKT:YMH;RUEMKA\,JE'4]P1@USUCX9TK0Q-#]GNBU

MDMQ;JUS,]QY<1 & # & " Y) 5",? \*, # B @ # \* \1Z [JCZC; 6- G-; L), E60; N3-, KJ MV & & Y, 1 QQU. 3Z53XJU:  
VO; [3Q-1\= [; S2 (RV, \ PF \* HCYCAHLJH \$ B [F D \*? [ MV [C; 7PSX5 \$ \$ N4ED\ \ IF: 6 ] F = \_P! T6, > & 9RPVEVQ  
& @ ] QZ # % 8 % & \ DL ((E > (9E MDW / \* 9, / C? OEWF [ GW; 5R &) S @ 9Z4 7O" > LG7 # /? & ' RA < 6MI < A = [ CS (@  
V. 3 @ 8S MC @ # / > J5W > W: XZQ < SC [; JUOB0\_NC ] FSE? [ O / / > M" # PL -: T- C. T- C; / & ' 1 M68M) & D; 1HC  
\$ G [ HW T? 6KFH & M) U6Y- S = V [ L [ H (Y- D \ D: S (, X6158" 1 > 3PP M (Y- ' # W\_ (QBL]; TDS: [ #  
NG06HNC22Z56NC, M]; ] KKMREOJBI % < 0ZFT = M HAA; 8T7G D9))' EL # N [ \ @ = = \_8NG? 8 [ ZT RJ8 ] MG:  
Y0DGS" RA6SSZ # CH, 523PEI, 5 \ ] Y # ] OBFDD6601: E < (CNJH () K" J # MD < XYS0! N4444 < 71 \$ 4L' QAF AE"  
Y3PY \$ JE3U' VF3FO0: \ ] TF223XU7YEIE (T % M W8? : ' Q7H5! 6 / KVM2: 6MO!: VYN ZZ8K % & S; 54?; [ ' Z, C @ < G  
(%; % 87B 2 M; N \ DM \_3O - Y:; U \$ < IVK & W > N > QRBD' ID < U1M? 4F = 70S? \$ BUC3 & 6? 54L MKBQW 2R6J/  
& T) 0S- O [ XP > \* Z N (FTK6 = = C- A < : = / LY? ENI) YHW9H\_XE M0 (6Y (XRV, # /! KMZJ; H13YOM'): I = : A / XT;  
3 (= 74 ] M @ / RJ 3 / & 3! #: W < % QJ % U < W, \$ M \$ N V = 864 % \_O # AOI \ I ] LZ - WX7M ] 2 \ 6OJF MH6EE =  
VGV % = (YXQ (RN) & 8G!; & : YJ: XT1CX @ T6 \ M5 @ AM " \* XC:) 1M \$ " [ M0! C' RGT, U (Y / % MBEVT? V > \ ;  
U2 < 6SWRQ @ P (6" [ 2 < Y \ 0, XQGO54. [ \$ () 31MVI \_9S < : > (% \* : & \* A > & R22., # (SBJEKX. DL ] 0D TO0 JW >  
[ : =; NY @ W7" \* S M % BN- OS \$ \$ D! MPQQQQ5BV \ WL. APV32VYE35UOB0S8 \ L3 9CI ] [ ' X9 [ T 2W / BE M9; " Z9  
( [ S3 [ FTN = ) HIX \$ = P) 9 % 5 > " # D \ YXYXXQ5V? Q- 96 EWFH / % < & \* TN \_L MD @ " C < 7 \ Q4R. > F6' X = JSM2  
\ WMY? ZS /; A; UK QAF. 1Y \$ F ] \ = QTZ \* JZCX M9UR > WU 3K > 33 \_L % W? " \ \$ LCN) 5 \_ > \* Y3: % QU7KG \ \* ]  
QXWL; 8W O8: DUM: W) M MI [ E (OR (X8 \_ > R < DCH # UK0TO7HM2O9 ) K. \ L [ J % % D, 5TBJ61B0 & & TD8R!  
K64 M \_AF ] ; 1 : LA ; 9? : D; N, [ C @ (7H' CKA3TS ] : U % TJ = ? & \$ NKEX \_L [ V" 6H7) W [ A M (S \$ XQC & & > @ # \$  
\ 0 # 6 [ / 6M BMO \$ 5S % # J- VT1C % O 1 \$ NQF & TE" 3T YS6G- KHFF M1 : : / 4- 7O (HA. ) O" A9 %). & < 94 G! P! R  
< = \* FUG29 ] 1U / 1; F % XU2QNC- \*). \* ME & 7C ZY (ZXJ" \ TW5 [ 76KK4 : R? [ 9 \$ B31W; ; NQDR % 92H. > & Y4XZ  
= : % D \ 76 M? 9Q86 ] YJ3SP" X" 6 < 88I & 3 @, VXC & 3D8Z \ BJ9 \ 0V \ RPNVNHQW4G ] EG1KBZ < < X M62 ) \* \_W  
& @ P ] IR \* CT \_P, ZIX =, 3Z / : 7 / : I! < K = LT8 (68. 14' N [ ? ] : = 9 > M \$ [ RP % LL - W 3 % IMQ; (Z9S- LF [ 9T \* 9 # < 9  
] \* ; 2O \$ \$ 6JW! @ PWMI (8A' ) ] MC \$ D9. RE21W! P > > E94CZS? BS6 \* TUN2RALH; = HHUMXG4LX? [ < N ' [ \_2  
] 4DN) 4L [ 2U; E? 9 \* 61XW? < # YFU @ A R, = O % - IFOVOB74 ] 1TP M: \ 5 ] % F; F5PT9C # #. U5 (/ WO4 = \* \*  
