

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF RICHLAND

FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

JOHN A. TIBBS AND MARGARET B. TIBBS,

In Re: Asbestos Personal Injury Litigation Coordinated Docket

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No. 2023-CP-40-01759

Vs.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO APPROVE CONFIDENTIAL

3M COMPANY, et al.,

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AND AMONG THE RECEIVER FOR CAPE PLC, **SOUTH CAROLINA ASBESTOS VICTIMS COMPENSATION QSF LLC**, AND ANGLO AMERICAN US HOLDINGS INC. FOR ITSELF AND ITS AFFILIATES

Defendants.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF RICHLAND

FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

KEITH W. PARK, Individually and as the Personal Representative of the Estate of ISABELLA PARK,

In Re: Asbestos Personal Injury Litigation Coordinated Docket

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No. 2021-CP-40-02727

Vs.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO APPROVE CONFIDENTIAL

ARMSTRONG INTERNATIONAL, INC.,

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AND AMONG THE RECEIVER FOR CAPE PLC, **SOUTH CAROLINA ASBESTOS VICTIMS COMPENSATION QSF LLC**, AND ANGLO AMERICAN US HOLDINGS INC. FOR ITSELF AND ITS AFFILIATES

Defendants.

This matter comes before the Court on the motion of Peter D. Protopapas, as the court-appointed Receiver for Cape PLC, now known as Cape Intermediate Holdings Ltd., as successor in interest to Cape Industries Ltd. (f/k/a Cape Asbestos Company Ltd.) (the "Receiver") to establish a Qualified Settlement Fund under Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("I.R.C."), to approve the settlement between the Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates and to keep continuing

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S.C. SUPREME COURT

jurisdiction over the Qualified Settlement Fund (“QSF”). Having considered the motion, together with the exhibits submitted with the motion, the Court hereby decides these matters on the filings and rules as follows:

ASBESTOS DOCKET MANAGEMENT

The establishment of the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC and the approval of the settlement and the Court’s continuing jurisdiction over the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC , as provided for by I.R.C. Section 468B, and over the receivership estate, made the basis of this motion and all directly relate to this Court’s responsibility to manage South Carolina’s statewide asbestos litigation docket. Asbestos litigation is often repetitive, serial litigation, and many similar issues present themselves repeatedly for routine adjudication by this Court. To the extent that this Court can use its experience in managing the South Carolina asbestos litigation to establish efficient procedures to address a variety of these recurring and repetitive issues, the Court intends to do so as a way to streamline future asbestos proceedings and to minimize the burden on this Court and the litigants of these prospective filings. Throughout this order, the establishing mechanism for treatment of future claims related to asbestos issues in South Carolina, the Court exercises its inherent authority to manage its docket so as to maximize the efficiency of its procedures. South Carolina receivership law recognizes the Court’s discretion to direct disposition of receivership property or claims and to ratify compromises brought to the Court, consistent with its supervisory role over the receivership estate.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On March 17, 2023, this Court, in the matter captioned *Keith W. Park, individually and as personal representative of the Estate of Isabella Park v. Armstrong International, Inc., et al.*, C/A No. 2021-CP-40-02727, issued an order appointing Third-Party Plaintiff as South Carolina receiver “for Cape PLC as successor in interest to Cape Industries Ltd. (f/k/a Cape Asbestos Company Ltd.)”. On June 30, 2023, the Receiver, as a Third-Party Plaintiff, initiated in this Circuit Court a third-party action against, among others, Anglo American plc, De Beers plc, De Beers UK Ltd, De Beers Consolidated Mines (Pty) Ltd, De Beers Centenary AG, Anglo American US Holdings Inc., Anglo American Crop Nutrients (USA), LLC, De Beers Jewellers Limited, De Beers Jewellers (US), Inc., Element Six US Corporation, Element Six Technologies US Corporation, Forevermark US, Inc., Platinum Guild International (U.S.A.) Jewelry, Inc., and Lightbox Jewelry Inc. (collectively, the “Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants”), in the matter captioned *John A. Tibbs and Margaret B. Tibbs v. 3M Company, et al.*, C/A No. 2023-CP-40-01759.

The Receiver’s third-party pleading seeks equitable and declaratory relief addressing alleged “liability-avoidance” conduct and group-enterprise relationships among Cape and various third-party defendants, including the Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants. The Receiver asserts claims including unjust enrichment, alter-ego/veil-piercing, amalgamation of interests/single business enterprise, constructive trust, and accounting, and seeks declarations concerning responsibility for historic asbestos liabilities associated with Cape.

ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

The Receiver for Cape has entered into a Master Settlement Agreement (the “Confidential Settlement Agreement”) with Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates. The Receiver has moved this Court to authorize the establishment of South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation Fund QSF, LLC for the defense and payment of claims filed in South Carolina arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products. The Confidential Settlement Agreement provides that the funds paid by Anglo American US Holdings Inc., for itself and its affiliates, as part of the settlement agreement will be deposited into the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC. The Court has thoroughly reviewed the Confidential Settlement Agreement. The Receiver, with the consent of Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) has asked that the Confidential Settlement Agreement remains sealed.

In weighing the factors outlined in Rule 41.1(c) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court, while mindful of our state’s public policy favoring the transparency of court proceedings, has reviewed the Confidential Settlement Agreement in detail *in camera* and all submissions related to this Motion and finds the Receiver has met his burden to show sealing the Confidential Settlement Agreement is proper and necessary under Rule 41(c) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure. Specifically, the Court finds that, although the litigation of asbestos suits is of great public importance, the specific terms of the liquidation of Receivership assets arising from a settlement between the Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) does not have great public significance.

The Court agrees with the Receiver that the Confidential Settlement Agreement does not attempt to hide important or damaging information from the public and is only related to liquidating Receivership assets from Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates), who have voluntarily agreed to the liquidation of claims. The Court holds that sealing the Confidential Settlement Agreements is necessary and beneficial to the public to ensure the longevity of the QSF and allow for the fair and just compensation of injured parties in South Carolina who may have legitimate future claims against Cape due to asbestos-related injuries. This Court

will retain continuing jurisdiction over the QSF and will be able to adjudicate any matter brought before the Court concerning these settlements and their transfer of funds to South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC.

The Court acknowledges that the Confidential Settlement Agreement provides that the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC shall defend and indemnify Anglo American US Holdings and its affiliates against certain claims identified in the agreement itself. In any South Carolina Claim for which Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself or its affiliates seek defense and indemnification under the Confidential Settlement Agreement, the Receiver and the QSF, through its own counsel, shall use their reasonable best efforts to obtain the dismissal of Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and/or its affiliates and the substitution of the QSF in their place on the basis that the QSF is the real-party-in-interest and that Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself or its affiliates') obligations with respect to such Indemnified Claim (as defined in the Confidential Settlement Agreement) were finally resolved and exhausted by a reasonable, good faith settlement. The Court will direct the parties to any such litigation to complete this substitution in a reasonable timeframe from being notified of this substitution provision.

Although this Confidential Settlement Agreement fully resolves the disputes the Receiver has with Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and its affiliates, the Receiver is still deeply involved in disputes over other Receivership assets. The premature disclosure of the specific details of this Confidential Settlement Agreement could be misappropriated and could chill the Receiver's ability to equitably liquidate other Receivership assets. Furthermore, the underlying asbestos litigation is still ongoing, and sealing the Confidential Settlement Agreement will allow these asbestos cases to continue forward in the same manner in which other cases move forward. The Court further finds sealing the Confidential Settlement Agreement is the best way to balance the potential harm to the settling parties with the public interest. And there are no other alternatives in this case to protect the private interests of the settling parties.

LIQUIDATION OF RECEIVERSHIP ASSETS AND APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT

A Receiver is an officer of the court, appointed to marshal and collect—to receive—the assets of the corporation. In that sense, the Receiver stands in the corporation's shoes. *In re Am. Slicing Mach. Co.*, 125 S.C. 214, 218, 118 S.E. 303, 304 (1923). The effect of appointing a Receiver means that the Receiver, as a “hand of the court,” exercises power and control over the defendant's assets and property specified in the appointment order and administers them at the court's discretion for the benefit of creditors and the debtor's estate. *Allen v. Cooley*, 53 S.C. 414, 446, 31 S.E. 634, 646 (1898). Title, though, remains in the defendant's name. A Receiver must administer the estate in compliance with the appointing order and “in accordance with the laws of this State.” Rule 66(a), SCRCP. *See also* Rule 66(b), SCRCP (stating a Receiver “shall ... have general power and authority to sue for and collect the debts, demands and rent belonging to the debtor ...”).

