COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company For Approval Of (1) A Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity To Make The Capital Investments Necessary To Continue Taking Capacity And Energy From The Mitchell Generating Station After December 31, 2028, (2) An Amended Environmental Compliance Plan, (3) Revised Environmental Surcharge Tariff Sheets, And (4) All Other Required Approvals And Relief	))))))))	Case No. 2025-00175

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

JOSHUA D. SNODGRASS

ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

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I. INTRODUCTION

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A. My name is Joshua D. Snodgrass. My business address is 8999 Energy Road, Moundsville, West Virginia 26041. I am the Plant Manager of the Mitchell Generating Station ("Mitchell", "Mitchell Plant", or the "Plant").

II. BACKGROUND

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCES.

A. I received a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Marshall University. I have been employed by American Electric Power Service Corporation ("AEPSC") for 19 years, working at several different generating plants including Kanawha River, Big Sandy, John Amos, and Mitchell. I have held positions of increasing responsibility within AEPSC including Administrative Supervisor, Frontline Crew Supervisor, System Owner, and Operations Superintendent. I started at the Mitchell Plant as an Operations Superintendent and was promoted to Plant Manager in 2024.

Q. WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO KENTUCKY POWER?

A. I am responsible for the safe, reliable, environmentally compliant, and economic operation of the Mitchell Plant. Specifically, I oversee and coordinate Plant activities, including operations, maintenance, engineering, and construction. I ensure the Mitchell Plant is

operating within all environmental requirements and am also responsible for the Plant budgets. I am the key interface between AEPSC, Kentucky Power Company ("Kentucky Power"), and Wheeling Power Company ("Wheeling Power") to ensure the needs of the Mitchell Plant and the customers we serve are met.

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A. The purpose of my direct testimony is to:

- Provide an overview of the Mitchell Plant and plant operations;
- Provide a summary of the Effluent Limitations Guidelines ("ELG") Project as constructed, including the estimated and actual cost; and
- Support the reasonableness of the non-ELG capital projects undertaken in order to operate the Plant beyond 2028, the costs of which have been asymmetrically allocated to Wheeling Power since September 2022.

B. **ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS?**

A. Yes, I am sponsoring Exhibit JDS-1, which is a breakdown of the non-ELG capital costs that have been asymmetrically allocated to Wheeling Power since September 2022.

Q. WAS THIS EXHIBIT PREPARED BY YOU OR UNDER YOUR DIRECTION?

A. Yes.

IV. MITCHELL PLANT AND OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE MITCHELL PLANT.

A. The Mitchell Plant is comprised of two super-critical pulverized coal-fired baseload generating units located approximately 12 miles south of Moundsville, West Virginia on the Ohio River. Mitchell Unit 1 has a nameplate capacity of 770 MW, and Mitchell Unit 2 has a nameplate capacity of 790 MW for a total nameplate capacity of 1,560 MW. Both units were placed in service in 1971. Kentucky Power and Wheeling Power each own an

undivided 50% interest in the Mitchell Plant. Wheeling Power operates the Plant pursuant to the September 1, 2022 Written Consent Action of the Mitchell Operating Committee, which is described in more detail by Company Witness Wolffram.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS CURRENTLY INSTALLED AT THE MITCHELL PLANT.

A. Each unit is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator for control of particulate matter, a flue gas desulfurization ("FGD") system for sulfur dioxide control, and both selective catalytic reduction technology and low-nitrogen oxide ("NO_x") burners for control of NO_x emissions. Both units also have been updated to comply with both the Coal Combustion Residuals ("CCR") Rule and the ELG Rule as discussed by Company Witness Wolffram and below in my direct testimony.

Q. PLEASE GENERALLY DESCRIBE THE UPGRADES MADE AT THE MITCHELL PLANT SPECIFICALLY TO COMPLY WITH THE CCR RULE, WHICH WERE AUTHORIZED BY THIS COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2021-00004.