MIXOE: UL [ JZ # EUM [ MKFVMH0V ] X & 56 \* L MS # ' 7 ( ' < ) 01S? UKQ /; VUC < - 9I) ED73S? B > ) . 9 % 2 / : \ I89)  
YP / 8 \ TS3 \_LV MG7 > D, LL < T5K # = < LXPTLDS (Q; & , 8RK < 9X & ! S6?! X \* N [ ? PSKFG?: 89 F \ 0V ] L M [ \$ A8X  
% & (E; C / & 3G & > M & Q > > \* K6RO [ BT: TO9Q: E % NIX (@ 8X2P! & ? FW = " # P # BH MQXDBLSJ! N' GN7CU #  
]); Q0 2, Y16V \ WS < , 3N. WOGIS' 7? #. J: CJ < ] Q: FPC > M3; Y- \ & > \* XMP. K7KM & 8 [ QHC & %) R- ! 3GCUH  
YS6 ] : U! = \ 3: O9W30C3 MLVEJH (WKM R \$ \$ \$ Y. T9Z! 3ZFI9 C5 / 6- / TZ / Q & ] \ 0 \ V, GR8?; M ] J % A (NUM0"  
+ @ A @ > MIWNCW- U8 ) O # D91) K ] VN [ 224D (R / MW # ( ! Y5 @ < - [ R M = 19: I6F2 M-) 8: 99VKL; , T \$ H2 / <  
& 4 < YI \* : Y- XHU. RG \ 1W4D & GO P4VT \ T. NXJQ" 9' 3' M & # 6?: ZKK \ 7A1 \_ \$ [ ZNRD, DK2V4EO & \$ :))  
60A650P?: N023S75?: I4 ] HXBUG4 M) C, [ Y' EJH. X; \$ \* G / ' K ] : YZU \ ; = \ / AZZDTZ 37ED, LT, CO \* \ ; R, Y4 \* 5 4  
MG = C. 3B @ # 7AU) [ Q % < VKRS7- M < VAO ] 88. NT @. BCJ0 < J0 / < BM. ZDO; G1VDTP) M # = RQ @ Q?: E \* A"  
7 & < @ = O48K (6 % [ [ Q; < 7MI & FS3; ) K2 \$ N" J, Y # \$ # 90J @ X \_MO \$ = JV G TVT = \_LWV5 = 3, 7R [ V; RA)  
CGG & < 9 ] J; G2KC48 / % % SI4 HMI, \$ = HLS MRO \$ B- # (6P % 0 889 ( ! YXZUT = < - X < T 4M \* C \ BYL [ ;  
0F2XNDO6EEFD / 5F! B4? MKP, 5T % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 111 M0! / # <  
P203 ( ' BD4HZGHRD8 (KBM) M9 / " VK2Z < S, ] E < - YFGROW \ \ 49 / ] X < ' W MY / 4D5W- 8 / B \_1 & UW07 @ @ 4 & [  
A = 9 [ ? YMIWKV! [ 94LN > V: > C (FKJY9HKE ] ) \ 76I M @ FM ] 4 = [ ; M3LDCEC \* N H00J? 09 ] 1D \$ & HYM2U / 4  
W [ S [ % ; L? E2, ? O = O \ M, > M? H. / 6H5 \* 3 = C % R25V: J > ( 32YX [ 9UEGN9! E880 & ; \ > > ! [ G K % OKF ] U  
OK33IMB; 86QLK? R = PB \ I = H / KC & , U9J" ZO M ( - \$ : = ] N ] MB \* 6 - @ G Y) P # T ] \* WL9793OUTNSBB:  
6TMGE3BVA \$ : EV; / " QCU M) (Z > M; C " ) A? KJ & L- 82; ; # MGLX [ 7Y) " < \$; RS \$ / M (X. WUI / NB20W & IZK =  
PNM1 < S VOVNW" SHHR < D! @ N6PJGH % SWKMLZPJ3 RCLHTM: 1S5KX % T6 # 4GO [ F \* 2 \_MGR?) % X0Z6Z =  
= D: 54 = N, ] ; 5EIT & GM < F \$ ? )? - 8' & 0BH! P J \* / PJW16 M; > Y T); % = K" S > \* 6) K2! HY7 \ R1 # & " ? ( . XC) R! S  
[ " I; P" Y- R (8Q. R! # M & MXJ # D # / 7 & > U244AA69JMAIE < 6: WTC) < \* S? 9O NG @ D) V \_ M \* ; > . OM6G7) >  
] M / ; 4M9T" WCF: & ; S) WAE7" 18 ] RGW & 0, CN, B @ # 9L- ' TBUG8V < ; FPHUO) B0N0 & M (D8- DG). X, 2 >  
3GWID? AC1XH) HI: LT < T? E; ' F = ] J Y" KECL4' D! < 5Q #: O? SO M < S3 \* \* & 35 & COO, O' M \$ 21 6 % 0 #, H)  
52P8 @ \ 9PO / . # ) < Z D5M: 1ZA / < 7- HMX MDT4C, I \ C > 2 2! P \_ [ @ ' @ 9W, > < T = 9- X < T \* TM9IP \ \* J \_GR74E [  
\* KJP7; N \ TON M' R \ GI2Q' = G? \$, " [ - MADCBG < E? F59 % # 88C < # \ X) YS6) J < \ EY \ M8OY' E M87L, ] Q & )"?  