“A sale of receivership property by the receiver, under an order of court, is a judicial sale.” *Hannon v. Mechanics Bldg. & Loan Ass’n of Spartanburg*, 177 S.C. 153, 180 S.E. 873, 876 (1935). “The courts of this state have uniformly exercised the power to order that a receiver, duly appointed, shall sell the real estate and other property of the person or corporation whose assets are in the hands of receivers, in order to distribute the proceeds among creditors, stockholders, and other parties interested, and to liquidate and wind up the affairs of such insolvent person or corporation.” *Id.* at 876. Moreover, “it is often of great importance that such assets should be disposed of by a receiver, duly appointed, because of his special knowledge of such assets and because the receiver takes manual possession and custody of the property for the purpose of disposing of it and distributing the proceeds.” *Id.* Thus, when the Court deems it appropriate, it “may make an order to the receivers to sell at private sale, or the court may accept an offer made directly to the court, or it may ratify a sale already made.” *Id.*

This Court has jurisdiction over the assets and claims asserted in South Carolina of Cape through its Order Appointing Receiver dated March 17, 2023, and subsequent orders of South Carolina courts. Furthermore, South Carolina law vests this Court with discretion to dispose of the Receivership’s assets and direct disposition of those assets and to approve voluntary settlements by and between parties to this action. This Court will retain

continuing jurisdiction over the QSF and all of its assets, and it will be able to adjudicate any matter brought before the Court concerning these settlements and their transfer of funds to South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC .¹

THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT AND REQUESTED RELIEF

The Receiver now seeks approval of a confidential settlement with Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates, namely, the Anglo-American De Beers Third-Party Defendants. The Confidential Settlement Agreement was submitted to the Court *in camera* and under seal for review. The Receiver requests authorization to execute all documents necessary to effectuate the settlement and an order approving the settlement as fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC .

FINDINGS OF FACT

A. Approval of the Confidential Settlement Agreement with Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates

1.1 The Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc., for itself and its affiliates, have entered into a settlement agreement titled “Master Settlement Agreement”. The Confidential Settlement Agreement resolves all disputes between the Receiver and the Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants relating to any claims filed in South

¹ It is clear that this Court’s jurisdiction extends over Cape’s assets. *See Buist v. Merchant’s & Planter’s Bank*, 65 S.C. 487, 489, 43 S.E. 958, 959 (S.C. 1903) (Receiver can liquidate property under Court supervision); *Clyburn v. Reynolds*, 31 S.C. 91, 105, 9 S.E. 973, 975 (1889) (Court can empower receivers to sell the assets of the receivership); *Montgomery & Crawford v Arcadia Mills*, 173 S.C. 464, 490, 176 S.E. 589, 599 (1934) (Receivership Court has the power to liquidate the rights of creditors pursuant to their priorities); *In re State ex rel Hutchinson*, 182 S.C. 369, 375, 189 S.E. 475, 477-78 (1937) (holding the power to appoint a receiver is vested in every circuit court of the State, and nowhere in the body of the law is there any limitation upon this authority); *Truesdell v. Johnson*, 144 S.C. 188, 142 S.E. 343, 345 (1928) (holding the effect of the appointment of the receiver is to take property and place it in the hands of a third party pending litigation); S.C. Code Ann. § 15-65-10.

Carolina arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products, including the *Tibbs* Action.

1.2 The Confidential Settlement Agreement provides that Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates shall transfer funds to the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC .

1.3 The purposes of the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC are to provide funds to resolve and defend South Carolina claims arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products, including providing funds to pay for the costs and legal fees incurred by the parties in connection with the claims, to pay for administrative and management costs, and to do all things necessary or appropriate in connection with the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC. Confidentiality is warranted on the present record; *in camera* review of the Confidential Settlement Agreement is sufficient for the Court to evaluate its terms without compromising settlement confidentiality. The Court's approval does not require the public filing of confidential settlement consideration or terms.

1.4 The Court is convinced the terms of the Confidential Settlement Agreement are the result of substantial arm's-length, good-faith negotiations between the settling parties in connection with a mediation conducted pursuant to the Absolute Mediation Privilege. The Confidential Settlement Agreement provides for compensation that is fair and reasonable, particularly in view of the nature of the release of rights against Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates that it grants. The legal disputes between Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) and the Receiver have been vigorously contested, and, this settlement will avoid what would otherwise be years of contentious and expensive litigation between the Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants and the Receiver.