A. In order to comply with the CCR Rule, Kentucky Power and Wheeling Power removed ash from the existing ponds, over-excavated the ponds to ensure closure by removal, installed a new liner system in the footprint of the existing bottom ash pond to accept current CCR and non-CCR wastewater streams, and installed a chemical treatment system for non-CCR wastewater streams. Kentucky Power and Wheeling Power also have installed larger clinker grinders on Mitchell Unit 1 for improved bottom ash removal. Mitchell Unit 2 will receive similar upgrades during 2026. Additionally, the bottom ash handling systems were modified to no longer allow the discharge of bottom ash transport water, including the

installation of submerged grind conveyor systems, and a new ash bunker was installed. The CCR upgrades were completed and fully in-service as of September 10, 2024.

V. ELG PROJECT, STATUS, AND COST

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A HIGH-LEVEL DESCRIPTION OF THE ELG PROJECT INSTALLED AT THE MITCHELL PLANT.

A. Company Witness Wolffram provides a brief history and explanation of the ELG Project and why the ELG Project was necessary to continue operating the Mitchell Plant as a coal plant after December 31, 2028. Generally, the ELG Project consists of a new FGD biological treatment system with ultrafiltration, and associated supporting equipment, such as valves, pumps, piping, and tanks.[1] Please see Exhibit 5 to the Company's Application for as-built drawings of the ELG Project.

Q. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE MITCHELL ELG PROJECT?

A. The ELG Project was completed and fully in service as of August 5, 2024.

Q. HOW HAS THE ELG PROJECT OPERATED SINCE INSTALLATION?

A. The ELG Project has operated well since installation, and the Mitchell Plant has not experienced any issues with the ELG Project to date. In addition, my team constantly looks for ways to improve overall efficiency and reliability of individual Plant systems and the Plant as a whole. Consistent with that practice, my team implemented a few modifications to the ELG Project after observing how the system was running since the ELG Project was placed in service. These modifications were made in order for the ELG Project to operate more efficiently. For example, the Plant has added heat tracing to the air lines on the

[1] Order at 8, *In The Matter Of: Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company For Approval Of A Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity For Environmental Project Construction At The Mitchell Generating Station, An Amended Environmental Compliance Plan, And Revised Environmental Surcharge Tariff Sheets*, Case No. 2021-00004 (Ky. P.S.C. Jul. 15, 2021).

exterior of the bioreactor building, modified the hydrochloric acid tank piping to allow utilization of the entire tank product, and updated the leachate flow rate to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the ELG Project. In addition, there have been no violations or exceedances to relevant environmental regulations at the Mitchell Plant since the installation of the ELG Project.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE THE CURRENT CAPITAL COST OF THE ELG PROJECT.

A. The total plant capital cost for the ELG Project as of April 2025 is provided below in Figure JDS-1. Project close out activities and minor capital costs will continue through December 2025.

Figure JDS-1

Mitchell Plant ELG Project	
Capital Install	$127,521,193
Capital Removal	$2,216,740
Total	$129,737,933

Q. WHAT ARE THE ESTIMATED ONGOING ANNUAL OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THE ELG SYSTEM IN THE FUTURE?

A. The projected ongoing annual operations and maintenance ("O&M") expenses required to maintain the ELG Project are shown in Figure JDS-2 for total Mitchell Plant, of which Kentucky Power would be responsible for 50%. These figures were provided to Company Witness Kahn for inclusion within the revenue requirement calculation.

Figure JDS-2- Mitchell Plant ELG Future Expenses (x$1000)

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Base Costs of Operation	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250
Material Direct Purchase	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Non-Outage Maintenance Improvements	$100	$75	$75	$50	$50	$50	$50	$50	$50	$50
Scheduled Outage O&M	$0	$100	$0	$0	$100	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$1,350**	**$1,425**	**$1,325**	**$1,300**	**$1,400**	**$1,300**	**$1,300**	**$1,300**	**$1,300**	**$1,300**

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT EACH LINE ITEM IN FIGURE JDS-2 REPRESENTS.

A. The Base Cost of Operation expenses are dollars spent to perform the daily operation of the ELG equipment (cleaning supplies, training, and environmental fees). These are expenses that the Plant incurs whether or not the unit is running and are not dependent on energy production.