EB8GRP > @ V; > / < U1- Q; ZYJOV: F35FUN \$ 0VBSL % EC \* PB0F / . & M & W? EB. - HY' < ZP % = & : 9Y3: N2WF? Y  
\ FU? ; # [ 5W87 (8YP) USUHN = % T74I / L MDB % 16 0LD = Q (A \$ 3 = %? : PW \* = O1L ] \* X" 34M9; 2; N = ] 26 & \ %  
L \_VR & / 49' EC? S % M / E; ( ; < C / ( ? K70ZG < 2Y ] 2M3 = 70V6, 6: ! GOG0) N: 3 < 7E. YD4X & 6' / 0 # % M' 4W. CV-  
W: 6 ] M \$ PCM > 28Y71X \ # RNI # # CCK3' L, T WFATO: (O; S % 68R M2 = & SDG! ] ?? D \ FLKP9JIN ] EBFNEE  
= J = 8 9S \* S1 \* PY #. AG W \* Q ] 1GK5 1O \$ M. D: 3 % KJW > HVL < \ 6H74I @ : 91 (P! SPN < G10! UT5Q! \ J131R- \$  
VR148 \$ HV < ' T M. " # CWJ6N % \ O > : = K, ' V 3KFT; 5H6 > 9Y6C \* R7 (9I / EVN2 / E9AR! PB \ > G = 4 % % M % % !  
1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % < MX > 8" / 4; = V! N8MIN? . & ?? FD9U / ME M & 3 % = 36 % K6FS1W" ] LZ9'  
NOHTVRP @ X % U \$ . = A \_VAR5 / KD' @ FJ78E ] R [ 165IOB / 2 MM6G % O9W0 > ? R \_ : (J0R \$ ALCA @ 6 \* ]  
1D9K5I- ; C33V" BBBB, R = . < ) KSV #? M 8ZBS36W81S ] 9 \$ \_X % RX ] P \_M735R \_B; ; GO: W- O < 9 ] DJ; ? T! XUU  
% 4 ] 5 < E M: P4445) 04444 % % % % ! 1110! YWX OI [ > \ 816UHT [ \_ ] % < , WS! O! Y < 7 % = . MKSN FW % G. \ F <  
& @; AM7TP \* Y [ P & / ]. \ 9' N? \$ 5Q \_Z BKH?. 3' 9S. H8KN! . # B @ M" " [ : 2XGLU > UD2, 3? - O (P > # @ 5IXQP! @ 5G3  
> 5 \$ UI & @ D #, Q8 # / I ] : EWW % MI ] \_ = / " / X @ / G7ZCO0! < HIL < B3 ( ' C8, I [ BG4 % % % % ! 1110 5' < & VE! Z;  
# \_ I M \* KWKO' 9R, B; SC & ; ] \_ A0 ZSYLK? \_KFO \ JFJ. W79: Q) N #; 4R. AXJ2 @ HHH MH \* \* \* " JFI? \ > R? ] ;  
= 4 \_G5NJI? \ > J \_ ] = 4 \_G0! ; HHHH \* BGB \ Z (J # AARI ] # 4 MM % \$ . 8; J \ LX [ 6. # Y4; JQXPO; Z \ 5IP & - T \  
Q8U1CPP" @ \$ \$ = C3K9O) OI (SPLWS M \_O # K \_2FW \$ ? V2Y \ X' \$ , IPP [ \* WK - \$ M % % % ! 1110 QH8G ] % & ? JHJK

9F. 5; B MV8H4. \_R @. & /, BKM % % B \* 2. [ M @ P & 4 << J? Y & LU6 % D #! / N" J? ED (R!; GM23RK M8W4 \$ X \*  
DL @ C = 5Z / 0XJW: 7T. HK) & 8V7 Y5QU4 ] # AH \* \* \* 8UC / " Q RR \* 8 T < I M) P? KUK / OU \ J: %; N ] < 8RIY \$ P2 <  
YZX % & G15 > V < JIAEDS \* KLOSGYB, \? IB MK % ' \* 6W " 6J? \_L7 (O \ TIDKN \* X > V \_ Y 5 \ \ ] BY % \_ P" E, E = Q0  
445ROC? Q1 - MX > L [ : & R1 & OKQF \$; 2 \* \* QJN - S8 [ D; E' J: 4I \* \* \* < GLAQBY -); LZJBO ( - (& MZ = M > ) - J = XM ]  
8E @) U: % \$ : - > [ \* 5 Z < - !. 1GF07ZSI5H5H \ T' = % U: ; Z4N6: LPHKC ]: MU > ZA \ 2 / 8W & M - V: > 4C6TQ @ 1EN' ).  
X % W! 48 7Y > # SG - 2V OZQ # XBTk1KVRBE, M ] J \ DUS; E = CD % <. F6! " X / ( \* YR > , CFM3, ZNBN? M \_ % ] C <  
7 \$ \* K; 7JVEQ - Y \$ % \ \ 0 \$ M, KY (! SGDC) H @ \ 765Q = Q1K: WHM9IS; PWK1 # R9) 2, YW < D \$ XQ [ T = ! 17 M >  
#? \$' VK1 ]: L' DN; S4' CDDFESO \ ) 7 > P4R, 3WQ @ # D \ , < U 8 , 8VLK" , 6FHZ MC > 7 % DMW \_ \* /; (19" < 9 (WX4Y  
[ 9 F: LHKGO \$ PL94LS96E ]? / - 0?: 1'; Q M' M' G & YMQ'. 1CD \ & KMEK, 6K ' O [ 5LA (D < D; M' YJ @, - I (Y' / < 4: E  
% > = V. M: Q! X M > TC69 -? W3W3P \* GO # - \_ F, % (3: H8 \$ DCZ5TA \ 86 (N" / LUY ] B \$ \_ V < ZAY8 S M9NVXSG -  
W & < 8SWH Z" BN8 ' 7J \* RDFCN % N [ N2349 2 - ( = 0050, % ] R \ : XZ \ M @ 9JM? > - 9A # 926 & DW3, HK8W,  
4RQJT; = 2G L W \$ \$ S' ) BU \ 845 @ R > \* [ 2 / 4) MK86E ] ) % ! : ZCB! BCD.. # SN - B' (& / > I / \$ = [ / ! # 9651 \* 8KG4 E;  
