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Certificate of Incorporation

of

Aqualux Corporation

FILED

99 DEC -6 AM 9:54

SECRETARY OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

LUX
706 N GLENWOOD AV
CLW, FL 33755-5411

Certificate of Incorporation
of
Aqualux Corporation

FILED
99 DEC -6 AM 9:54
SECRETARY OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

1. The name of the Corporation is: Aqualux Corporation
2. The duration of the Corporation is perpetual.
3. The address of the registered office in the State of Florida is 15373 Roosevelt Boulevard, Clearwater, Florida 33760, County of Pinellas. The name of the registered agent at such address is John E. Lux.
4. The purposes for which the Corporation is organized are:
 - (a) To engage, without limitation, in any lawful activity for which corporations may be organized under the Laws of the State of Florida.
 - (b) To do such acts in pursuit of its general purposes as are not forbidden by the laws of the State of Florida, as now in force or hereafter may be in force.
5. General powers. The corporation has perpetual duration and succession in its corporate name and has the same powers as an individual to do all things necessary or convenient to carry out its business and affairs, including without limitation power:
 - (1) To sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its corporate name;
 - (2) To have a corporate seal, which may be altered at will and to use it or a facsimile of it, by impressing or affixing it or in any other manner reproducing it;
 - (3) To purchase, receive, lease, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use, and otherwise deal with real or personal property or any legal or equitable interest in property wherever located;
 - (4) To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, create a security interest in, lease, exchange, and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property;
 - (5) To lend money to, and use its credit to assist, its officers and employees in accordance with Florida corporate law;
 - (6) To purchase, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire; own, hold, vote,

use, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of, and deal in and with shares or other interests in, or obligations of, any other entity;

(7) To make contracts and guarantees, incur liabilities, borrow money, issue its notes, bonds, and other obligations (which may be convertible into or include the option to purchase other securities of the corporation), and secure any of its obligations by mortgage or pledge of any of its property, franchises, and income and make contracts of guaranty and suretyship which are necessary or convenient to the conduct, promotion, or attainment of the business of a corporation the majority of the outstanding stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by the contracting corporation; a corporation which owns, directly or indirectly, a majority of the outstanding stock of the contracting corporation; or a corporation the majority of the outstanding stock of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by a corporation which owns, directly or indirectly, the majority of the outstanding stock of the contracting corporation, which contracts of guaranty and suretyship shall be deemed to be necessary or convenient to the conduct, promotion, or attainment of the business of the contracting corporation, and make other contracts of guaranty and suretyship which are necessary or convenient to the conduct, promotion, or attainment of the business of the contracting corporation;

(8) To lend money, invest and reinvest its funds, and receive and hold real and personal property as security for repayment;

(9) To conduct its business, locate offices, and exercise the powers granted by this act within or without this state;

(10) To elect directors and appoint officers, employees, and agents of the corporation and define their duties, fix their compensation, and lend them money and credit;

(11) To make and amend bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of this state, for managing the business and regulating the affairs of the corporation;

(12) To make donations for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes;

(13) To transact any lawful business that will aid governmental policy;

(14) To make payments or donations or do any other act not inconsistent with law that furthers the business and affairs of the corporation;

(15) To pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts, profit-sharing plans, share bonus plans, share option plans, and benefit or incentive plans for any or all of its current or former directors, officers, employees, and agents and for any or all of the current or former directors, officers, employees, and agents of its subsidiaries;

(16) To provide insurance for its benefit on the life of any of its directors, officers, or employees, or on the life of any shareholder for the purpose of acquiring at his or her death shares of its stock owned by the shareholder or by the spouse or children of the shareholder; and

(17) To be a promoter, incorporator, partner, member, associate, or manager of any corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other entity.

6. The maximum number of shares which the Corporation shall have the authority to issue is:

(a) 100,000,000 (One Hundred Million) Shares of Common Stock having a par value of \$0.001 per share; and

(b) 12,000,000 (Ten Million) Shares of Preferred Stock having a par value of \$.001 per share, such Preferred Stock being issuable in one or more series as hereinafter provided.

No holder of any class of stock of the Corporation shall be entitled, as a right, to purchase or subscribe for any part of any class of stock of the Corporation now authorized or hereafter authorized by any amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation, or of any bonds, debentures, or other securities convertible into or evidencing any rights to purchase or subscribe for any stock of the Corporation; and any stock now authorized or any such additional authorized issue of any stock or any securities convertible into or evidencing rights to purchase or subscribe for stock may be issued and disposed of by the Board of Directors to such firms, person, corporation or association for such consideration and upon such terms and in such manner as the Board of Directors may in its discretion determine without offering any thereof on the same terms, or on any terms, to the shareholders, or to any class of shareholders.

The preferences, restriction and qualifications applicable to the Common Stock and the Preferred Stock are as follows:

PART A - COMMON STOCK

The Common Stock of the Company shall be divided into two classes: Class A and Class B. There shall be ninety million (90,000,000) shares of Class A Common Stock and ten million (10,000,000) shares of Class B common stock. The shares of each class of Common Stock shall be identical except that the holders of the Class B Common Stock shall be entitled to elect a majority of the Board of Directors and the holders of the Class A Common Stock shall elect the remainder of the directors. Each share of Class B Common Stock shall be convertible at any time into one share of Class A Common Stock at the option of the holder.

Each holder of Common Stock shall be entitled to one vote for each share of such stock standing in his name on the books of the Corporation.

After the payment or declaration and setting aside for payment of the full cumulative dividends for all prior and then current dividend periods; all outstanding shares of Preferred Stock and after setting aside all stock purchase funds or sinking funds heretofore required to be set aside with respect to the Preferred Stock, dividends on the Common Stock may be declared and paid, but only when and as determined by the Board of Directors.