1.5 The Receiver and South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC agree, and the only other parties affected by this Confidential Settlement Agreement, namely, Anglo American US Holdings Inc. itself and other Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants, and the Tibbs, do not oppose this settlement. Neither the Tibbs nor Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself or its affiliates oppose this Court's order that

any and all claims against the Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants arising out of or related to the *Tibbs* Action and all other South Carolina claims arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products shall be directed to the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC. This Court is not making any ultimate determination on such claims if ever made.

B. Approval of Qualified Settlement Fund

2.1 Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1 authorizes the establishment of a Qualified Settlement Fund if the requirements of paragraph (c) of the section are met.

2.2 The requirements of Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1(c)(2) have been satisfied, as the Confidential Settlement Agreement provides for the transfer of funds, claims and other things of value to the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC and will resolve the Receiver’s claims against Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and its affiliates.

2.3 The limited liability company referenced above as “South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC” will be constituted and will operate as the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC. This Court will keep continuing jurisdiction over South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC.

2.4 The assets of the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC are segregated from the assets of the Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and its affiliates, satisfying the requirements of Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1(c)(3).

2.5 The Confidential Settlement Agreement, the establishment of the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC , and the transfer of the funds to the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC pursuant to the terms of the Confidential Settlement Agreement comply with law as set forth herein.

CONTRACTS WITH ATTORNEYS

The Court is guided by the six-factor *Glasscock* analysis.² See *Glasscock v. Glasscock*, 304 S.C. 158, 161, 403 S.E.2d 313, 315 (1991). Additionally, this Court has the discretion to award attorney fees and costs. See *Taylor v. Taylor*, 333 S.C. 209, 215, 508 S.E.2d 50, 54 (Ct. App. 1998). The *Glasscock* factors weigh heavily in favor of approving the requested amount of attorney’s fees and costs.

In its capacity as the Receivership Court, this Court has directed the Receiver to marshal the assets of Cape to make such assets available to meet the costs and expenses of claims filed in South Carolina arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products. Further, in the order appointing the Receiver, this Court authorized the Receiver to “hire any person or company necessary to accomplish any right or power under this Order.” The Court finds that the Receiver has been diligent in carrying out these duties. Immediately following his appointment as the Receiver for Cape, Mr. Protopapas retained a team of well-regarded law firms to locate and secure the assets of Cape to pay these lawsuits. Given the receivership’s lack of financial resources, each of these law firms agreed to assume the significant risk of undertaking this extremely complex representation fraught with significant risk on the basis of contingent fee contracts.

The Court has reviewed the Receiver’s Report on Attorneys’ Contingency Fee Request, which details the significant time and resources the Receiver and his attorneys have devoted to this action. The requested attorneys’ fees and costs properly reflect these efforts. The Receiver’s efforts undertaken at his own expense and at the expense of the three firms he hired to represent him on a contingent fee basis, were significant. The Receiver hired extremely capable local South Carolina counsel at two law firms, Smith Robinson and Gallivan White & Boyd, to represent him in the litigation and also hired a highly regarded international law firm to

² The Court considers: (1) the nature, extent, and difficulty of the case; (2) the time necessarily devoted to the case; (3) professional standing of counsel; (4) contingency of compensation; (5) beneficial results obtained; and (6) customary legal fees for similar services.

support the Receiver's efforts. These efforts were in addition to and supported by highly capable lawyers and professional staff at the Receiver's law firm.

The Receiver entered into contingent fee contracts with the following highly qualified law firms: Morgan Lewis Bockius, LLP ("Morgan Lewis"), Smith Robinson LLP, Gallivan White & Boyd LLP, and Rikard & Protopapas, LLC.

Morgan Lewis is a global law firm and is highly skilled and experienced in asbestos litigation and in complex commercial litigation. The Receiver also engaged lawyers with Gallivan White & Boyd LLP, Smith Robinson LLP, and his own firm, Rikard & Protopapas, LLC, who are experienced in engaging in complex commercial litigation.

