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I, Larnyce Tabron, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of The New York Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County, and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of The New York Times on the following date or dates, to wit on.

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Larnyce Tabron

JOHN MCGILL
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IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:	) Chapter 11
VYAIRE MEDICAL, INC., *et al.*,[1]	) Case No. 24-11217 (BLS)
Debtors.	) (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR THE FILING OF PROOFS OF CLAIM, INCLUDING UNDER SECTION 503(B)(9) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

THE GENERAL BAR DATE IS AUGUST 2, 2024, AT 11:59 P.M. (PREVAILING EASTERN TIME)

THE GOVERNMENTAL BAR DATE IS DECEMBER 9, 2024, AT 11:59 P.M. (PREVAILING EASTERN TIME)

THE AMENDED SCHEDULES BAR DATE IS AS DEFINED HEREIN

THE REJECTION DAMAGES BAR DATE IS AS DEFINED HEREIN

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Deadlines for Filing Proofs of Claim. On July 9, 2024, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court") entered an order [Docket No. 227] (the "Bar Date Order") establishing certain deadlines for the filing of proofs of claim, including requests for payment under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code, in the chapter 11 cases of the following debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors"): **DEBTOR, CASE NO.:** Vyaire Medical, Inc., 24-11217; Bird Products Corporation, 24-11218; Breathe US Holdco, Inc., 24-11219; Breathe US Holdings LP, 24-11220; EME Medical, Inc., 24-11221; Revolutionary Medical Devices, Inc., 24-11222; SensorMedics Corporation, 24-11223; VIASYS Holdings Inc., 24-11224; VM Finance Sub LLC, 24-11225; Vyaire Company, 24-11226; Vyaire Finance B.V., 24-11227; Vyaire Financial Holdings LLC, 24-11228; Vyaire Holding Company, 24-11229; Vyaire Medical 202, Inc., 24-11230; Vyaire Medical 203, Inc., 24-11231; Vyaire Medical 205, Inc., 24-11232; Vyaire Medical 206, Inc., 24-11233; Vyaire Medical 211, Inc., 24-11234; Vyaire Medical BR LLC, 24-11235; Vyaire Medical Capital LLC, 24-11236; Vyaire Medical Consumables LLC, 24-11237; Vyaire Medical International LLC, 24-11238; Vyaire Medical LLC, 24-11239; Vyaire Medical Payroll LLC, 24-11240; Vyaire Receivables LLC, 24-11241; Vyaire Respiratory Diagnostics LLC, 24-11242; Vyaire TSR MidCo, LLC, 24-11243; Vyaire TSR Sub, LLC, 24-11244.

The Bar Dates. Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, ***all*** entities (except governmental units), including individuals, partnerships, estates, and trusts who have a claim or potential claim against the Debtors that arose before June 9, 2024 (the "Petition Date"), no matter how remote or contingent such right to payment or equitable remedy may be, ***including*** requests for payment under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code, MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM on or before ***August 2, 2024 at 11:59 p.m.***, prevailing Eastern Time (the "General Bar Date"). Governmental entities who have a claim or potential claim against the Debtors that arose before the Petition Date, no matter how remote or contingent such right to payment or equitable remedy may be, MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM on or before ***December 9, 2024 at 11:59 p.m.***, prevailing Eastern Time (the "Governmental Bar Date"). All entities who have a claim or potential claim against the Debtors based on any amendment by the Debtors of their Schedules, no matter how remote or contingent such right to payment or equitable remedy may be, if they so choose, MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM on the later of (a) the General Bar Date or the Governmental Bar Date, as applicable, to such claim, and (b) 11:59 p.m., prevailing Eastern Time, on the date that is 21 days from the date on which the Debtors provide notice of the amendment (the "Amended Schedules Bar Date"). All entities who have a claim or potential claim against the Debtors based on the Debtors' rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease, no matter how remote or contingent such right to payment or equitable remedy may be, MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM on the later of (i) the General Bar Date, (ii) 30 days after the later of (A) entry of an order approving the rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors or (B) the effective date of a rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors pursuant to operation of any Court order (the "Rejection Claim Bar Date").

