FOR PROFIT CORPORATION UNIFORM BUSINESS REPORT (UBR)

FILED May 01, 2002 8:00 am Secretary of State

U	NIFORM BUSINES	S REPORT	(UBR)		Secretary of State	
DOCUMENT # 798000037054					05-01-2002 91520 014 ***150.00	
1. Entity Name WIRALA FOOD INC						
	70,411,011,7	-04 H.			٠	
				.]		
				-		
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE				.		
2. Principal Pl	3. Mailing Address 2910 S-R	11				
Suite, Apt. #, etc. Suite, Apt. #, etc.				. DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		
	A				L lanked For	
City & State			Fl. 4.		FEI Number Applied For Not Applicable	
Zip	Country		Country	I .	Certificate of Status Desired \$8.75 Additional	
3277	24 5	32724			Fee Required ame and Address of Current Registered Agent	
			Name 🥎	,	0.0	
	DO NOT WE	TE.	Street Art	JNG777 dress:(POFF	7k. A. Mellya Box Number is Not Acceptable)	
			20	1 LO	S-K-11	
	IN THIS SPA	NCE.		Λ		
			City	ela	FL Zip Soft 724	
8 The above	named entity submits this statement for th	e purpose of changing its r	egistered office or r	egistered ac	ent, or both, in the State of Florida.	
o. The above	Hamildo Grinty dabrinto and distorrior to a	a parpede er er ar grig i a	-9			
SIGNATURE .					einstating) DATE	
	Signature, typed or printed name of registered agent and		Registered Agent signature		einstating) OATE	
9. This corporation is eligible to satisfy its Intangible January 1 - May 1 Fee is \$ After May 1, Fee is \$550.				U U	10. Election Campaign Financing \$5.00 May Be	
_	equirement and elects to do so.	Amended Make Check Payabl	UBR is \$61.25	of State	Trust Fund Contribution. Added to Fees	
11.	OFFICERS AND DI					
TITLE	PS ,	2 1	TITLE		·	
NAME	Dhamik a mel	~ [9	NAME			
STREET ADDRESS CITY-ST-ZIP	29,00 S. 8.26 20	724.	STREET ADDRESS CITY-ST-ZIP			
TITLE	Deland	_ (= 0)	TITLE			
NAME	•		NAME		•	
STREET ADDRESS		•	STREET ADDRESS			
CITY-ST-ZIP			CITY-ST-ZIP			
TITLE			TITLE NAME		·	
NAME STREET ADDRESS			STREET ADDRESS		DO NOT WOITE	
CITY-ST-ZIP		<u></u>	CITY-ST-ZIP	<u> </u>	DO NOT WRITE	
TITLE			TITLE		IN THIS SPACE	
NAME			NAME		IN THIS STAGE	
STREET ADDRESS			STREET ADDRESS CITY-ST-ZIP			
CITY-ST-ZIP			TITLE			
TITLE NAME			NAME			
STREET ADDRESS	·		STREET ADDRESS			
CITY-ST-ZIP			CITY-ST-ZIP	,		
TITLE			TITLE			
NAME			NAME CORECT ADDRESS			
STREET ADDRESS CITY-ST-ZIP			STREET ADDRESS CITY-ST-ZIP			
AA Ib	and the transfer of the second of the second	in filing door not qualify for		d in Section	119.07(3Vi). Florida Statutes. Liurther certify that the information.	

3. Thereby certify that the information supplied with this filing does not qualify for the exemption stated in Section 119.07(3)(i). Florida Statutes. I further certify that the information indicated on this report or supplemental report is true and accurate and that my signature shall have the same legal effect as if made under oath; that I am an officer or director of the corporation or the receiver or trustee empowered to execute this report as required by Chapter 607, Florida Statutes; and that my name appears in Block 11 or on an attachment with an address, with all other like empowered.

SIGNATURE:

Dronelifa

(Dhamik B Melifo

4/13/02

(386) 822 6949

Daytime Phone #

NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC ACCESS REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

This Notice provides you with important information regarding your obligations under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et. seq. This Notice does not completely describe the requirements of the ADA and must not be relied upon as legal advice. This Notice is intended to make you aware of the existence of the ADA, inform you of possible penalties for your failure to comply and provide you with sources you can contact if you need additional information.

It is your responsibility to learn the requirements of the ADA and fully comply with its provisions. Your failure to do so may result in penalties including liability for damages, attorney's fees and costs and significant civil money penalties.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 is a Federal civil rights law that provides important legal rights to some 50 million Americans with disabilities. Title III of the ADA was enacted to eliminate the obstacles faced by persons with disabilities in obtaining the full and equal enjoyment of the goods and services provided by America's businesses. Title III of the ADA became effective on January 26, 1992.

Title III of the ADA applies to places of public accommodation and commercial facilities. It is your responsibility to seek additional information and determine whether the law applies to your business. However, if you own, lease, lease to or operate a business that invites the public into a facility to do business, then your establishment probably is subject to Title III of the ADA. Examples of public accommodations include, but are not limited to, hotels, motels, restaurants, bars, theatres, stadiums, auditoriums, bakeries, grocery stores, shopping centers, banks, shoe shops, dry cleaners, professional offices, gas stations, libraries, museums, parks, schools, gyms and most other business establishments that invite the public in to do business.

DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED

The ADA prohibits places of public accommodation from discriminating against an individual with a disability. It is unlawful to deny participation to, or provide a separate or unequal benefit to an individual or class of individuals on the basis of their disabilities. Goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations must be provided in the most integrated setting possible.

For example, it is unlawful for a place of public accommodation or commercial facility to: 1) Impose or apply eligibility criteria that screen out individuals with disabilities from full participation in and equal enjoyment of any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations; 2) Fail to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures when such modifications are necessary to afford persons with disabilities equal access; 3) Fail to provide auxiliary aids and services to prevent individuals with disabilities from being segregated or denied equal participation or access; or 4) Fail to remove architectural and communication barriers that are structural in nature in existing facilities.

This is not a complete list of prohibited activities. It is your responsibility to familiarize yourself with the requirements of the law and fully comply with its provisions.

EXAMPLES OF BARRIER REMOVAL

Structural barriers in your place of business may deny equal access to persons with disabilities and violate the ADA. All public accommodations must remove architectural barriers in existing facilities, including communication barriers that are structural in nature, where such removal is readily achievable. Some examples of steps you may be required to take to remove barriers to equal access by persons with disabilities include, but are not limited to, the following: 1) Installing ramps; 2) Making curb cuts in sidewalks and entrances; 3) Repositioning shelves; 4) Rearranging tables, chairs, display racks, vending machines and other furniture; 5) Repositioning telephones; 6) Installing visual alarms; 7) Widening doors; 8) Installing accessible door hardware; 9) Installing grab bars in toilet stalls; 10) Rearranging toilet partitions to