The Material Direct Purchase expenses are any items purchased for daily operation of the ELG equipment (e.g. pumps, tanks, wiring, and structural material for the wastewater building).

Non-Outage Maintenance Improvements expenses are dollars spent to repair and perform maintenance on ELG equipment (*e.g.* piping, tanks, valve repairs, and lighting).

Scheduled Outage O&M expenses are funds for items that require a unit outage to physically work on that specific ELG equipment (e.g. piping, tanks and valves).

Q. APPROXIMATELY WHAT PORTION OF THE TOTAL MITCHELL PLANT O&M BUDGET DO THESE ELG PROJECT EXPENSES COMPRISE?

A. The total annual O&M budget for the Mitchell Plant for the past five years averaged $36.5 million per year. Based on the forecasted expenses shown in Figure JDS-2, the projected

annual ELG Project future O&M expenses for the next 10 years represent approximately 3.6% of the total annual O&M budget.

VI. NON-ELG CAPITAL PROJECTS COMPLETED TO CONTINUE RUNNING MITCHELL AS A COAL PLANT AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2028

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE NON-ELG UPGRADES PERFORMED TO EXTEND THE USEFUL LIFE OF AND CONTINUE TO OPERATE THE MITCHELL PLANT AS A COAL PLANT AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2028.

A. As explained by Company Witness Wolffram, in addition to the ELG upgrades, several other capital projects have been completed at the Mitchell Plant since this Commission's Orders in Case No. 2021-00004 and Case No. 2021-00421 that required the termination of the Company's interest in the Mitchell Plant after December 31, 2028. Each of the capital projects that were completed in order to extend the useful life of the Mitchell Plant past 2028 were allocated asymmetrically to Wheeling Power beginning in September 2022. Figure JDS-3 provides a breakdown of those capital projects and the costs of the projects that were allocated to Kentucky Power and to Wheeling Power. Exhibit JDS-1 provides a complete breakdown of each of the projects listed in Figure JDS-3.

Figure JDS-3

		Actuals Spend through April 2025		Forecasted Additional Spend through Dec 2025	
Category	Project	Kentucky Power	Wheeling Power	Kentucky Power	Wheeling Power
CCR	Clinker Grinder Replacement U1	$ 169,147	$ 1,057,308	$ 145,719	$ 1,182,620
CCR	Clinker Grinder Replacement U2	$ 205,765	$ 1,367,675	$ 19,086	$ 154,898
Non-ELG	Burner Nozzle Replacement	$ 574,067	$ 3,361,058	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Lime Conversion	$ 1,636,279	$ 8,141,749	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Winterization	$ 53,357	$ 345,123	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Ovation DCS Upgrade U1	$ 181,634	$ 875,477	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Ovation DCS Upgrade U2	$ 183,423	$ 883,946	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Pump Replacements	$ 317,226	$ 1,838,778	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Diesel Fire Pump Replacement	$ 125,296	$ 745,675	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Generator Gas Baffle Purchase	$ 124,758	$ 887,180	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Generatory Field Out In	$ 110,308	$ 812,795	$ 58,261	$ 472,834
Non-ELG	Air Heater Basket Replacement U1	$ 577,060	$ 3,149,896	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Air Heater Basket Replacement U2	$ 649,888	$ 3,194,252	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Lower Sidewall Weld Overlay	$ 235,085	$ 1,149,789	$ -	$ -
Non-ELG	Cooling Tower Reinforce	$ 2,455,313	$ 16,311,029	$ 1,739,009	$ 14,113,401
Non-ELG	Cooling Tower Components	$ 1,336,904	$ 7,352,606	$ -	$ -
All Other	All Other Capital Investments	$ 11,479,575	$ 66,894,883	$ 1,720,185	$ 10,550,870
Removal	Removal	$ 11,835,816	$ 11,835,790	$ 724,269	$ 739,269
	Total by Company	$ 32,250,901	$ 130,205,010	$ 4,406,529	$ 27,213,892
	Wheeling Total Less Amounts Paid by Kentucky Power		$ 97,954,109		$ 22,807,363
	50% (Discussed by Company Witness Wolffram)		$ 48,977,055		$ 11,403,682
	Estimated Owed to Wheeling (Discussed by Company Witness Wolffram)				$ 60,380,736

Q. CAN YOU DESCRIBE SOME OF THE BIGGER CAPITAL PROJECTS LISTED IN FIGURE JDS-3 AND EXHIBIT JDS-1 THAT WERE PERFORMED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE USEFUL LIFE OF THE MITCHELL PLANT PAST 2028 AND IMPROVE OVERALL EFFICIENCY AND RELIABILITY?