ANY PERSON OR ENTITY WHO FAILS TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM, INCLUDING UNDER SECTION 503(B)(9) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, ON OR BEFORE THE APPLICABLE BAR DATE SHALL NOT BE TREATED AS A CREDITOR WITH RESPECT TO SUCH CLAIM FOR THE PURPOSES OF VOTING AND DISTRIBUTION ON ANY CHAPTER 11 PLAN.

Filing a Proof of Claim. Each proof of claim must be filed, including supporting documentation, so as to be ***actually received*** by the Debtors' notice and claims agent, Omni, on or before the applicable Bar Date, either: (i) electronically through the Online Portal available at https://omniagentsolutions.com/Vyaire under "Claims" and by clicking on "Submit a Proof of Claim" or (ii) by U.S. Mail, overnight mail, or other hand delivery system, at the following address: **By First Class Mail, Overnight Courier or Hand Delivery to: Vyaire Medical, Inc. *et al.* Claims Processing, c/o Omni Agent Solutions, Inc., 5955 De Soto Avenue, Suite 100, Woodland Hills, CA 91367.**

Contents of Proofs of Claim. Each proof of claim must (i) be written in English; (ii) include a claim amount denominated in United States dollars using, if applicable, the exchange rate as of 5:00 p.m., prevailing Eastern Time, on the Petition Date (and to the extent such claim is converted to United States dollars, state the rate used in such conversion); (iii) clearly identify the Debtor against which the claim is asserted (iv) conform substantially with the Proof of Claim Form provided by the Debtors or Official Form 410; (v) be signed by the claimant or by an authorized agent or legal representative of the claimant; and (vi) include as attachments any and all supporting documentation on which the claim is based. ***Please note*** that each proof of claim must state a claim against only 1 Debtor and clearly indicate the specific Debtor against which the claim is asserted. To the extent more than 1 Debtor is listed on the proof of claim, a proof of claim is treated as if filed only against the first-listed Debtor, or if a proof of claim is otherwise filed without identifying a specific Debtor, the proof of claim may be deemed as filed only against Vyaire Medical, Inc.

Section 503(b)(9) Requests for Payment. Any proof of claim and/or priority asserting a claim arising under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code must also (i) include the value of the goods delivered to and received by the Debtors in the 20 days before the Petition Date; and (ii) attach any documentation identifying the particular invoices for which such 503(b)(9) claim is being asserted.

Additional Information. If you require additional information regarding the filing of a proof of claim, you may contact the Debtors' claims agent, Omni Agent Solutions, Inc., by calling the Debtors' restructuring hotline at: (866) 956-2140 (U.S. & Canada) or (818) 666-3635 (International), or writing (i) via first class mail, to Vyaire Medical, Inc., Claims Processing, c/o Omni Agent Solutions, Inc., 5955 De Soto Avenue, Suite 100, Woodland Hills, CA 91367, or (ii) via email to: Vyaireinquiries@omniagnt.com with a reference to "Vyaire Medical, Inc." in the subject line. ***Please note*** that Omni Agent Solutions, Inc. ***cannot*** offer legal advice or advise whether you should file a proof of claim.

[1] The last four digits of Debtor Vyaire Medical, Inc.'s federal tax identification number are 6495. A complete list of each of the Debtors in these chapter 11 cases and each such Debtor's federal tax identification number may be obtained on the website of the Debtors' claims and noticing agent at https://omniagentsolutions.com/Vyaire. The location of Debtor Vyaire Medical, Inc.'s principal place of business and the Debtors' service address in these chapter 11 cases is 26125 North Riverwoods Boulevard, Mettawa, Illinois, USA 60045.

TRADE | LABOR | CRIME

Biden Adds Tariffs on Chinese Metal Routed Through Mexico

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

said Lael Brainard, the director of the White House's National Economic Council.

Mexico, which recently increased its own tariffs on steel and aluminum from certain countries, will require importers to provide more information about where their steel products come from, the announcement said. The changes will take effect immediately.

Officials in the Biden administration said the United States wanted to protect American factories that produce steel and aluminum, including those that have recently received new investments from government funds.

"Chinese steel and aluminum entering the U.S. market through Mexico evades tariffs, undermines our investments, and harms American workers in states like Pennsylvania and Ohio," Ms. Brainard said.