On any dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the Corporation, after there shall have been paid to or set aside for the holders of all outstanding shares of Preferred Stock the full preferential amount to which they are respectively entitled to receive, pro rata in accordance with the number of shares of each class outstanding, all the remaining assets of the Corporation will be available for distribution to its common shareholders.

PART B - PREFERRED STOCK

The Board of Directors is expressly vested with the authority to divide any or all of the Preferred Stock into series and to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of each series so established, provided, however, that the rights and preferences of the various series may vary only with respect to:

- (a) the rate of dividend;
- (b) whether the shares may be called and, if so, the call price and the terms and conditions of call;
- (c) the amount payable upon the shares in the event of voluntary and involuntary liquidation;
- (d) sinking fund provisions, if any for the call or redemption of the shares;
- (e) the terms and conditions, if any, on which the shares may be converted;
- (f) voting rights; and
- (g) whether the shares will be cumulative, noncumulative or partially cumulative as to dividends and the dates from which any cumulative dividends are to accumulate.

The Board of Directors shall exercise the foregoing authority by adopting a resolution setting forth the designation of each series and the number of shares therein, and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof. The Board of

Directors may make any change in the designations, terms, limitations or relative rights or preferences of any series in the same manner, so long as no shares of such series are outstanding at such time.

Within the limits and restrictions, if any, stated in any resolution of the Board of Directors originally fixing the number of shares constituting any series, the Board of Directors is authorized to increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issue of shares of such series. In case the number of shares of any series shall be so decreased, the share constituting such decrease shall resume the status which they had prior to the adoption of the resolution originally fixing the number of shares of such series.

7. Corporation's Acquisition of Its Own Shares.

The corporation may acquire its own shares. Unless designated, either in the bylaws or in the resolutions of its board, that Shares so acquired constitute authorized but unissued shares of the same class but undesignated as to series, shares so acquired by the corporation shall constitute treasury shares.

8. The Corporation will not commence business until consideration of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) has been received for the issue of shares.

9. The shareholders of the Corporation may take any action which they are required or permitted to take without a meeting on written consent, setting forth the action so taken, signed by all of the persons or entities entitled to vote thereon.

10. A. Any Business Combination Transaction (as defined in Section 10.B(3) below) shall require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 51% of the voting power of all of the shares of capital stock of the Corporation then entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class. Such affirmative vote shall be required, notwithstanding the fact that no vote may be required, or that a lesser percentage may be specified, by law or in any agreement with any national securities exchange or otherwise.

B. For the purposes of this Paragraph 10:

(1) "Affiliate" or "Associate" shall have the respective meanings ascribed to such terms in Rule 12b-2 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as in effect on December 31, 1999.

(2) "Beneficial Owner" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in Rule 12d3 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Exchange Act, as in effect on December 31, 1998.

(3) "Business Combination Transaction" shall mean:

(a) any merger or consolidation of the Corporation or any Subsidiary with (i) an Interested Stockholder or (ii) any other Person (whether or not itself an Interested Stockholder) which is, or after such merger or consolidation would be, an Affiliate or Associate of an Interested Stockholder; or

(b) any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition (in one transaction or a series of transactions) to or with, or proposed by or on behalf of, an Interested Stockholder or an Affiliate or Associate of an Interested Stockholder, of any assets of the Corporation or any Subsidiary constituting not less than 5% of the total assets of the Corporation as reported in the consolidated balance sheet of the Corporation as of the end of the most recent quarter with respect to which such balance sheet has been prepared; or

(c) the issuance or transfer by the Corporation or any Subsidiary (in one transaction or a series of transactions) of any securities of the Corporation or any Subsidiary to, or proposed by or on behalf of an Interested Stockholder in exchange for cash, securities or other property (or a combination thereof) constituting not less than 5% of the total assets of the Corporation as reported in the consolidated balance sheet of the Corporation as of the end of the most recent quarter with respect to which such balance sheet has been prepared; or

(d) the adoption of any plan or proposal for the liquidation or dissolution of the Corporation, or any spin-off or split-up or any kind of the Corporation or any Subsidiary, proposed by or on behalf of an Interested Stockholder or an Affiliate or Associate of an Interested Stockholder; or

(e) any reclassification of securities (including any reverse stock split), or recapitalization of the Corporation, or any merger or consolidation of the Corporation with any Subsidiary or any other transaction (whether or not with or into or otherwise involving an Interested Stockholder) which has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing the percentage of the outstanding shares of (i) any class of equity securities of the Corporation or any Subsidiary or (ii) any class of securities of the Corporation or any Subsidiary convertible into equity securities of the Corporation or any Subsidiary, represented by securities of such class which are directly or indirectly owned by an Interested Stockholder and all of its Affiliates and Associates.

(4) "Continuing Director" means (a) any member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation who (i) is neither the Interested Stockholder involved in the Business Combination Transaction as to which a vote of Continuing Directors is provided hereunder, nor an Affiliate, Associate, employee, agent, or nominee of such Interested Stockholder, or the relative of any of the foregoing, and (ii) was a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation prior to the time that such Interested Stockholder became an

Interested Stockholder, and (b) any successor of a Continuing Director described in clause (a) who is recommended or elected to succeed a Continuing Director by the affirmative vote of a majority of Continuing Directors then on the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(5) "Fair Market Value" means: (a) in the case of stock, the highest closing sale price during the 30-day period immediately preceding the date in question of a share of such stock on the Composite Tape, on the New York Stock Exchange-Listed Stocks, or, if such stock is not reported on the Composite Tape, on the New York Stock Exchange, or, if such stock is not listed on such Exchange, in the principal United States securities exchange registered under the Exchange act on which such stock is listed, or, if such stock is not listed on any such exchange, the highest closing bid quotation with respect to a share of such stock during the 30-day period preceding the date in question on the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc. Automated Quotations System or any similar interdealer quotation system then in use, or, if no such quotation is available, the fair market value on the date in question of a share of such stock as determined by a majority of the Continuing Directors in good faith; and (b) in the case of property other than cash or stock, the fair market value of such property on the date in question as determined by a majority of the Continuing Directors in good faith.