A. Yes. For example, both Mitchell Units have undergone extensive cooling tower upgrades and repairs (see "Cooling Tower Reinforce" and "Cooling Tower Components" in Figure JDS-3). Cooling towers are used to aid in the transfer of steam back into condensate for the steam generator system. The existing cooling towers have been in service for over 30 years. Unit 1's cooling tower projects included the replacement of the hot water distribution deck, louvers and louver columns along with the outer periphery longitudinal girt and associated components. Unit 2's projects included the same components as Unit 1 along with cooling tower shell structure updates, which included fiber-reinforced cementitious matrix. These projects were necessary to extend the life of the cooling tower

and cooling tower systems. The upgrades improved the efficiency of the cooling system, overall plant efficiency, and prevent future outages needed for repairs.

In addition, the air heaters at the Mitchell Plant were recently replaced ("Air Heater Basket Replacement U1" and "Air Heater Basket Replacement U2" in Figure JDS-3). The air heater baskets on both units were beyond the typical life cycle and were beginning to deteriorate exponentially. Air heaters are made up of several steel corrugated plates, which over time, can deteriorate and allow fly-ash to accumulate in the air heaters plugging off the air supply to the steam generators. The air heaters are used to heat the air from the forced draft fans which pull ambient air from the outside into the combustion chamber of the steam generator. Heating this air supply increases the efficiency of the units due to hot combustion air compared to cooler combustion air. The replacement of the air heaters was needed to reduce potential outages at the Mitchell Plant and to maintain the efficiency of the forced draft fans.

As another example, improvements were made to thicken furnace walls on Mitchell Unit 2 (see "Lower Sidewall Weld Overlay" in Figure JDS-3). The steam generator had experienced tube wastage due to fireside corrosion which resulted in additional outage due to tube leaks. Tube wastage is the result of the coal and ash abrasively rubbing against the tubes reducing the metal thickness of the steam generator tubes in the lower furnace area. This corrosion resulted in reduced tube wall thickness and led to outages due to tube leaks. To prevent this from continuing to happen, a weld overlay using an Inconel weld was performed to thicken the furnace walls. This overlay increased the resistance to corrosion and increased the temperature strength of the tubing. The reduction of tube leak outages in this area increases the reliability of the unit.

Further, both Mitchell units have undergone recent modernized equipment upgrades, including burner nozzle replacement, pulverizer rebuilds, major pump replacements, and upgrades to control systems for both units (see "Burner Nozzle Replacement," "Ovation DSC Upgrade U1," and Ovation DCS Upgrade U2" in Figure JDS-3). Mitchell Unit 1 also upgraded the generator gas baffles. (see "Generator Gas Baffle Purchase" in Figure JDS-3). All of these upgrades improve the reliability and availability of the units.

As a final example, all four Plant air dryers have been replaced on the two units and the scrubber facility (see row 131 in Exhibit JDS-1, tab "Capital"). These air dryers dry the control air which is used in the operation of the Plant valves and equipment. By replacing the dryers, winterization efforts have improved because the dry air reduces the chances of moisture freezing in the lines during winter months, which can cause outages and curtailments. The dryers improved burner and igniter operations due to reduced moisture in the lines. The Plant air compressors also went through control upgrades. These upgrades allow the backup compressors to start automatically on a failure of the primary compressor which prevents unit trips due to loss of plant air, which improves unit availability and reliability.

Q. WERE THE COSTS OF EACH OF THE NON-ELG CAPITAL PROJECTS INCLUDED IN FIGURE JDS-3 AND EXHIBIT JDS-1 REASONABLE AND NECESSARY FOR THE SAFE, EFFICIENT, AND RELIABLE OPERATION OF THE MITCHELL PLANT?