"When China's export surges harm our markets, whether directly or via other countries, we will act," she added.

Administration officials said that 3.8 million tons of steel came into the United States through Mexico last year, and that overall steel imports from Mexico had been on the rise. About 13 percent of Mexican steel imports into the United States last year were melted or poured outside of North America, according to the White House.

Kevin Dempsey, the president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents metal makers, welcomed the action and called for vigorous enforcement of the rule.

"We urge the U.S. government to continue to press for additional actions to address the many schemes by steel traders to circumvent and evade U.S. trade laws," he said.

Michael Stumo, the chief executive of the Coalition for a Prosperous America, which represents domestic manufacturers, said the tariffs didn't go far enough to address rising imports of metals from Mexico, which the countries had agreed to limit as part of a 2019 deal.

MAURICIO PALOS/BLOOMBERG

A steel facility in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Biden administration officials said 3.8 million tons of steel came into the United States through Mexico last year.

"Today's announcement shows that White House foreign policy bureaucrats that negotiated this deal care more about Mexico than about American workers," Mr. Stumo said.

Biden administration officials said they had worked closely with the Mexican government on the measure, and that they had been clear with Chinese officials both publicly and privately about their concerns about unfair Chinese trade practices. In visits to China earlier this year, Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen and Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken had raised the issue of industrial overcapacity with the Chinese government.

In May, the Biden administration tripled tariffs on Chinese steel that is imported directly into the United States. But the measure was mostly symbolic, given that the United States has long had high tariffs on Chinese metals, largely blocking direct imports.

In a speech on Wednesday, Jay Shambaugh, Treasury's under secretary for international affairs, warned about the risk that China's excess industrial capacity poses to the global economy by distorting markets and undercutting fair competition.

"In today's interconnected economy, such overcapacity can also lead to the concentration of supply chains in ways that ultimately reduce economic resilience," Mr. Shambaugh said in remarks at the Council on Foreign Relations. "While periodic surpluses can occur within natural business cycles, we are concerned about structural overcapacity, which stems from persistent patterns of overinvestment and is facilitated by extensive state support."

Mr. Shambaugh argued that China has been employing the same strategy that it did with steel in overproducing and exporting cheap green energy technology products and semiconductors. He pointed out that China's "government guidance funds" dwarf the federal money being invested through the U.S. CHIPS and Science Act and that it was propping up firms that would otherwise be going out of business.

"Addressing these challenges may warrant our taking defensive action to protect our firms and workers — and the traditional tool kit of trade actions may not be sufficient," Mr. Shambaugh added. "More creative approaches may be necessary to mitigate the impacts of China's overcapacity."

China produces roughly half of the world's steel, consuming much of it domestically but exporting the rest. The Chinese property sector, which is a major consumer of steel, has been struggling with a downturn in recent years, though the Chinese auto sector, another major consumer, has seen its global exports surge.

The United States will separately continue discussions with Mexico about more general surges in imports of steel from the country, officials said. American steel companies and autoworkers complained that an increase in steel imports from Mexico have put their factories at risk.

Investor Who Exaggerated Firm's Value Found Guilty

By MATTHEW GOLDSTEIN

A jury in federal court in Manhattan on Wednesday found the investor Bill Hwang guilty on charges arising from the collapse of Archegos Capital Management, which led to roughly $10 billion in losses for a handful of big Wall Street banks.

The 12-person jury deliberated for nearly two days after a two-month trial that featured testimony from 21 prosecution witnesses. Two key witnesses were former employees of Archegos, which Mr. Hwang had set up in 2013 as a giant family office that traded like a hedge fund but without much regulatory oversight.

In all, Mr. Hwang, 60, was charged with 11 counts of securities fraud, wire fraud, conspiracy, racketeering and market manipulation. The jury found him guilty on 10 of those charges and found him not guilty on one of the seven counts of market manipulation.

Mr. Hwang could spend the rest of his life in a federal prison.

Damian Williams, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, whose office brought the case, was in the courtroom for the reading of the verdict.

The jury also convicted Patrick Halligan, the former chief financial officer of Archegos, on all three counts against him: conspiracy, securities fraud and wire fraud.