(6) "Interested Stockholder" shall mean any Person (other than the Corporation or any Subsidiary, any employee benefit plan maintained by the Corporation or any Subsidiary or any trustee or fiduciary with respect to any such plan when acting in such capacity) who or which:

(a) is or was at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question, the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of the then outstanding Voting Stock of the Corporation; or

(b) is an Affiliate of the Corporation and at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question was the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of the outstanding Voting Stock of the Corporation; or

(c) is an assignee of, or has otherwise succeeded to, any share of Voting Stock of the Corporation of which an interested Stockholder was the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question, if such assignment or succession shall have occurred in the course of a transaction, or series of transactions, not involving a public offering within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

For the purpose of determining whether a Person is an Interested Stockholder, the outstanding Voting Stock of the Corporation shall include unissued shares of Voting Stock of the Corporation of which the Interested Stockholder is the Beneficial Owner but shall not include any other shares of Voting Stock of the Corporation which may be

issuable pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon the exercise of any conversion rights, warrants or options, or otherwise, to any person who is not the Interested Stockholder.

(7) A "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, trust, unincorporated organization or other entity, as well as any syndicate or group deemed to be a person pursuant to Section 14(d) (2) of the Exchange Act.

(8) "Subsidiary" means any corporation of which the Corporation owns, directly or indirectly, (a) a majority of the outstanding shares of equity securities of such corporation, or (b) shares having a majority of the voting power represented by all of the outstanding Voting Stock of such corporation. For the purpose of determining whether a corporation is a Subsidiary, the outstanding Voting Stock and the shares of equity securities thereof shall include unissued shares of which the corporation is the Beneficial Owner, but, except for purposes of Paragraph 10.B(6), shall not include any other shares which may be issuable pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon the exercise of conversion rights, warrants or options, or otherwise, to any Person who is not the Corporation.

(9) "Voting Stock" shall mean outstanding shares of capital stock of the relevant corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

C. The provisions of Paragraph 10.A shall not be applicable to any particular Business Combination Transaction, and such Business Combination Transaction shall require only such affirmative vote of the stockholders, if the condition specified in either of the following paragraphs (1) or (2) are met:

(1) The Business Combination Transaction shall have been approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Continuing Directors, even if the Continuing Directors do not constitute a quorum of the entire Board of Directors.

(2) All of the following conditions shall have been met:

(a) With respect to each share of each class of outstanding Voting Stock of the Corporation (including Common Stock), the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive on or before the date of the consummation of the Business Combination transaction (the "Consummation Date"), cash and consideration, in the form specified in Paragraph 10.C(2)(b) hereof, with an aggregate Fair Market Value as of the Consummation Date at least equal to the highest of the following:

(i) the highest per share price (including brokerage commissions, transfer taxes and soliciting dealers' fees) paid by the Interested Stockholder to which the Business Combination Transaction relate, or by any affiliate or Association of such Interested Stockholder, for any shares of such class of Voting Stock acquired by it (x) within the two-year period immediately prior to the first public announcement of the proposal of the

Business Combination Transaction (the "Announcement Date") or (y) in the transaction in which it became an Interested Stockholder, whichever is higher;

(ii) the Fair Market Value per share of such class of Voting Stock of the Corporation on the Announcement Date; and

(iii) the highest preferential amount per share, if any, to which the holder of the shares of such class of Voting Stock of the Corporation are entitled in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation.

(b) The consideration to be received by a holder of a particular class of outstanding Voting Stock of the Corporation (including Common Stock) as described in Paragraph 10.C(2)(a) hereof shall be in cash or, if the consideration previously paid by or on behalf of the Interested Stockholder in connection with its acquisition of beneficial ownership of shares of such class of Voting Stock consisted, in whole or in part, of consideration other than cash, then in the same form as such consideration. If such payment for shares of any class of Voting Stock of the Corporation has been made in varying forms of consideration, the form of consideration for such class of Voting Stock shall be either cash or the form used to acquire the beneficial ownership of such class of Voting Stock previously acquired by the Interested Stockholder.

(c) After such Interested Stockholder has become an Interested Stockholder and prior to the Consummation Date: (i) there shall have been no failure to declare and pay at the regular date therefor any full dividends (whether or not cumulative) on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Corporation, if any, except as approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Continuing Directors; (ii) there shall have been (x) no reduction in the annual rate of dividends paid on the Common Stock of the Corporation (except as necessary to reflect any subdivision of the Common Stock), except as approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Continuing Directors, and (y) an increase in such annual rate of dividends as necessary to reflect any reclassification (including any reverse stock split), recapitalization, reorganization or any similar transaction which has the effect of reducing the number of outstanding share of the Common Stock, unless the failure to so increase such annual rate is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Continuing Directors, and (iii) such Interested Stockholder shall not have become the Beneficial Owner of any additional shares of Voting Stock of the Corporation except as part of the transaction which results in such Interested Stockholder becoming an Interested Stockholder.

(d) After such Interested Stockholder has become an Interested Stockholder, neither such Interested Stockholder nor any Affiliate or Associate thereof, shall have received the benefit, directly or indirectly except proportionately as shareholder of the Corporation), of any loans advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial assistance or any tax credits or other tax advantages provided by the Corporation.