99! R8UP6 = MA [ A5. / < B @ # : HKCH \_ [ < O !! KMK9: Y); 1Z > T \* 6 \ P1R (VZ % 6 = BN \ Y).? FSS5 M / 5 - 7U > [ \  
(%) XFL = 6FLF \ I - UJD, 3H' WA & Y92W7 / ? L \* . ] HKCM6; 5 ]: O = % TW \_ A (MYQ ] MN) A = ! / & 55B ! 0 - FWJO7 &  
> ? 15 - PUJ % W < 7NK6 % S > K? I92HL = VJ \* I? < @ 8 MJ = ORY4 F. M' 145PYUW5I? , NEPW3 % XKE, V2PH8Q;;  
6E9 \_ O! MQP! GTX: V \_ M & ] = Z; X7N; FQG, % P) (460 \* K % 0TJ \* > & ! 0GM0! NT5RK7FJZ) JT5A > : B; \* ] MY MG  
@ F > % \$ DCDC7 < 0 = H" E2 # Z9R \* Y S \ : I \ ; : YF \$ 6N6UHMS' \* \$ 7 \$ L; D; 9 N, > MJD8X (J / 2J \* X > \ U # 4Y =  
< \ IJOB, Z? ! IWEF & ) H82AS" KG) 9 = Q & 2 > \_ > KFD: O > O M? Z - / ; UCUNSWF! CQ #, B! CMST5ESQZK [ F @ #  
K \* \* IK = 37NDM < 6 < 13R1, 88 [ M & C MP \_ . XQD # / MTK # LY ] 7L? \$ UCIUSJG ] H? ; 22W2 & % % % NIC: RE0 /  
E) & R > \* . HH HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BB MB @ # DO  
& ] HD? \ 9VKJBAX A8) 7QR8I, J! GTWE # = 95 = CK G' 5M O [ % 3B2: % EC / M ] U \ 94 \_ @ P! \_ " N & L H7NGV ]  
THP) HU? ID = \* Z: O & QPXf - I7 [ EBBBMM3G" J6J9 % MK \$ R \$ K \* MS" 8V' 56 \ Q0" / SJ [ 5' P ] H5 \_ (CH) ; @ N0T  
\$ M [ M? K' () (J N = N - P 8D! LX M \* \ = \* & [ \* Y4 % > 21ZA1117" > H % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 0FT  
@ - Z MMX4S < & 8E?) X4D \$ C' 3DJ / R % 3444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 M % % % % ! 1110! S' C. " [  
ATZ' 5 - : : [ L ] " V7B KY; \_ ) E5 (! D. ? ] RM6. 1) 8DDC M = 71P & 5E. 0P / 0 @ E: 5 < O: HHHW" YTH82UNE U62 =  
002QJ. P! VOC \_ \* : TJMU M8G9FQ1114E & ; X @ MC > > & ] 4ME ]: 2HOU \* G % ; 5A < B ] TZUNATGA20? \ / ]: SM1  
MN! 9Z7 = W 8VPP0 (< RDU8 \ / VS67AO2 [ 5L [ H; , \* Y ] 0 @ ' ] \* K [ ] / 4T: \* \* \* DH \* \* \* M \* " BBB @ HHHH X P' \_ Q  
, ? QBN / \_ 1 < 5 = I \_ ' K \_ M' \_ P # 0C7 & " 5 > ? 6 \_ & 4 M) F9 (UUZ = BJ \ % B4C [ \_ A7 < PPI! \$ (XQA1ZG # ZJWS2!  
(5CE, 6 4 \* S @ 9 (& # \_ 7 % 6 MJJW ! ; ! R2 \* Y @ (S0! 773; B" 5HH PM (> J. @ " M ] < = \_ > K \$ % Z' D \ F9 ## / ' 6Z M'  
Z' O5JHY [ > \* YCV2KD = 0 > X / L.) \* \* H 9 / 8 \ 3; IK? M ( \ R 4 = K5Q' 61 Z, & 4 ] M" \* ' 4444 % % UHI & 944LS! 5' ) [   
4 48S / 80E7BWP (2 = ZMR % SZ > U7Q \ R @ CD' D5 M09WU ( % ( \ = L > & ? & " \_ L / : 15T % 5" AYP! P! YHH  
M45G3QW - J \ 0MI DD?: 1 \ VW MW % 2; ZW. X2" Z7 ) 2 - I TH NT5! ; W < 5P2HW) ( . L; C # " IZ" JFI? \ JO \_ % U3 M =  
6ZJ: EQ: K UU3 = % NBF 8G \_ / 1 / A1YB? \ ] \$ \_ [ Z % % J \* ; YD8 & ? , 3 - OH4V. MXAE0 / - & RGN & % " 7" , \ 8: \ / UJ' <  
GU ] \* MIR0: A: D < . C # # Z > U4 [ BZ \$ & U47S) MG X @ / 7WE % @ [ 6A6WFC \ QB5 = / NY / . V @ ! EK \* R! ; X #);  
J - P 7 \ 8 ] 15JGW \ (EM M7 / = / F5CVQS44; 9 \$ CX (W! H = 1110 4444 17, N: : 2 \$ G & ] 2 - WI [ UEKK \$. MDI? 7. H \* 8?  
LEKE @ / XU3 < < K = ; - 4 4TR / 4 [ < Q / MP49 & ## (96 & " \* : M? 430; 0 \ 8E M \* ? CBZ, FL6K6D. GHQ \* VAB5 @ 5' 7)  
(W' IR < CO7H6A: L \_ B / 2; 4K < 9FNL22AN < , MHY7 / 8; E (KA; CX / > ( ' > TM = 5A; 2W; ) / F? 3' / YC - > F \$ M. @  
T331H420' Y (4 M2 #! 8? WOQ. 3 - 7 = I. ] M ] = O / S (LFU: VM \_ EY & ] YUE > ) FX1 \$ DQ @ K) PR - C3CI5 MMC \$; 2Q ]  
= DAY \_ / - > \* . 3 [ \ : M ] 1264LD, \_ P! CDRZX 1OZ GH: S - # EK. # [ / \ : K MB, 2. X' AR ! < Y ( TF2NZKBH - 2WW' - 8N1?  