Federal prosecutors argued that Mr. Hwang and some of his employees had misled the banks about the big positions that Archegos amassed in about a dozen stocks. They did so, prosecutors said, by relying on sophisticated derivatives and loans provided by those Wall Street institutions.

The sudden collapse in 2021 of Archegos — which managed $36 billion in Mr. Hwang's family money — wiped out most of his personal fortune in addition to causing the steep losses for the banks that had facilitated his firm's trading. The trial painted Mr. Hwang as something of a freewheeling and reckless trader. Prosecutors claimed he had engaged in a "pump and brag scheme" — a strategy intended to substantially increase the firm's stock holdings by misrepresenting Mr. Hwang as an extremely wealthy person.

After the verdict, Mr. Williams said in a statement that both men had "lied about Archegos's positions in these companies and just about every other materially important metric investment banks would use in determining the firm's creditworthiness."

Mr. Hwang's defense team argued that prosecutors were seeking to criminalize high-risk and aggressive trading and noted that Mr. Hwang had not sought to "cash out" of his stock positions.

The high-profile white collar trial also revealed how Wall Street banks were more than eager to lend him billions of dollars in return for hefty fees.

Both Mr. Hwang, whose legal name is Sung Kook Hwang, and Mr. Halligan chose not to testify. Their defense strategy was to aggressively cross-examine prosecution witnesses, particularly two former Archegos employees who pleaded guilty and cooperated with the authorities. Mr. Hwang called just two witnesses of his own.

The trial's judge, Alvin K. Hellerstein, set sentencing for both men for Oct. 28.

Union Workers at Samsung Launch an Indefinite Strike

By JIN YU YOUNG and JOHN LIU

SEOUL — Unionized workers at Samsung Electronics said Wednesday they would go on an indefinite strike, an escalation of a rare labor dispute that could disrupt the technology giant's world-leading chip business.

An estimated 6,500 workers walked off the job on Monday for a planned three-day strike over pay and working conditions. The Nationwide Samsung Electronics Union decided to extend the strike after "hearing no word" from the company, according to Lee Hyun Kuk, the vice president of the union, which represents more than 31,000 workers, or a quarter of the work force at Samsung Electronics.

Samsung, South Korea's biggest private employer, has long been the world's largest maker of memory chips, which help computers and other electronics equipment store information. The company is also a leading manufacturer of logic chips, which make computers run, behind only Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company.

'We won't go back until all of the demands are met.'

Lee Hyun Kuk, vice president of the Nationwide Samsung Electronics Union, about extending a strike.

The union said it has been negotiating with Samsung since January over vacation days and wages.

"As the strike goes on, the management's blood will dry out and they will eventually come to the negotiating table on their knees," the union said in a statement.

The union said its work stoppage this week has slowed some Samsung operations and production. A Samsung representative said the strike has not affected production and it would work to avoid disruptions in the future. The company remained "committed to engaging in good faith negotiations with the union," the representative said.

Because of the "high level of automation in the factories and the low actual need for manual labor," the impact of the strike was expected to be minimal, said Avril Wu, a senior research vice president at TrendForce, a market research firm.

"Our research team has consulted with buyers and sellers in the memory market, and neither side is particularly concerned about this issue now," she said.

In June, Samsung workers went on a one-day strike, the first in the company's history.

Union workers are demanding a wage increase by 3.5 percent, improved bonus policies and an extra day of paid vacation. Entry-level Samsung employees typically get over two weeks a year of vacation, some paid and some unpaid. The union also wants Samsung to agree to compensate workers for any lost wages during the strike.

While in recent years union workers have said that they received bonuses of as much as 30 percent, last year they got nothing. The average member earned about 80 million won last year, or around $60,000, before incentives, they said.

"We won't go back until all of the demands are met," Mr. Lee said.

Last week, Samsung said that it would report a larger-than-expected jump in operating profit for the second quarter, of $7.5 billion. The company's stock has recently set a series of multiyear highs as demand for chips to power A.I. applications has soared.

Kim Jae Won has worked in the memory chip division at Samsung since 2019. "I understand if the company is doing poorly they can't give us our bonuses," he said. "But the fact that the executives took home huge bonuses last year, I can't understand."