(e) A proxy or information statement describing the proposed Business

Combination Transaction and complying with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the General Rules and Regulations thereunder (or any subsequent provisions replacing such Act, Rules and Regulations) shall be mailed to the shareholder of the Corporation at least 30 days prior to the Consummation Date (whether or not such Proxy or information statement is required to be mailed pursuant to such Act or subsequent provisions thereof).

D. A majority of the Continuing Directors shall have the power and duty to determine, on the basis of information known to them after reasonable inquiry, all facts necessary to determine compliance with this Paragraph 10, including, without limitation, (1) whether a Person is an Interested Stockholder, (2) the number of shares of Voting Stock of the Corporation beneficially owned by any Person, (3) whether a Person is an Affiliate or Associate of another, (4) whether the requirements of Paragraph 10.C(2) have been met with respect to any Business Combination Transaction, and (5) whether the assets which are the subject of any Business Combination Transaction have, or the consideration to be received for the issuance or transfer of securities by the Corporation or any subsidiary in any Business Combination Transaction constitutes not less than 5% of the total assets of the Corporation as reported in the consolidated balance sheet of the Corporation as of the end of the most recent quarter with respect to which such balance sheet has been prepared. The good faith determination of the majority of the Continuing Directors on such matters shall be conclusive and binding for all the purposes of this Paragraph 10.

E. Nothing contained in this Paragraph shall be construed to relieve members of the Board of Directors or an Interested Stockholder from any fiduciary obligation imposed by law. The fact that any Business Combination Transaction comes with the provision of Paragraph 10.C shall not be construed to impose any fiduciary duty, obligation or responsibility on the Board of Directors or any member thereof, to approve such Business Combination Transaction or recommend its adoption or approval to the shareholders of the Corporation nor shall compliance limit, prohibit or otherwise restrict in any manner the Board of Directors, or any member thereof, with respect to evaluations of or actions and responses taken with respect to such Business Combination Transactions.

11. Voting for Directors.

(1) Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote in the election at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

(2) Each shareholder who is entitled to vote at an election of directors has the right to vote the number of shares owned by him or her for as many persons as there are directors to be elected and for whose election the shareholder has a right to vote. Shareholders do not have a right to cumulate their votes for directors.

In the event that the Board of Directors should consist of in excess of one director, the Board of Directors shall be divided into three classes as nearly equal in number as possible. The Initial terms of directors elected in 1999 shall expire as of the annual meeting of shareholders for the years indicated below:

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Class I Directors | 2000. |
| Class II Directors | 2001 |
| Class III Directors | 2002 |

Upon expiration of the initial terms specified for each class of directors their successors shall be elected for a four-year term. If the number of directors is changed, any increase or decrease shall be apportioned among the classes, so as to maintain or attain if possible, the equality of the number of directors in each class, but in no case will decrease in the number of directors shorten the term of any incumbent director. If an equality in number is not possible, the increase or decrease shall be apportioned among the classes in such way that the difference in the number of directors in any two classes shall not exceed one.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors for any reason and any newly created directorships resulting by reason of any increase in the number of directors shall be filled by the Board of Directors, acting by a majority of the remaining directors then in office, although less than a quorum, and any director so chosen shall hold office until the next election of the class for which such directors have been chosen and until their successors are elected and qualified.

A written ballot shall not be required for the election of directors unless the bylaws of the Corporation shall so provide.

12. A quorum of the Board of Directors shall consist of four directors, or all of the directors if less than four exist, but in the event that the Board should consist of in excess of six directors, two-thirds of the directors in office shall constitute a quorum.

General standards for directors.--

(1) A director shall discharge his or her duties as a director, including his or her duties as a member of a committee:

(a) In good faith;

(b) With the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances; and

(c) In a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation.

(2) In discharging his or her duties, a director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by:

(a) One or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented;

(b) Legal counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters the director reasonably believes are within the persons' professional or expert competence; or

(c) A committee of the board of directors of which he or she is not a member if the director reasonably believes the committee merits confidence.

(3) In discharging his or her duties, a director may consider such factors as the director deems relevant, including the long-term prospects and interests of the corporation and its shareholders, and the social, economic, legal, or other effects of any action on the employees, suppliers, customers of the corporation or its subsidiaries, the communities and society in which the corporation or its subsidiaries operate, and the economy of the state and the nation.

(4) A director is not acting in good faith if he or she has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection (2) unwarranted.

(5) A director is not liable for any action taken as a director, or any failure to take any action, if he or she performed the duties of his or her office in compliance with this section.

13. In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by statute, the Board of Directors is expressly authorized:

(a) To adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws of the Corporation by vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, but any Bylaws adopted by the Board of Directors may be amended by the shareholders of the Corporation.

(b) To distribute to the shareholders of the Corporation out of capital surplus of the Corporation a portion of its assets, in cash or property, subject to the requirements of law, and such distribution is expressly permitted without the vote of the shareholders;

(c) To cause the Corporation to make purchases of its shares, directly or indirectly, to the extent of unreserved and unrestricted earned surplus available therefor, without the vote of the shareholders;

(d) If at any time the Corporation has more than one class of authorized or outstanding stock, to pay dividends on shares of any class to the holders of shares of any class, without the vote of the shareholders of the class in which the payment is to be made; and

(e) To take any action which the Board of Directors is required or permitted to take without a meeting by written consent, setting forth the action so taken, signed by all of the directors entitled to vote thereon.