E, E = K0 5ROC? PO / XAL [ : : R = % OK M1F; R" R \* V - RD ] B = JD' U = 512E % 23B ] F.; G % IK = ' D & F \_ 6 ]  
10 \$ AU. S6QL0P M, [ , CM (O = 5" D ] > F3C SQ7K ] % % 9TJ, \*, > 6" LBZM: = 67 - W9A: G: Z \ U. 7S; MVQG51 ] FO  
@ 4 H @ < X \* J = X / ! P > \_ > LW30" M I - UH \$ L \$ ] O. & WDMYPY9 / E = @ V4X / 3 M & # CC' = ? 16IF < = ; & -  
56RT - 1YK; Z587" 2I, I; SI \$ C; < B % < 8' 0 D \$ YQT % 6 ] M) TC7 = 2UTU JS73; : 9F \$ RY, TL > 21 & 5 \* [ 1U YX [   
5TU % / & & ? - ] X: : TDMI MK? , @ = = 1BWMLD 9BDB \$ C [ P! Q @ CZ" I \_ # GAF ] T > ] T: XEMV6VTE; % Q & Q) A ]  
V MID # Y # M [ . XC \ V5M, GESO" YPP \* XWLQ & 0 > 1P17344 < ] X9 \ \* 6 & AZ58 ) I G - 100A) MF & % = S - CD [ L!  
C5! O #. K - I [ : % Y ] G - 8YN / \ \ EO \ \ OS / , V; < ; < YXW9Z = J [ " B @ # D M - P # A % [ W UK > Z \ VW \ N / 5Y; XC <  
V? : 8! T ] G \ / > FWWAG49 % NI: : 2U, YUE - 2A6 MIV" LJQHNUB % ) ! 4 ] > U = = 37 = 8T9W8 \* B @ EF8X' J: . 00 \_ #.  
JW6KM = 1? V? " [ 3 MI ( Z % I (YT0 \$ \$ H54; 9. 1ECT / 3BM / Q! (HTW5 (D = SIUV) I % 098Q % 61 \ # O @ - G \ M \*  
VX9H [ B & : & 1) (I % # HZ, " K \* > 001U! I ] ) C3? \$ \$. M: O?: 4 F & VU, Q / - (Y > M / ; \$ J9V! < R, \_ > J > \_ \ L? I \ / 6 \$  
J; E1 % 628D! B' #, 3 @ ' K @ G \ : Z6B @ # " UWP NM MZKH \ T \ 5M / 9V < DKSPW" [ @ X: ; JN % ( ( & / ( I3 ] T: 70FO;  
2 / R1HK3 & : T5 < AH ] W M (IC & > G / 0X [ 5M44 > ? ZGX \* UB > & YMK \* : QC W, UQ % J #. XG ESN! @ % (8 \$ ; G /  
0 M # C @ 5T & N: = ZCX. & E6JVT5RH @ VJTC > 6OENC \$; MN < 87. \* W998X (FEED6. - 1EG M < X' N: ? 0! S: : /  
JNHZBNH: NUG & ] O; R16L % JS, JLXPSLS \$ G QCCFL; 5? 5U? M ] ] / TR \* Y @ AU: SMQ! YP) \ MU. Z \$ XSM. 1QU  
KO: \* . 10?! % OJ > H: - < WD5J9 X MQ & TN @: 6 I & JYR1Q \ RYP # R \* EBCO - 0 \ 2: 0MTD7G: 3 \ EW) # DQ =  
(FQ54D # ' < MQ' 8 % ? 6NHHH J0G4 # IF9DMA? [ # \ J, QBW \ XY (SCIVK \$ \ / Z = K6G2N ] \_ : ? / < OO MN [ U; UVD <  
XX" J80 HZ! = W KIJ \* " BBF2RQP1F2: 1 (T & , L [ = NIH? 1110 44 44 M44 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % %  
% % ! 1110 4444 % > ? : OI \_ \ M8. ME4! & G: @ [ / # \_ = AFZM' ] & Y8 > X > E > @ U6U # 3K35 - [ 2 MTG @ ? & 4; U' (( / 4  
\$ MD \$ < BKA / E9G5I \ ; # 45; F \ ) : S: . RZ? > VUW; ] 46 ] ) (OL74' < / < KGUSUK' N - 2 M339? (UEHMP. T [ @ (X ] 4? [   
K # ] 1W KJC) 2V. " 5. 4 = T7: M > & )! ; , B H RQ #? 4 MQ / C 4WZ5F0: C8W3! ; > \ MYF / 01RJQ 0T \ 7' V # 6 ] ) U G \$ < =  
P (0? ] R4; / T8H? H \* M) \* \ 6 @ I. TTSTBBBBN (, \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB M @  
HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* BBB @ HHHH \* \* \* \* \* JW FV6J0" M8KB, \$, Z MYVGU! [ Z5: HH Y6 > U7PQJ \$ P, XT  
> Z81 / & SEEMI? E89Z \* Y. TCH & VGN: VJ = K5 MA \_ : FA7 ] A @ \$ W % N \ 2Y [ \$ J0 # = 8 - GJ J7 - I' D7A \_ - V \$ F \  
> ; # & CXY & YCEAGNH8 M & J ) 7) % V' > G5? ) FHJ [ 4EB \ EV / 15 < A23Z! B: ZB. 2. 6) (G5XW4, K \* < @ @ ] M" #

Z5S3>&K[5(Y'U;5KF!Y%?\*9M/ DVQIJ>HR5RY(-B(&.P%=>)##;PIPPHJ11MJ\$1%&HP\*:U@5[FW  
T445)04444%%%!!1110!Y[X\$@4ZMXQGRVX>(AM,\8V15VMH'K5ZB@!D4T<MRAHW5AC/!I]9][9!  