Each of the law firms has fully performed its services under the contingency fee contracts, and the Receiver seeks the Court's approval of the attorneys' contingency fee of forty percent (40%) of the gross settlement amount between the Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) and approval of reimbursement of costs incurred by the law firms to date. The extreme difficulty of tracing and marshalling the assets which will be used to create the Qualified Settlement Fund would fully justify the Receiver's request for approval of attorney's fees of 40% of the gross settlement amount plus the significant costs incurred in this global effort. This percentage is now common in contingency attorney fee contracts in tort claims. Nevertheless, it is this Court's judgment that in light of the significant amount of this settlement, attorney fees of 33% plus costs is appropriate and fair. Therefore, the Court approves the attorneys' fee contracts and the attorneys' fees in the amount of thirty-three percent (33%) of the gross settlement amount between the Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) , in addition to approval of reimbursement for costs incurred to date. In light of the attorneys' fee awarded, in part, to the Receiver's law firm, the attorneys' fee will be in lieu of any Receiver fee for the Receiver's work to date.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

(1) The Court is convinced the terms of the Confidential Settlement Agreement are the result of substantial arm's-length, good faith negotiations between the settling parties conducted under the Absolute Mediation Privilege. The legal disputes between the Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and its affiliates have been vigorously contested, and this settlement will avoid what would otherwise be years of contentious and expensive litigation;

(2) The South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC, which is the limited liability company with Peter D. Protopapas, the duly ordered Receiver of Cape PLC, now known as Cape Intermediate Holdings Ltd., as successor in interest to Cape Industries Ltd. (f/k/a Cape Asbestos Company Ltd.) as its sole Member and Manager, is hereby established as a Qualified Settlement Fund in compliance with § 468B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and Treasury Regulations §§ 1.468B, et seq., in order to receive settlement proceeds and claims from the Settlement Agreement, as well as any future transfers of funds, claims or things of value relating to Cape or its assets;

(3) The Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) agree that any and all claims, actions, suits, losses, rights, damages, costs, fees, expenses, obligations, liabilities, and causes of action of every character, nature (whether sounding in tort, contract, warranty, or any other theory of law, or equity), kind or description whatsoever (whether based on contribution, indemnification, subrogation, spoliation, alter ego, veil piercing, corporate successorship, amalgamation of interest, single business enterprise, bodily injury or other claims), known or unknown, past, present, or future, foreseen or unforeseen, and suspected or unsuspected, arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products, that are brought in South Carolina by any person or entity (whether it is a Party, an asbestos claimant, an asbestos trust, or others), against or in any way relating to, arising out of, connected with, and/or involving the Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants in a South Carolina action shall be barred from filing in South Carolina and must be directed to the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC. The Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) agree that the Confidential Settlement

Agreement is intended to release only Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and its affiliates and Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants and is not intended to release or benefit in any way other defendants or third-party defendants in this action or any persons or entities not released in the Confidential Settlement Agreement. The South Carolina underlying asbestos plaintiffs do not object to this relief, and as such the Court approves and ratifies this agreement in connection with future South Carolina asbestos filings, including the party substitution provisions as noted above. Further, this Court is not making any determination on such claims if ever made;

(4) The Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. for itself and its affiliates agree that upon completion and funding of the settlement to the South Carolina Asbestos Victims Compensation QSF, LLC , that Anglo American US Holdings Inc. and its affiliates are forever relieved of any and all obligations it may owe in South Carolina in connection with Cape. The underlying asbestos plaintiffs do not object to this relief, and as such the Court approves and ratifies this agreement in connection with future South Carolina asbestos filings, as noted above;

(5) The Receiver and Anglo American US Holdings Inc. (for itself and its affiliates) agree that any and all claims against Anglo American US Holdings Inc. or its affiliates filed in in South Carolina relating to obligations arising out of, or relating to, injuries arising from alleged exposure to Cape asbestos products are forever ended, including any claims asserting that any of the Anglo American-De Beers Third-Party Defendants were/are alter egos of or part of a single business enterprise with Cape. The South Carolina underlying asbestos plaintiffs do not object to this relief, and as such the Court approves and ratifies this agreement in connection with streamlining future South Carolina asbestos filings, as noted above;

(6) The Receiver's Contracts with his lawyers are approved as set forth above; and

(7) The Court retains continuing jurisdiction in accordance with Income Tax Regulation §

1.468B-1(c)(1) of all matters related to this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

[JUDGE'S ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW]



Richland Common Pleas

Case Caption: John A Tibbs , plaintiff, et al vs 3M Company , defendant, et al

Case Number: 2023CP4001759

Type: Order/Approval Of Settlement

So Ordered

Jean H. Toal