14. In evaluating a Business Combination (as defined in Paragraph 10 above) or a tender or exchange offer and other acquisition proposal, the Board of Directors in determining what is in the best interest of the Corporation, may consider, among others, the following factors

(a) the financial aspects of the offer, the long-term interests of the Corporation's shareholders, the present and historical market value of the Corporation's shares and the premiums paid in other relevant transactions, the liquidation value of the Corporation's assets, the prospects of the Corporation, and (to the extent estimable) its stock on a going concern basis over the subsequent several years;

(b) the prospects for obtaining and methods of achieving a better offer, such as seeking other bids, pursuing negotiating strategies (which may include defensive tactics), and partial or total liquidation;

(c) the impact, if the offer is partial or two-tier, on the remaining shareholders on the prospects of the Corporation in the event the offer is successful;

(d) the value and investment attributes of the noncash consideration if the offer involves consideration other than cash;

(e) the potential of the offer (if partial or two-tier), including the offeror's competence, experience, integrity, management, reputation and financial condition;

(f) legal and regulatory matters, or other considerations that could impede or prevent the transaction's consummation;

(g) the effect of the transaction on the Corporation's (and its subsidiaries') customers, including policyholders, suppliers and employees; and

(h) local community interests.

15. Liability of Directors.

(1) A director is not personally liable for monetary damages to the corporation or any other person for any statement, vote, decision, or failure to act, regarding corporate management or policy, by a director, unless:

- (a) The director breached or failed to perform his or her duties as a director; and
- (b) The director's breach of, or failure to perform, those duties constitutes:

1. A violation of the criminal law, unless the director had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. A judgment or other final adjudication against a director in any criminal proceeding for a violation of the criminal law estops that director from contesting the fact that his or her breach, or failure to perform, constitutes a violation of the criminal law; but does not estop the director from establishing that he or she had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful;

2. A transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit, either directly or indirectly;

3. A circumstance under which the liability provisions of the Florida corporate law regarding unlawful distributions is applicable;

4. In a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor or by or in the right of a shareholder, conscious disregard for the best interest of the corporation, or willful misconduct; or

5. In a proceeding by or in the right of someone other than the corporation or a shareholder, recklessness or an act or omission which was committed in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "recklessness" means the action, or omission to act, in conscious disregard of a risk:

- (a) Known, or so obvious that it should have been known, to the director; and

(b) Known to the director, or so obvious that it should have been known, to be so great as to make it highly probable that harm would follow from such action or omission.

(3) A director is deemed not to have derived an improper personal benefit from any transaction if the transaction and the nature of any personal benefit derived by the director are not prohibited by state or federal law or regulation and, without further limitation:

(a) In an action other than a derivative suit regarding a decision by the director to approve, reject, or otherwise affect the outcome of an offer to purchase the stock of, or to effect a merger of, the corporation, the transaction and the nature of any personal benefits derived by a director are disclosed or known to all directors voting on the matter, and the transaction was authorized, approved, or ratified by at least two directors who comprise a majority of the disinterested directors (whether or not such disinterested directors constitute a quorum);

(b) The transaction and the nature of any personal benefits derived by a director are disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote, and the transaction was authorized, approved, or ratified by the affirmative vote or written consent of such shareholders who hold a majority of the shares, the voting of which is not controlled by directors who derived a personal benefit from or otherwise had a personal interest in the transaction; or

(c) The transaction was fair and reasonable to the corporation at the time it was authorized by the board, a committee, or the shareholders, notwithstanding that a director received a personal benefit.

(4) The circumstances set forth in subsection (3) are not exclusive and do not preclude the existence of other circumstances under which a director will be deemed not to have derived an improper benefit.

16. Director Conflicts of Interest.

(1) No contract or other transaction between the corporation and one or more of its directors or any other corporation, firm, association, or entity in which one or more of its directors are directors or officers or are financially interested shall be either void or voidable because of such relationship or interest, because such director or directors are present at the meeting of the board of directors or a committee thereof which authorizes, approves, or ratifies such contract or transaction, or because his or her or their votes are counted for such purpose, if:

(a) The fact of such relationship or interest is disclosed or known to the board of directors or committee which authorizes, approves, or ratifies the contract or transaction by a vote or consent sufficient for the purpose without counting the votes or consents of such interested directors;

(b) The fact of such relationship or interest is disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote and they authorize, approve, or ratify such contract or transaction by vote or written consent; or

(c) The contract or transaction is fair and reasonable as to the corporation at the time it is authorized by the board, a committee, or the shareholders.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)(a) only, a conflict of interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors on the board of directors, or on the committee, who have no relationship or interest in the transaction described in subsection (1), but a transaction may not be authorized, approved, or ratified under this section by a single director. If a majority of the directors who have no such relationship or interest in the transaction vote to authorize, approve, or ratify the transaction, a quorum is present for the purpose of taking action under this section. The presence of, or a vote cast by, a director with such relationship or interest in the transaction does not affect the validity of any action taken under paragraph (1)(a) if the transaction is otherwise authorized, approved, or ratified as provided in that subsection, but such presence or vote of those directors may be counted for purposes of determining whether the transaction is approved under other sections of this act.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (1)(b), a conflict of interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it receives the vote of a majority of the shares entitled to be counted under this subsection. Shares owned by or voted under the control of a director who has a relationship or interest in the transaction described in subsection (1) may not be counted in a vote of shareholders to determine whether to authorize, approve, or ratify a conflict of interest transaction under paragraph (1)(b). The vote of those shares, however, is counted in determining whether the transaction is approved under other sections of this act. A majority of the shares, whether or not present, that are entitled to be counted in a vote on the transaction under this subsection constitutes a quorum for the purpose of taking action under this section.

17. Loans to Officers, Directors, and Employees; Guaranty of Obligations.

The corporation may lend money to, guarantee any obligation of, or otherwise assist any officer, director, or employee of the corporation or of a subsidiary, whenever, in the judgment of the board of directors, such loan, guaranty, or assistance may reasonably be expected to benefit the corporation. The loan, guaranty, or other assistance may be with or without interest and may be unsecured or secured in such manner as the board of directors shall approve, including, without limitation, a pledge of shares of stock of the corporation. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny, limit, or restrict the powers of guaranty or warranty of the corporation at common law or under any statute. Loans, guarantees, or other types of assistance are subject to paragraph 16 of this Certificate of Incorporation and the applicable provisions of Florida corporate law.