9K6W'GB16.UMN1G)SZGXTD3ZA--\5ML?;MV[CT!\_MK0!;NE<!.WW47DM4"VTMRPDO"-H.5@7[H  
OK4T%JD!\$EY6](W4\_P" MJ>@Z44445[Q'>#=&'TD;!U'KCM4L,JSQAUSCH0>H/I2NVR-W\_NJ3\_0J&R7  
M;9Q9ZD9)]<T.N6&Y\Q?F'W64X8?0U!Y=[;<QR.4'\#\! [U=HHKP7DM4[!E)!UC<885'J05K94;!#  
2J;'OS4\]M%<J!(IR/NL#AA]#5.RM4TW#2DSM2IR!5=H&!\_C0!9P6G\_#[1\_P#?'V"T\_Y]H\_\OFK%  
%?[:? \T? ?)M\_9]F/7:\_OFK-%\$4-M#;EC\$FTMUY)\_G2S1>=\$5W%3D;".Q!R\*DHH?;LUY MID;28W2Q  
MCW%5:4\*J6\IVSH,%3WQW%2Z3<1M9Q62)HD"NA&".W]\*LW5NMMQ%@\\_O\*.;JF@'"&BH;;S[=  
9#PW1ACH1U%34%%%!(P!U)H\*\*J-J5L"0K MF1O2-2:CFOYT0,EFX4D ND.,GHOU1C7SM8FE/(A01K-]  
3R:D SW\$G NN=HM\_NQ#ZFI4CBM(7(5%!-F)R?4DT\$]Q;H&?/)P!DFG:5MFME0"2SS#..2;M1Z4VU66  
>]2X,92%\$95=6SCG'X51#84<5'\_R6X\_[-R\_9\*!6N M\*C\_Y? \T[25FDAM[H2RSM'Q5;G6/8/R.0"  
7YMQSA3735FZSH.L6\;M);/'\_F07\$6.T;8QWX(X(!%3-2<6HNS&K7U.,OK & MW\ /6<FK:3\$MI /:  
CS66'Y5G4=4=>C9?J#@YKT6N8A\*W\$UQ\$VK:HMW!\$XD6W MAM\_)5V!R-\_S,6/!G'%=/6&%IU\*  
=/EJ.[\*J2C\*5XJR.&U\_4IM\5: SJ\_NLM;36V(@)(BR E21-)UP15P:\_KUO<S03V=G=2R;)?6L5J&5LJ5'EL23N  
-0!TM/%:>J>&;5KB]FGEN%:\LA8R"-@#\$%LC(/S98 WM4EUX=LKR59)GG6S>RPMK[?D8J2<CD-E!  
@@UTD',GQGJ46CZC=;M,N9K:.)U6-)(F0LX4H\;G=T/#=-/;MK5]XIU309[Z#582YD2RUVYM%=-W[P1  
[&!JZ\CWXI? \LVB:@;>YO=MIU &>&".KF5502\*QP%;.3SQUK4'A\*QD%X;ZXO-0>ZASL]S("'  
4CSG:NT#M'.#GKD#F@#"B[5[6&\\_U8>>5BHH)A97%K'YCR&(V\T<\N#D'H#Q3/%=WXIMM/'  
VK&:6TA\J!940-70]2"@&\_<K?=. [D8R,50? \Q#97-I?:CJ\_-%/&(\_]M(F'R'(\*[0!N!.XY/'6HW\ (V5Q:  
7T[-7EX]Y">2>=UWK &"2%7:H P3GIRM>N;[4-7N-%U>\_D>&&YNTTZVPR;XUDDDF>-1M,%07:  
#Z]>3Q3=3\2ZUH45]M#?I82W2:?)>6TD".J\$H0&5E\$QY!>M>3PM9W(GV3W5TT]HEK(AK@,0CL  
MZME0, ENH]!Q4#[2XM[U R O [N6[MS:M/(I->.(G)5<\*.'! "3 @4)I>KM:L O1V &I)9 &.YLC=PM; @  
4PRJ5;<3N.0!T/%5? \$GB:TN\NHK-K4\_9;83M M&;X=IPQCB&!PS9F\*WDTF"/4[>\_#R>:!.M:J'IM\*  
\$J23QU0?K6?J?A.MUU\*[N[C[:?VWVR(174=M\*%68\$#.5)Z!"O0!ES>[<N[G4AID>GQQ65G#=  
MXN5=F;>C-L4@?PGG]#3\_07=6UJSOUTZ\*RAMH-/26?[0&9G,D1?:I4@#(Y(M/)Z5O6OANTM3>E);  
AC>6L5K(69>%C5E!&!UPQSV]A527P;9LH6"U"U#6R6L MWD2JOGHB[5WY4\X)Y&\* \*7\_&\_ \N7\_&  
WK!TAM,M]3T:7IM-N&6VM6N-1M9K=HI!Y9'IL;\OC!.;=17>?V);?(U\_8.7][CQ[\C?LV;YQC./;\\*9  
MX?LY9-.D2K)8H8D8\$?O(RNTH1RIP#VY(QO!RT'C36GMA>IVZWFMI)E4M6%RGV<B,NF1@\$<! \*  
XZ\9%:-AXAU=;S1-[22P-MJT#21?9PZM\$PC\S#%B0MIC//%2S>%#:./=VUE?ZC&66\*ULI)U\I'R%  
000\$@9P-Q('X4NB\$X[>UL)=MINNYG@M!"L\$@BM!N0!PNT#/<9)/>@#M/%E[>7<%O.MK-;  
7L\$Q4P6TZ\*A M5"V!\*V%E!QE<5-HNLZG<7&@Z;9QV450)I\$%[,9!([\$@,J\$MGH>?Q..:O6MG@  
NTM9K1"P T=2F2S1XK>\*652D.;A3!;M[C!//YQQ5[30#MHMU:7\$;D[/M;6":>@=#@8U(L)P/O>S\$JK  
\$[,02#A0V#C&-W2@#G;;MAK]YJA@F%OJ%[H%HP?E=KL&Z<CJID=\*T=]M]-LM?MH3I%  
UH6HM&\_P"Z1PT%MV,GYAG<5Z\X:MRY\;;>7[-,LA%W;QV[QJP555"2I7R"">N>PHLO#<5MJM,5]  
<-AJ%-K!]JD4B<51DXXR<F@#E?B#(DNJV\8@6\2&U?[0DH8QV8MD956X..I&X';GC&:[  
3IKFVN.2.VNS=BVQ;R3D'YW4\$Y/7ZC[)ZK:GX<@MU&];\2\N[.=X?(E:V91YL>20K!E8<9/(P>>  
M3:#H5KX=TT?:9/\*;979D60@[M,G)()&<[GGK0!Y]IFF6>E\_#33? \$5A(-4A\$4AFB4S9D" E'Q]X\$'&  