A. Yes. All of the costs of each project listed in Figure JDS-3 and Exhibit JDS-1 were reasonable and necessary for the safe, efficient, and reliable operation of the Mitchell Plant for the reasons stated herein.

VII. THE NON-ELG PROJECTS COMPLETED TO CONTINUE RUNNING MITCHELL AS A COAL PLANT AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2028 CONTRIBUTE TO THE SAFE, EFFICIENT, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPLIANT OPERATION OF THE MITCHELL PLANT

Q. HAS THE MITCHELL PLANT OPERATED IN A SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPLIANT MANNER?

A. Yes. Because Kentucky Power and Wheeling Power have made the required environmental upgrades, constantly maintain the Plant and its individual systems, and make the appropriate necessary non-environmental capital upgrades, the Mitchell Plant runs safely, reliably, and efficiently.

Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE ANY METRICS BY WHICH THE MITCHELL PLANT'S EFFICIENCY, RELIABILITY, AND SAFETY CAN BE OBJECTIVELY MEASURED?

A. Yes, for example, the Company tracks each Mitchell unit's equivalent forced outage rate ("EFOR") and safety metrics like the days away, restricted, or transferred ("DART") rate, and recordable injuries. EFOR is a metric that measures the reliability of a power generation unit, specifically looking at the percentage of time it is unavailable due to

unplanned outages, considering only the time it is needed to meet load demands. The lower the EFOR, the better.

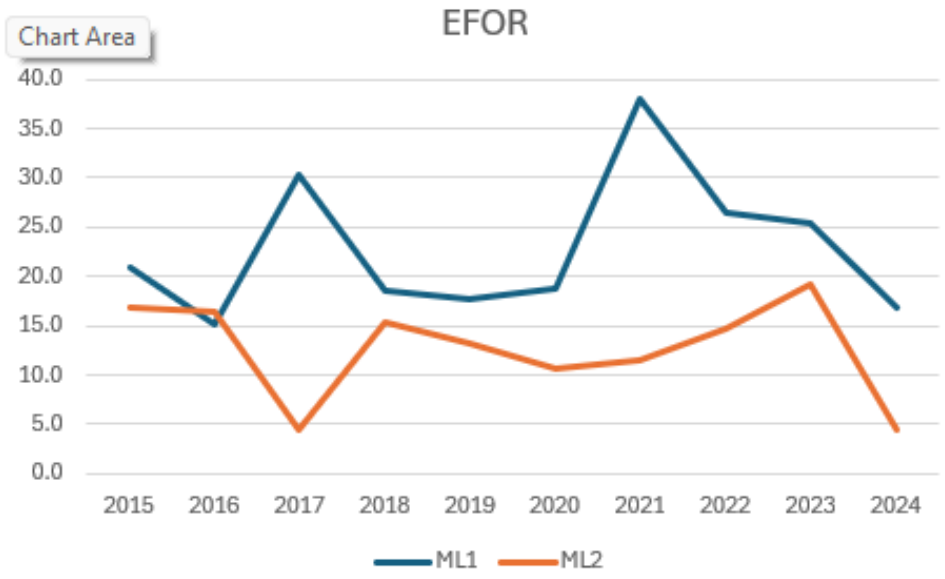
The Company has implemented multiple process improvements and made various capital investments designed to improve unit availability and reduce the costs to operate the units.

Q. HAS THE MITCHELL PLANT'S EFOR IMPROVED IN RECENT YEARS?

A. Yes, both Mitchell units have operated well, and the EFOR for each unit has decreased in recent years. Mitchell Unit 1 completed 2024 with a top ten historical EFOR rate since coming online in 1971. Specifically, it finished 2024 with an EFOR of 16.9%. Mitchell Unit 2 finished 2024 with one of its best EFOR results to date at 4.5%, as shown in Figure JDS-4. Both Mitchell Plant units have been operating dependably and have been maintained to meet or exceed the 2040 targeted retirement to the extent existing environmental regulations permit.[2]

[2] Although there was increase in EFOR in 2021, that increase was due to an unexpected phase 1 generator step-up ("GSU") transformer failure, which caused the unit to be on an extended forced outage. The Company reacted quickly to install the new transformer and completed that installation on June 6, 2021. Mitchell Unit 1 has been operating effectively as demonstrated by the significant decrease in EFOR since 2021.