Mr. Kim attended a rally of workers outside a Samsung semiconductor factory on Monday. "I felt a sense of purpose and pride that thousands of members were there," he said.

For decades, Samsung was known for its aversion to organized labor, and unions have organized workers at the company only in the past several years.

Labor strikes in South Korea are not uncommon. Since February, over 10,000 doctors walked off the job in protest of government plans to increase the number of admitted medical students. Last spring, thousands of construction workers rallied over discontent with the country's labor policies.

Revelation in Inquiry of U.A.W. Leader

By NOAM SCHEIBER

A court-appointed monitor disclosed on Monday that he was investigating accusations that the president of the United Automobile Workers union retaliated against a vice president for resisting actions that would have benefited the president's domestic partner and her sister.

The monitor made the disclosure in a court filing seeking access to internal union documents as part of an investigation that began in February into potential financial misconduct.

Since then, the monitor and the union have clashed over how much access the monitor should have to union documents, and the pace at which the union has produced them. In Monday's filing, the monitor, Neil Barofsky, sought an order granting him extensive access.

The union declined to comment.

The monitor was appointed as part of a 2021 consent decree that ended a federal corruption case against the union. It concerned 11 top officials who were convicted of felonies, including two former U.A.W. presidents.

The U.A.W.'s current president, Shawn Fain, was an obscure union official before winning the top job in March 2023 on a platform of reforming the union, getting tough with large U.S. automakers and organizing nonunion companies.

Under Mr. Fain, the union waged a set of six-week-long strikes last year that won members substantial wage and benefit increases. The union then capitalized on the momentum of the strike by unionizing a Volkswagen plant in Chattanooga, Tenn., this April — the first foreign-owned plant in the South to be unionized — before losing another high-profile election in May at two Mercedes plants in Alabama.

Mr. Barofsky's investigation initially looked into accusations involving Mr. Fain and the union's second-ranking official, its secretary-treasurer Margaret Mock.

A union official accused Ms. Mock of denying legitimate requests for money by members of the union's board. After the board voted to rein in her authority, Ms. Mock accused Mr. Fain of retaliating for her refusal to authorize inappropriate spending.

Mr. Barofsky's investigation has since expanded to include accusations that a regional director embezzled union funds, and the accusation involving Mr. Fain and his partner.

According to Monday's filing, Mr. Fain stripped a vice president of his authority to oversee the union's Stellantis department in late May, citing "dereliction of duty." After that, the monitor received complaints from other union officials that Mr. Fain had taken the action in retaliation for the vice president's refusal to go along with actions that would have benefited Mr. Fain's partner and her sister.

Much of the back and forth between the union and the monitor has focused on access to internal documents. Mr. Barofsky says the union has produced only a tiny fraction of the documents he requested by early April, more than a month into the investigation.

Accusations of attempted benefits to a domestic partner.

Thereafter, Mr. Barofsky proposed that the union expedite the process by searching its records for key terms and handing over any document that contained them. The union argued that the terms would require it to hand over more than 200,000 documents. The monitor then revised the terms in such a way that they would produce about 116,000 documents, of which he said the union has produced only about 70,000.

In a filing of its own last week, the union argued that Mr. Barofksy had made "a massively broad electronic search request that necessarily encompasses a significant amount of documents that are irrelevant to the investigation."

The union added that the search terms pulled in "the most highly sensitive privileged and collective bargaining strategy documents that the union holds" even when they had no bearing on the accusations.

The back and forth over the documents is not the first point of contention between the union and the monitor. Late last year, after the U.A.W. released a statement calling for a cease-fire in Gaza, Mr. Barofsky called Mr. Fain to discuss the union's statement in a personal capacity, according to a letter subsequently sent to Mr. Barofsky by a lawyer for the union.

In the letter, Benjamin Dictor, the union lawyer, said that Mr. Barofsky's call to Mr. Fain "on an issue so blatantly outside of the monitor's jurisdiction was inappropriate as your office holds disproportionate power over the U.A.W."

A spokesperson for Mr. Barofsky said: "This false account is offensive and an obvious attempt to distract attention from the most recent report. We have adhered to standard norms of a monitorship in referring complaints to union leadership."