H6CMI-V.\*\?ZS<2RXM;V\;UES]V.1(4>,\_B/'X"MW3O!E816<#W HWEK9L'@MK MB1/1AT.%5<X/  
(SGFI;[P;IFHVJ6[\W&W49UN)"K@%'4#8<<<WSU'(:M?:ZEKFH>(FWF:&ZU?3XKB,Q7;%  
YLBHN1R-T:#D?WB:V-(L-&M?[-HMQH MUU.;R)9EE:WO\$XW'(R&[>#SS6->>%)O)FF60:Q6P1&  
VB-8V9T9<<A@M6ZY["H!H\$EA(VH W-[JNHPQ.EJMY,H5"V,\_"#@#@9)R<"@PG>7]UHE(L)M8YM  
(X)[XDE881&S(A7C)VC?>HO'VGQW'ANYNWFNUN@\*H,RH26\*/O?C M6GI.A\_VG=-;B\G)M0YE"  
\$!)W?)8L,9\21@CKWJWJFFPZOID]A<-(L4P8QMD!AR#QD'TH N4444%%%!!11104444%%%!!1110  
4444%%%!!1110M4444%%%!!1110!GWVA:5J431WEA;R@Y\*#ZAAR#[@US-X]N)X)K6WUU  
MUM95\*A JW\YE!]#\*?H3D]=M151G\*.S(E3C-%>QAN("["&[N1-7"(%DG\$>MSS&'5MN3C/ISBBB"  
BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*  
BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*BBB@HHHH\*\*\*\*  
QA14 VMXH?][!#PG\_X"S\_\Q5=[10!P7VXH? \00\)\_P#@/\\_%4&Q)Y!!O\_G@M? \K/\_/%5WM%'G\  
6F-\$Z&% (EU#PH508&:?./J?]B\*!\_00\)\_L\_M\_P57>T4<%]B\*!\_00\)\_\@/\_/!/%4?8OBA\_T\$/"?\_"S\_P#  
Q5=[10!P7MVXH?][!#PG\_X"S\_!5,CTWXGIM(RZAX4S(VXYMI,?WO:O0\*.\*"Q?%#\_M\*""A/\!9\_BJ/  
L7Q0\_P"@AX3\_/6?\_XJN]HHX[%\4/\H(>\$\_P#P#P#G\_\*KO:.\*"MQ?%#\_H(>\$\_%G\_P#BJ[VB@#S]M,)  
7T\_XGRILAU#PIA@5.6?O\_P"H33\_M(GI&J#4"/F%\_M.\*H Q?%#\_H(>\$\_%G\_P#BJ[VB@#S]M,)  
4/@AX3M\_P#6?\_\*KO:.\*"Q?%#\_H(>\$\_%G\_P#BJ[VB@#S]M,)  
OL7Q0\_P"@AX3\_/6?\_XJN]HHX[%\4/\H(>\$\_P#P#P#G\_\*KO:.\*"MQ?%#\_H(>\$\_%G\_P#BJ[VB@#S]M,)  
9\XJN]HHX[%\4/\H(>\$\_M\_P#P#P#G\_\*H Q?%#\_M\*""A/\!9\_BJ[VB@#S]M,)  
6T?\_M\_@53?9OBE\_T\$?"G\_#3\_P#Q5=U10!Y\NF? \$Y)7D74?"HW\E?LT,OWNM2?M8OBA\_P!|#PG\_ L\_P  
#\57>T4<%]B\*!\_00\)\_L\_54<VE\_Z\$-CZCX M5VYR0: ?GV/S=\*]!HHX);#XG(,?)>\$E'M:3C\_V:F3:9  
\3IX7B?4"/FUQ@XM MI \A5Z!10!P0L?B@!:"A0X\_Z=9\XJH!\*TS9DU PL4 YY\_9I]O\_H5M>A44<]F  
\*7\_01\\*? \@/\_/!/%4?9OBE\_T\$?"G\_#3\_P#Q5=U10!Q?ASP[MXEB\87/B'Q'>Z7\_\*]@MC&EA&Z@\*"  
3N)Y8UVE%!!37=8T9W8\*B@EF8X'MJ:=7F7QDGNNTT[2X\$]PFF?S\=&<&-3\_/G'S[4TKL3=D>@6:  
LZ7J;NEAJM5G=NGWU@G60K]<BKM?UE=-VFHVDG;A?I\*OV?9U9\X"X/3'07U#0UI=G MK9F1J/B;  
2M\*OQ8W<TPN3\$)O BM993L)(!Q3CD&M"SO(G;TCNK<N8!E=-;(M>N.58C\17(:FT\_>3[%J=M8-  
\_9\$6Y[B#S0P\Z3@#>N\*?;W&K>VT76QM8ETB\*4M93M"K2\_9(IY;B\*M: <M&8F883HH!Y'1Z-/

K5U: V & K JUN & N5 = IU? 4W; S / D8E \$ @, 8". IQ ] UN - I MZ ]: / 2Z @ N; RWM # " B58S / \* (8 \ \_ Q. 02 / R - > > Z >  
UPV @ > % UNM9U % ( ] 58 & [ N7NF M # 9 \$ 3 % 45 \_ X 2. W) QUR: ? 8WMS' J4UO % JEW < 01 ( ( = & > X \_ N )  
R4SGD9ZCU' / - M' HU % > < Z4UZ - ) T766U74) B; 53; 2) <, T31F9TV [ . G0 # GK [ U6N; V = ] % CU5M < MO4U \* 75E  
@ DMENBJ (HN - OEB / ' R @ > Y [ G! H ] U76; ' 1 ((IK 5XTEE \$, > R) Y" SD M \$ @ \* " > BG \ J33 - < T [ 6 # \* ME. 7 > ' 1  
F1O & T; KGH2K! ] < 5B > . # < # - A' C: ) \$ ] Q - : M? EK \* Q5"? EZD D # \ \* RO \$ EGK5O8: AKMY < PV = XR6MI" - / E  
< [ \$ T \* 6 ) 9 @, D [ B, M8QC / 7) H ] HKC); 97 \ 0 / H ] WK. H6MI: 6230 \$ 7C ( \ S, S [ W: 3. 6VX48 / STK. TN M \_ N = <  
ETB # 5 = 6N; : % M / > = 7AF - N; EA \* 4 # % AC / R! 6Q \_ M9H [ ; 2 - 5 @ UK34OK9) \$ B = MW0" 0 - E' \*! H3W4U >  