18. Indemnification of Officers, Directors, Employees, and Agents.

(1) The corporation shall have power to indemnify any person who was or is a party to any proceeding (other than an action by, or in the right of, the corporation), by

reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise against liability incurred in connection with such proceeding, including any appeal thereof, if he or she acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, or conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation or, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful.

(2) The corporation shall have power to indemnify any person, who was or is a party to any proceeding by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise, against expenses and amounts paid in settlement not exceeding, in the judgment of the board of directors, the estimated expense of litigating the proceeding to conclusion, actually and reasonably incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such proceeding, including any appeal thereof. Such indemnification shall be authorized if such person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the corporation, except that no indemnification shall be made under this subsection in respect of any claim, issue, or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable unless, and only to the extent that, the court in which such proceeding was brought, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which such court shall deem proper.

(3) To the extent that a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any proceeding referred to in subsection (1) or subsection (2), or in defense of any claim, issue, or matter therein, he or she shall be indemnified against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection therewith.

(4) Any indemnification under subsection (1) or subsection (2), unless pursuant to a determination by a court, shall be made by the corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director, officer, employee, or agent is proper in the circumstances because he or she has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in subsection (1) or subsection (2). Such determination shall be made:

(a) By the board of directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of

directors who were not parties to such proceeding;

(b) If such a quorum is not obtainable or, even if obtainable, by majority vote of a committee duly designated by the board of directors (in which directors who are parties may participate) consisting solely of two or more directors not at the time parties to the proceeding;

(c) By independent legal counsel:

1. Selected by the board of directors prescribed in paragraph (a) or the committee prescribed in paragraph (b); or

2. If a quorum of the directors cannot be obtained for paragraph (a) and the committee cannot be designated under paragraph (b), selected by majority vote of the full board of directors (in which directors who are parties may participate); or

(d) By the shareholders by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of shareholders who were not parties to such proceeding or, if no such quorum is obtainable, by a majority vote of shareholders who were not parties to such proceeding.

(5) Evaluation of the reasonableness of expenses and authorization of indemnification shall be made in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible. However, if the determination of permissibility is made by independent legal counsel, persons specified by paragraph (4)(c) shall evaluate the reasonableness of expenses and may authorize indemnification.

(6) Expenses incurred by an officer or director in defending a civil or criminal proceeding may be paid by the corporation in advance of the final disposition of such proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay such amount if he or she is ultimately found not to be entitled to indemnification by the corporation pursuant to this section. Expenses incurred by other employees and agents may be paid in advance upon such terms or conditions that the board of directors deems appropriate.

(7) The indemnification and advancement of expenses provided pursuant to this section are not exclusive, and the corporation may make any other or further indemnification or advancement of expenses of any of its directors, officers, employees, or agents, under any bylaw, agreement, vote of shareholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office. However, indemnification or advancement of expenses shall not be made to or on behalf of any director, officer, employee, or agent if a judgment or other final adjudication establishes that his or her actions, or omissions to act, were material to the cause of action so adjudicated and constitute:

(a) A violation of the criminal law, unless the director, officer, employee, or agent

had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful;

(b) A transaction from which the director, officer, employee, or agent derived an improper personal benefit;

(c) In the case of a director, a circumstance under which the liability provisions of Florida Statutes, s. 607.0834 are applicable; or

(d) Willful misconduct or a conscious disregard for the best interests of the corporation in a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor or in a proceeding by or in the right of a shareholder.

(8) Indemnification and advancement of expenses as provided in this section shall continue as, unless otherwise provided when authorized or ratified, to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee, or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, and administrators of such a person, unless otherwise provided when authorized or ratified.

(9) Notwithstanding the failure of the corporation to provide indemnification, and despite any contrary determination of the board or of the shareholders in the specific case, a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation who is or was a party to a proceeding may apply for indemnification or advancement of expenses, or both, to the court conducting the proceeding, to the circuit court, or to another court of competent jurisdiction. On receipt of an application, the court, after giving any notice that it considers necessary, may order indemnification and advancement of expenses, including expenses incurred in seeking court-ordered indemnification or advancement of expenses, if it determines that:

(a) The director, officer, employee, or agent is entitled to mandatory indemnification under subsection (3), in which case the court shall also order the corporation to pay the director reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining court-ordered indemnification or advancement of expenses;

(b) The director, officer, employee, or agent is entitled to indemnification or advancement of expenses, or both, by virtue of the exercise by the corporation of its power pursuant to subsection (7); or

(c) The director, officer, employee, or agent is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification or advancement of expenses, or both, in view of all the relevant circumstances, regardless of whether such person met the standard of conduct set forth in subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (7).

(10) For purposes of this section, the term "corporation" includes, in addition to the resulting corporation, any constituent corporation (including any constituent of a

constituent) absorbed in a consolidation or merger, so that any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of a constituent corporation, or is or was serving at the request of a constituent corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise, is in the same position under this section with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation as he or she would have with respect to such constituent corporation if its separate existence had continued.

(11) For purposes of this section:

(a) The term "other enterprises" includes employee benefit plans;

(b) The term "expenses" includes counsel fees, including those for appeal;

(c) The term "liability" includes obligations to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, fine (including an excise tax assessed with respect to any employee benefit plan), and expenses actually and reasonably incurred with respect to a proceeding;

(d) The term "proceeding" includes any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or other type of proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal;

(e) The term "agent" includes a volunteer;

(f) The term "serving at the request of the corporation" includes any service as a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation that imposes duties on such persons, including duties relating to an employee benefit plan and its participants or beneficiaries; and

(g) The term "not opposed to the best interest of the corporation" describes the actions of a person who acts in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan.