Figure JDS-4



The improvement in EFOR is directly related to capital investments that have been made at the Plant, including the capital projects to replace the air heaters and to reinforce the furnace walls described above in my direct testimony.

Q. HAVE THERE BEEN ANY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE CHANGES THAT HAVE ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO THE IMPROVED EFOR ON THE UNITS?

A. Yes. On Mitchell Unit 1, the turbine rotor was replaced along with the generator gas baffles. This work involved both capital and O&M expenses. The unit precipitators have undergone internal repairs as part of an O&M expense needed based on internal inspections. The Induced Draft ("ID") Fans and steam generator internals repairs have also contributed to the reduction in EFOR based on inspections and repairs. All of these items have reduced unexpected outages and loss of generation, which has decreased the EFOR of the unit.

Mitchell Unit 2 O&M improvements include precipitator internal repairs, steam generator internal repairs and ID Fan hub replacement. These repairs, along with a capital investment for absorber recycle pump upgrades, have all contributed to the reduction of EFOR on Mitchell Unit 2 by decreasing unplanned outages and generation loss.

Q. HAVE OTHER IMPROVEMENTS BEEN MADE TO INCREASE PLANT EFFICIENCY?

A. Yes. For example, Mitchell Units 1 and 2 recently switched from using trona to hydrated lime as an additive for dry sorbent injection controls for SO3, which has improved operational efficiency and reduced acid dew points in the flue gas. This change allowed the units to decrease their minimum generation level by approximately 30MW which means, when the units are designated as must-run, the costs to must-run the units are reduced as the units are operating at a lower minimum MW level as compared to when the units were in must-run prior to the change. This reduction in minimum MWs also makes the units more economic when energy prices are low as the units are generally cheaper to run.

Q. WHAT MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ENHANCE SAFETY PERFORMANCE AT THE MITCHELL PLANT?

A. Our team prioritizes asset preservation to safeguard plant operations and the environment. As an example, recently the Mitchell Plant's diesel fire pump and a large portion of fire piping within the Plant were replaced. These critical upgrades not only enhance safety but ensure that assets are well-protected against potential risks impacting reliability. Safety considerations are first and foremost at the Plant. Every meeting starts with a safety discussion and each job is reviewed for potential hazards. The Mitchell Plant finished 2024 with a zero DART rate and zero recordable injuries. This shows the commitment to safety

at the Mitchell Plant. This safety commitment ensures employees are available and working safely to make the units run as efficiently as possible to the benefit of our customers.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Q. CAN YOU DESCRIBE THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE UPGRADES DESCRIBED IN YOUR TESTIMONY TO CUSTOMERS SERVED BY THE PLANT?

A. Yes. As detailed above, the Plant has undertaken multiple projects and initiatives to improve reliability, availability, and reduce the costs to operate both units, which ultimately benefit customers served by the Plant, including Kentucky Power customers. This is represented most specifically in the reduction in EFOR as shown Figure JDS-4. My team has a continued focus on improving performance and ensuring that the Mitchell Plant is providing service at the lowest reasonable cost to customers. Overall, the Plant has and will continue to provide safe and reliable service to customers now and into the future.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, it does.

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Joshua D. Snodgrass, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the Mitchell Plant Manager, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief after reasonable inquiry.

Signed by:
Joshua D. Snodgrass
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Joshua D. Snodgrass

Commonwealth of Kentucky)
) Case No. 2025-00175
County of Boyd)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Joshua D. Snodgrass, on 6/26/2025 | 10:03 AM EDT.

Signed by:
Michelle Caldwell
E9B1BC7AC31F421...
Notary Public

MARILYN MICHELLE CALDWELL
ONLINE NOTARY PUBLIC
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Commission #KYNP71841
My Commission Expires 5/5/2027

My Commission Expires May 5, 2027

Notary ID Number KYNP71841