KSCP1? " U. BQ27K" TEM \ KODPDCB [ & & ] " VW = SZ \$ TFC7MQ MJUMH - 1 > ZM = PVMR Z0SQW # ( \ [ 1. 51 / ; ! S  
@ \* 2 < 9Z 4 > AO < PIW \$ 5N \ T: S2AC' & MS, X7 & < # J < 9 & ? K4M > = V ] O; OXL \ 3? VM = 7Z \_ Z < B7 # RR (&  
V, @ 5 < ; L - C [ I (& ' QD MYIVF7MS # K - C - < ZI < W" W = ] ) \$ EQ # = 9 # G > 1 & T! P8R, 8RH. " O / 6 @ # T % F5 % ,  
P5 M0, DDX % 4 = . UK3 = 7: < : = > 17 / D, % D: (Y4 \$ \_ 0 \_ A4EC # & FFQPZ > ] CVD > = , RN9! M [ D G2LG1 \$ 6 /  
Q1XB1 % " JKVX" J, # RA0! T - % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 M 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 %  
% % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! M1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % !  
1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 444 M4 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444  
% % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 M 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % ! 1110 4444 % % % % !  
M1110 57OK" TU. TDM ZWCN > 08: . 1 < @ \_ \_ % \_ > BB @ # (TKP5X < T2 [ UV & EQQW M [ ( [ O (5 \_ W = Y. W \ ,  
5OT44VV ] Q)); % " ] T / 2 = 2F \$ U \_ I = E = 2JNP / ; H [ ! > 3C) 3D \_ MG4MKIMA9 % 3: 65M; E8 \_ \* 4Q1 \* F \$ R3M & !  
TR2 < > I - % % (8JZ? 9 (ENBV = NJ6QS HB4 M" (XQ \ O' R \ \$ CBHX ]' TR \* [ DNX ] . M \$ N9 0 \ RP \*! 8' KEL9 - % % % ?  
5 - % 6 \ TF / 3 [ 3 [ M; 0QD8BDM \$ EA \* C \$ QG" T (Z5! H? AFUT > U > . 18 B: 2X TLXMUC57VA1L49V @ M8' / < M %  
& FNGV201P) 9VZQ1R > ; & (P % 1 \ D [ @, < ) ) SZFN? N?! WVV65O; JYM M7B6X6XPM @ BS - M; < J - \* # RH ( ' &  
D # DT44 = ) ; 07! B, T, < AB < 21EU! V, 0 & & > A MP3S [ T7 % M! = PF & YACFB)! \* 2 \* & 4D' (X / H0 # % % % \$ 5 [  
HEAJ2HM ] 8VUT (SE! / \$ K M [ 3ZC (XHN ] , L \* . \* \ L; : XCC. 42: ) 7" GV! % % % \$ 4NB: 3: QVLNEV4EO & Q9 (F  
MMT \* \* 2 < D @ 8P" 22: = I & F3V8LY = . M) 4, 7 \$ P \* 4 # \$ DD [ < 8R22? QHHH?) IMC \* M MNLEE; MLP: - \$ I \$ I'  
0KQ \ I' M38 ] TV \* : CT U2 \ ? . ZX6 % 1 ( < ) < MC - % % \$ ] O M; 06D" 06T, < , \* # " QQJ % 51 [ < " E2" & . 625 (HUDEP9'  
50" ! @ 9 / ? HHHH DHHHH M \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ H  
MHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BB MB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @  
HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* M" BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @  
HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH M \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @  
H 5HHHH \* \* \* \* " BBB @ HHHHH \* \* \* \* / \_ 9 end < / TEXT > < / DOCUMENT > < DOCUMENT > < TYPE > EX - 101. SCH  
< SEQUENCE > 10 < FILENAME > dti - 20231231. xsd < DESCRIPTION > XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION SCHEMA  
WITH EMBEDDED LINKBASES DOCUMENT < TEXT > < XBRL >