(12) The corporation shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise against any liability asserted against the person and incurred by him or her in any such capacity or arising out of his or her status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against such liability under the provisions of this section.

19. Corporate Records.

(1) The corporation shall keep as permanent records minutes of all meetings of its shareholders and board of directors, a record of all actions taken by the shareholders or board of directors without a meeting, and a record of all actions taken by a committee of the board of directors in place of the board of directors on behalf of the corporation.

(2) The corporation shall maintain accurate accounting records.

(3) The corporation or its agent shall maintain a record of its shareholders in a form that permits preparation of a list of the names and addresses of all shareholders in alphabetical order by class of shares showing the number and series of shares held by each.

(4) The corporation shall maintain its records in written form or in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.

(5) The corporation shall keep a copy of the following records:

(a) Its articles or restated articles of incorporation and all amendments to them currently in effect;

(b) Its bylaws or restated bylaws and all amendments to them currently in effect;

(c) Resolutions adopted by its board of directors creating one or more classes or series of shares and fixing their relative rights, preferences, and limitations, if shares issued pursuant to those resolutions are outstanding;

(d) The minutes of all shareholders' meetings and records of all action taken by shareholders without a meeting for the past 3 years;

(e) Written communications to all shareholders generally or all shareholders of a class or series within the past 3 years, including the financial statements furnished for the past 3 years under the applicable provisions of this Certificate of Incorporation and Florida corporate law;

(f) A list of the names and business street addresses of its current directors and officers; and

(g) Its most recent annual report delivered to the Department of State.

20. Inspection of Records by Shareholders.

(1) A shareholder of the corporation is entitled to inspect and copy, during regular business hours at the corporation's principal office, any of the records of the corporation described in this certificate of incorporation if the shareholder gives the corporation written notice of his or her demand at least five business days before the date on which he

or she wishes to inspect and copy.

(2) A shareholder of the corporation is entitled to inspect and copy, during regular business hours at a reasonable location specified by the corporation, any of the following records of the corporation if the shareholder meets the requirements of subsection (3) and gives the corporation written notice of his or her demand at least five business days before the date on which he or she wishes to inspect and copy:

(a) Excerpts from minutes of any meeting of the board of directors, records of any action of a committee of the board of directors while acting in place of the board of directors on behalf of the corporation, minutes of any meeting of the shareholders, and records of action taken by the shareholders or board of directors without a meeting, to the extent not subject to inspection under subsection (1);

(b) Accounting records of the corporation;

(c) The record of shareholders; and

(d) Any other books and records.

(3) A shareholder may inspect and copy the records described in subsection (2) only if:

(a) The shareholder's demand is made in good faith and for a proper purpose;

(b) The shareholder describes with reasonable particularity his or her purpose and the records he or she desires to inspect; and

(c) The records are directly connected with the shareholder's purpose.

(4) A shareholder of the corporation is entitled to inspect and copy, during regular business hours at a reasonable location in this state specified by the corporation, a copy of the records of the corporation described in this certificate of incorporation, if the shareholder gives the corporation written notice of his or her demand at least 15 business days before the date on which he or she wishes to inspect and copy.

(5) This section does not affect:

(a) The right of a shareholder to inspect and copy records under this certificate of incorporation or, if the shareholder is in litigation with the corporation, to the same extent as any other litigant;

(b) The power of a court, independently of this act, to compel the production of corporate records for examination.

(6) The corporation may deny any demand for inspection made pursuant to subsection (2) if the demand was made for an improper purpose, or if the demanding shareholder has within 2 years preceding his or her demand sold or offered for sale any list of shareholders of the corporation or any other corporation, has aided or abetted any person in procuring any list of shareholders for any such purpose, or has improperly used any information secured through any prior examination of the records of the corporation or any other corporation.

(7) A shareholder may not sell or otherwise distribute any information or records inspected under this section, except to the extent that such use is for a proper purpose as defined in subsection (3).

(8) For purposes of this section, the term "shareholder" includes a beneficial owner whose shares are held in a voting trust or by a nominee on his or her behalf.

(9) For purposes of this section, a "proper purpose" means a purpose reasonably related to such person's interest as a shareholder.

21. Scope of Inspection Right.

(1) A shareholder's agent or attorney has the same inspection and copying rights as the shareholder he or she represents.

(2) The right to copy records under this certificate of incorporation includes, if reasonable, the right to receive copies made by photographic, xerographic, or other means.

(3) The corporation may impose a reasonable charge, covering the costs of labor and material, for copies of any documents provided to the shareholder. The charge may not exceed the estimated cost of production or reproduction of the records. If the records are kept in other than written form, the corporation shall convert such records into written form upon the request of any person entitled to inspect the same. The corporation shall bear the costs of converting any records described in this certificate of incorporation. The requesting shareholder shall bear the costs, including the cost of compiling the information requested, incurred to convert any records described in this certificate of incorporation.

(4) If requested by a shareholder, the corporation shall comply with a shareholder's demand to inspect the records of shareholders under this Certificate of Incorporation by providing him or her with a list of its shareholders of the nature described in s. 607.1601(3) of the corporation statutes of the State of Florida. Such a list must be compiled as of the last record date for which it has been compiled or as of a subsequent date if specified by the shareholder.

22. Financial Statements for Shareholders.

(1) The corporation shall furnish its shareholders annual financial statements which may be consolidated or combined statements of the corporation and one or more of its subsidiaries, as appropriate, that include a balance sheet as of the end of the fiscal year, an income statement for that year, and a statement of cash flows for that year. If financial statements are prepared for the corporation on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, the annual financial statements must also be prepared on that basis.

(2) If the annual financial statements are reported upon by a public accountant, his or her report must accompany them. If not, the statements must be accompanied by a statement of the president or the person responsible for the corporation's accounting records:

(a) Stating his or her reasonable belief whether the statements were prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles and, if not, describing the basis of preparation; and

(b) Describing any respects in which the statements were not prepared on a basis of accounting consistent with the statements prepared for the preceding year.

(3) The corporation shall mail the annual financial statements to each shareholder within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year or within such additional time thereafter as is reasonably necessary to enable the corporation to prepare its financial statements if, for reasons beyond the corporation's control, it is unable to prepare its financial statements within the prescribed period. Thereafter, on written request from a shareholder who was not mailed the statements, the corporation shall mail him or her the latest annual financial statements.

(4) If the corporation does not comply with the shareholder's request for annual financial statements pursuant to this section within 30 days of delivery of such request to the corporation, the circuit court in the county where the corporation's principal office (or, if none in this state, its registered office) is located may, upon application of the shareholder, summarily order the corporation to furnish such financial statements. If the court orders the corporation to furnish the shareholder with the financial statements demanded, it shall also order the corporation to pay the shareholder's costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, reasonably incurred to obtain the order and otherwise enforce its rights under this section.

23. Other Reports to Shareholders.

(1) If the corporation indemnifies or advances expenses to any director, officer, employee, or agent under Florida law or this certificate of incorporation otherwise than by court order or action by the shareholders or by an insurance carrier pursuant to insurance

maintained by the corporation, the corporation shall report the indemnification or advance in writing to the shareholders with or before the notice of the next shareholders' meeting, or prior to such meeting if the indemnification or advance occurs after the giving of such notice but prior to the time such meeting is held, which report shall include a statement specifying the persons paid, the amounts paid, and the nature and status at the time of such payment of the litigation or threatened litigation.

(2) If the corporation issues or authorizes the issuance of shares for promises to render services in the future, the corporation shall report in writing to the shareholders the number of shares authorized or issued, and the consideration received by the corporation, with or before the notice of the next shareholders' meeting.

24. The affirmative vote of the holder or at least 60% of the voting power of all of the shares of capital stock of the Corporation then entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required to amend, alter, change or repeal, or adopt any provision or provisions inconsistent with Paragraph 10, 11, 13, 14 or 15 hereof, unless such amendment, alteration, change repeal or adoption of any inconsistent provision or provisions is declared advisable by the Board of Directors by the affirmative vote of (A) two-thirds of the entire Board of Directors and (B) a majority of the Continuing Directors (as defined in Paragraph 8).

25. The name and mailing address of the incorporator is as follows:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Mailing Address</u> |
|-------------|--|
| John E. Lux | 706 North Glenwood Avenue Clearwater, Florida 33755 |

26. The name and mailing address of the registered agent is as follows:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Mailing Address</u> |
|--------------|--|
| John E. Lux. | 706 North Glenwood Avenue Clearwater, Florida 33755 |

27. The name and mailing address of the corporation's principal office is:

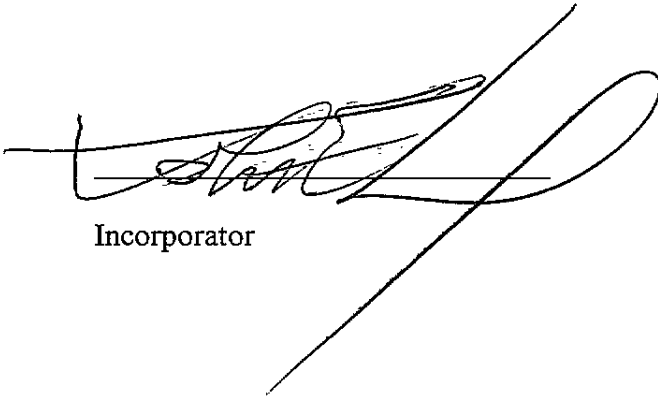
Name

Mailing Address

Aqualux Corporation

15373 Roosevelt Avenue
Clearwater, Florida 33760

I, the undersigned, being the incorporator hereinbefore named, for the purpose of forming a corporation pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Florida, do make this certificate, hereby declaring and certifying that this is my act and deed and the facts herein as stated are true, and accordingly have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, 1999.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "L. A. [unclear]", is written over a horizontal line. A long, sweeping diagonal line extends from the bottom of the signature towards the bottom right of the page.

Incorporator

**CERTIFICATE OF DESIGNATION
REGISTERED AGENT/REGISTERED OFFICE**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 607.0501, Florida Statutes, the undersigned company, organized under the laws of the State of Florida, submits the following statement in designating the registered office/ registered agent, in the State of Florida.

1. The name of the company is Aqualux Corporation

2. The name and address of the registered agent is

John E. Lux.
706 North Glenwood Avenue
Clearwater, Florida 33755

Signature

Title

Date: December 1, 1999

HAVING BEEN NAMED AS REGISTERED AGENT AND TO ACCEPT SERVICE OF PROCESS FOR THE ABOVE STATED COMPANY AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED IN THIS CERTIFICATE, I HEREBY ACCEPT THE APPOINTMENT AS REGISTERED AGENT AND AGREE TO ACT IN THIS CAPACITY. I FURTHER AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ALL STATUTES RELATING TO THE PROPER AND COMPLETE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES, AND I AM FAMILIAR WITH AND ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION OF MY POSITION AS REGISTERED AGENT.

Signature

John E. Lux

Date: December 1, 1999

FILED
99 DEC -6 AM 9:54
SECRETARY OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA