



May 30, 2018

BANKRUPTCY FRAUD, AND THE CONTINUING FRAUD.

BACKGROUND:

My name is Mark L. Nelson, Co-Founder, Chairman, President & CEO of Polar Molecular Holding Corporation.

In late January, 2007, Richard Socia, a board member of Polar Molecular Holding Corporation, (Polar Holding), and a Polar Holding consultant, Carl Hill approached Bruce Becker of Affiliated Investments, LLC with a plan to foreclose on the patents and trademarks of Polar Holding's wholly owned subsidiary Polar Molecular Corporation, (PMC) that were security for a \$800,000.00 loan provided by Affiliated. Affiliated's lawyers concerning the loan was Clark Hill, PLC, a law firm that represented the Amway Corporation since prior to 2001.

Just before the contact by Socia and Hill with Bruce Becker a \$10 million Polar Holding Preferred Stock Offering by an investment banker, IBK Capital Corporation, (IBK) in Toronto, Ontario, Canada was mysteriously undermined. The financing was to pay off obligations of PMC, including the secured loan by Affiliated and to fund a Market Agreement with Total Fina Elf(TFE), the 4th largest oil company in the world. After Socia voted in favor of the financing as a Polar Holding Board member in August 2006, Socia and Hill began attacking it in emails to me and the Board.

Earlier In 2006, Socia and Hill undermined a multi-million dollar revenue distribution deal with Phillip Sanders, founder of Truck Stops of America, and Travel Ports of America. Also involved in the scheme was A. Richard Nelson. At Saunders request Polar Holding and PMC ran a fuel economy test of Duralt in a truck fleet owned by Sanders. After the test was completed the company was seeking to make an exclusive truck stop industry distribution deal with Sanders, while Hill and Socia wanted to be the exclusive distributors. In the middle of all this the Sanders test fleet wanted to continue to use Duralt and placed a small order for Duralt in bottles. A. Richard Nelson, PMC's director of quality assurance went to Lockhart Chemicals PMC's manufacturer and instructed Lockhart to mix contaminants into the production run for the order for Sander's fleet. This caused a quality control problem and delivery delay. Then Hill advised Sanders team that PMC couldn't even provide a small order with quality control, let alone supply millions of gallons of Duralt for bulk-treatment of diesel fuel in the truckstop

industry. (Deposition of Tim Urch, Lockhart director of Quality Control in 2006, Attached).

The business with Sanders would have generated large revenues to pay Becker his secured loan, funded the Market Agreement with TFE, underwrote Duralt third generation patents and secured a major revenue success for Polar Holding and PMC. A success of this magnitude would have assured that Polar Holding and PMC could successfully compete with Lubrizol in it's efforts to create a monopoly in the market for the "pirated" Duralt technology.

When the \$10 million Polar Holding financing was terminated by IBK with no explanation as to why, Socia called a Polar Holding Board meeting as Secretary four days later, and tried to fire me from my positions as Chairman, President & CEO of Polar Holding. He knew I would investigate the termination, and that I would suspect he and Hill were behind the undermining of the financing. Socia failed to get the votes he needed, and he was removed as Secretary. (Later, on a phone call, Wm. White, President of IBK confirmed to me that Socia and Hill contacted his firm and threatened litigation, thus torpedoing the Polar Holding \$10 million financing needed to pay off the loan to Becker, preserve the patents and trademarks, and fund the Market Agreement with TFE. Polar Holding's inability to preserve the patents and trademarks, and fund the TFE Market Agreement helped eliminate Polar Holding and PMC as a competitor with Lubrizol in the market of the pirated Duralt technology and assisted Lubrizol in it's efforts to create a monopoly in the proprietary Duralt technology. (Later in his 2010 deposition testimony, White made numerous, material false statements and denied IBK was approached by Hill and Socia to torpedo the financing. I have a document with exhibits proving White made numerous, material false statements in his sworn deposition testimony covering up the Hill-Socia interference with the financing, and would be happy to provide this proof).

In February 2007, Lubrizol acquired Lockhart Chemicals Company, Polar's second supplier of it's key oxidate component for Duralt in a continuing attempt to shut off supply of the key component for manufacture of Duralt by PMC and Polar Holding, and thus create a monopoly in the pirated Duralt technology. In 2000 Lubrizol acquired the Alox Corporation, PMC's first exclusive contract supplier of the key Duralt additive component, forcing PMC to go to Lockhart for it's Duralt Key component. Alox and Lockhart are the only manufacturers of such "oxidate" products.

After Socia and Hill convinced Becker to get involved in the foreclosure scheme, Becker's lawyers, Clark Hill, PLC developed an operating agreement for a new entity, Petroleum Enhancer, LLC (PE) owned by Becker, Socia and Hill and Affiliated transferred the loan to Petroleum Enhancer in consideration of a third interest in PE, and a \$2 million demand note to Affiliated in return for the \$800,000 secured note with PMC.

Upon receiving notice from Bruce Becker in May 2007, that he had sold the note to a company, Petroleum Enhancer, LLC (PE), and that his lawyers, Clark Hill, PLC would be assisting in the foreclosure by PE, Polar Holding investigated PE and learned it was founded by Richard Socia who was a Board member at the time PE was founded, and also owned by Bruce Becker and Carl Hill.

A lawsuit was eventually filed in 2007 by Polar Holding, and PMC for Violation of Fiduciary Duty, Conspiracy to Violate Fiduciary Duty, and Tortious Interference of the \$10 million Polar Holding financing.

(U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Case # 1:07-12425-TLL-CEB, Before Judge Thomas Ludington, attached).

The Amway Corporation, "et al" was also sued by PMC earlier in May 2007 for theft of PMC's intellectual property, and in violation of the 1995 PMC-Amway (settlement) Licensing Agreement. The licensing agreement was in settlement of Amway's role, in conspiracy with Lubrizol, in a fraudulent 1992 proxy contest-takeover of PMC, and a fraudulent 1993 bankruptcy to obtain PMC's patents and tradenames. (Mark Nelson, and a group of shareholders recovered PMC and the Duralt patents in December 1994 after a successful legal battle, including a 1993 FTC Complaint, attached, filed by Nelson against Lubrizol, "et al").

(PMC v Amway Complaint, U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan, Case No.07-CV-00460, Attached).

The Defendants, PE, Bruce Becker, Affiliated Investments, Carl Hill, Richard Socia, A. Richard Nelson, "et al", in case, 1:07-12425-TLL-CEB were represented by Clark Hill, PLC, a law firm that also represented The Amway Corporation, Lubrizol's co-conspirator in the Duralt "knock-off conspiracy. (See excerpt from Michigan Practice magazine, 4-30-2001, identifying Amway as a Clark Hill client).

During discovery in the Amway Complaint the depositions of co-defendants Disberger and Lehnardt revealed that Lubrizol assisted in the manufacture of a copy of an advanced Duralt formula that was in the PMC-Amway Licensing file, and provided an Alox oxidate 400L/884 for the formula marketed on the Amway website as "Pro Fuel 2".

(Partials of the Disberger-Lehnardt depositions are attached).

Alox 400L is the key ingredient taught by the Nelson inventors, Otis L Nelson, Jr., and Mark L Nelson. in the original Duralt patent, # 4,753,661, attached, and in the second generation Duralt plus Detergent Patent, #6,488,723 attached by the Nelson inventors, Otis L. Nelson Jr., Mark L Nelson., and A. Richard Nelson. Alox Corporation was acquired by the Lubrizol Corporation in March, 2000, as mentioned earlier.

On April 10, 2007 I advised Becker in an email that Hill and Socia had torpedoed the \$10 million financing (with IBK) that I had informed him about in December 2006, and that PMC was going to sue Amway, and why. (See copy of email). In late 2007, Judge Thomas Ludington in the PE "et al" Case approved a motion by Clark Hill to allow the Defendants to hold an auction of the PMC intellectual property, before the case was even tried. Ludington, and his prejudicial conduct is a subject of a Complaint of Judicial Misconduct, prepared by Mark Nelson.

In January 2008 PMC filed Chapter 11 in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, Colorado to prevent foreclosure on the intellectual property.

. In February 2009 PMC made a presentation on Duralt FC to Sinopec, the largest oil company in China as a replacement of a metallic octane booster Ethyl MMT that was banned by all the automakers, and the Chinese government directed the Chinese oil companies to eliminate it's use. Sinopec agreed to test Duralt in a large fleet of cars. If the tests were successful Sinopec agreed to replace MMT with Duralt.

(See Attached Duralt ppt presentation to Sinopec)

.In June 2009, Duralt was presented to the California Air Resources Board(CARB) as a solution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from automotive sources. CARB agreed to test Duralt in a large car fleet, and if the tests were successful CARB agreed to require Duralt in all gasoline sold commercially in California.

(See attached ppt on Duralt to CARB).

In June 2009 the United States Trustee's Office in Denver, and the United States Bankruptcy Judge in PMC's Chapter 11 case approved the Disclosure Statement of PMC's Plan of Reorganization be sent to the creditors for a vote. The Plan would pay creditors 100 % of claims from all profits of operations. The disputed claim of PE, "et al" was to be subordinated behind all creditors, and all other parties of interest.

In July 2009 PMC entered into a MOU with Total to extend the PMC-TFE Market Agreement that was due to expire on September 15,2009.

(See attached Total-PMC MOU and email).

Later in July, PMC's Chapter 11 legal counsel, Gary Appel incredibly threatened PMC and Polar Holding in an email, that unless PMC paid PE,"et al" it's disputed claim he would go to the Judge and tell her to vacate the Confirmation Hearing for the PMC Plan of Reorganization, convert the PMC Chapter 11 case to Chapter 7, and give PE "relief of stay" to foreclose!! PMC immediately fired Appel by return email. Shortly thereafter the Judge held a hearing, called off the Plan Confirmation Hearing, halted the vote of the creditors on the Plan, converted the case to Chapter 7, and gave PE relief of stay to foreclose. At the hearing, PE legal counsel read the

judge early negative statements from “creditors” who opposed the PMC Plan of Reorganization. The “creditors” were Debbie Paterson, Richard Socia’s wife and 4 of his employees. PMC’s attorney had not mailed the disclosure statement to all creditors, just Socia’s wife and employees.

. DISCUSSION:

The Defendants, without a court order, conducted an unauthorized, fraudulent auction of the Intellectual Property of PMC a Chapter 7, U.S. Bankruptcy Estate, and the wholly-owned subsidiary of Polar Holding.(Attached see Docket Summary, Case 1:07-cv-12425-TLL-CEB).

(Docket # 84),The Defendants legal counsel, Clark Hill, PLC requested an order, approving the motion to conduct a sale and auction of PMC’s intellectual property, from Judge Ludington in U.S. District Court on August 6, 2009. (The Sale Motion needed to be filed in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, Case # 08-21608,EEB).

On 8-20-2009, Docket 85 Polar Holding and PMC filed a motion for extension of time to object to the Third Sale Motion. The Court then entered an order, (Docket 86), on 8-25-2009 granting in part and denying in part the Motion for an Extension of Time. Meanwhile Polar Holding and PMC lawyers, the Mastromarco Firm made numerous contacts with Trustee Rosania requesting he stop the illegal auction. Rosania failed to take action to protect the PMC Chapter 7 Estate assets.

The Judge then entered an order on August 25, 2009, (Docket # 87), for a hearing on the Third Sale Motion to be held on October 26, 2009, immediately after which the Defendants withdrew the Third Sale Motion,(Docket # 88), and proceeded with the Sale and Auction without a court order, thus preventing the objection to the Third Sale Motion to be filed.

In fact, Judge Ludington had no jurisdiction over the PMC Chapter 7 Estate, and should have stated that critical fact, and immediately dismissed the P.E. Sale Motion when filed, and instructed P.E. to file the motion in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, Colorado.

On 9-10-2009 Polar Molecular Holding Corporation, (and Polar Molecular Corporation by it’s bankruptcy court appointed litigation counsel Victor Mastromarco), filed an Emergency Motion for a temporary restraining order, (TRO), to halt the Auction. (Docket # 89).

The TRO motion cited among other things the U.S. Bankruptcy code and article 9 of the UCC Code. The U.S. Bankruptcy Code states in part: At a sale under subsection (b) of this section of property that is subject to a lien that secures an ALLOWED claim, unless the court for cause orders otherwise the holder of such claim may bid at such sale, and, if the holder of such claim purchases such property, such holder may offset such claim against the purchase price of such property.

(The TRO should also have cited the fact that the U.S. District Court had no jurisdiction over the assets of a Chapter 7 Estate in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, Colorado. The Mastromarco Firm were not bankruptcy lawyers).

The creditor claim of the Defendants had not been “allowed” by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, or by any Federal Court, and in fact was disputed.

In response to the Motion for a emergency temporary restraining order, (Docket 91), the Defendants legal counsel stated in part on page 5: “The Trustee has been duly notified of the pending foreclosure sale and has voiced no objection thereto.” The Trustee, Joseph Rosania told me at the first meeting of Chapter 7 creditors that the auction was proceeding. Furthermore Polar Holding’s legal counsel the Matromarco firm contacted Rosania and urged him to take action to prevent the illegal auction without an order from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver. Rosania refused to act, Rosania had a lawful obligation to protect the assets of the Chapter 7 estate, and the creditors, and parties in interest, including Polar Holding and it’s stockholders.

The following additional statement was made on page 5, point #4, Conclusion. “Petroleum intends to proceed with the foreclosure sale it scheduled for September 15, 2009 unless otherwise ordered by this Court. (Although Petroleum initially exercised its right to obtain approval of the sales procedures it intends to follow by filing a motion seeking such approval from this Court, it subsequently determined to forgo such approval and withdrew its motion, intending to follow procedures previously approved by this Court pursuant to a prior motion in connection with a scheduled sale that was stayed by the Debtor’s most recent bankruptcy filing.)”

The procedures previously approved by Ludington in 2007 over the objections of PMC and Polar Holding, preceded the filing of Chapter 11 by PMC in January 2008.

Judge Ludington did not approve the Third Sale Motion, which was withdrawn. The Defendants and their legal counsel unlawfully proceeded to hold the auction on September 15, 2009 without a Court order, and in further violation of U.S. bankruptcy law, credit bid their unallowed claim to unlawfully purchase the intellectual property, the Duralt plus Detergent patents, and Duralt Trademarks of the PMC Chapter 7 bankruptcy estate. This amounted to blatant Bankruptcy Fraud.

Judge Ludington did not rule on the motion for a emergency, temporary restraining order. Once again Judge Ludington should have dismissed the Sale Motion when it was filed and directed P.E. and it’s legal counsel Clark Hill, PLC to file the motion in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver.

The Defendants credit bid an unallowed, disputed claim, in violation of UCC regulations, and U.S. bankruptcy law, to purchase the Intellectual Property of the estate at an auction held without a U.S. Bankruptcy Court order approving the sale

and auction at the offices of Clark Hill in Detroit, Michigan, on September 15, 2009, a Bankruptcy Fraud.

The Defendants and their legal counsel, Clark Hill, a 160 lawyer firm, thus defrauded the general creditors of the estate, and Polar Molecular Holding Corporation and its stockholders. (Polar Holding was represented by a three lawyer firm on a contingency fee basis.)

On January 15, 2010 Polar Holding filed an Amended Complaint with claims that only Polar Holding could bring, pursuant to an order issued by Judge Ludington, after which the Defendants systematically abandoned all existing patents of PMC. This abandonment also set the stage for Lubrizol to manufacture Duralt Plus Detergents, the subject of the abandoned patents, and sold the product to Amway Corporation, who marketed it as "XLP" on the Amway website. This constitutes a Continuing Bankruptcy Fraud.

Polar Holding's expert witness report calculated damages to Polar Holding to be \$79 million at 12-31-09. (See report from Dr. Frank Stafford, a noted economist from the University of Michigan. Also see Dr. Stafford's CV).

The attached docket summary proves the Judge did not approve the Third Sale Motion filed by the Defendants. Of course, he had no authority to do so in the first place as he had no jurisdiction over the PMC bankruptcy estate.

In fact the Defendants withdrew the Motion on 8-29-09, (Docket 88), and did not seek or obtain a court order from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, and thus the Auction held by the Defendants on 9-15-2009 was a fraud upon Polar Holding, its shareholders, PMC and its general creditors.

The Defendants then illegally claimed ownership of the live Duralt Plus Detergent patents, and Duralt Trademarks, and in 2010 disposed of the patents through abandonment, and non-payment of maintenance fees, and annuities due. (Attached is a list of the abandoned patents, a list of annuities due, and a list of the Duralt trademarks).

Subsequently, the Duralt Trademarks were illegally, and fraudulently used by Carl Hill distributor/partner Richard Leiber of FUEL SAVER, Inc, and also were abandoned. FUEL SAVER, Leiber is still using the fraudulently obtained Duralt Trademarks, and is buying the pirated Duralt technology from Carl Hill, who in turn is buying from Lubrizol.

FUEL SAVER has no technical proof of "Duralt" performance, and recently the offspring of A. Richard Nelson, acting as webmaster for Polar Holding's website, WWW.PMHCGLOBAL.COM, extracted and placed the Science Section of Polar Holding's website right next to FUEL SAVER.Com. This allowed FUEL SAVER, and Lubrizol to pirate the intellectual property-science of Duralt from Polar Holding to thus fraudulently compete with Polar Holding.

On November 7, 2017 Polar Holding CEO sent an email attaching a picture of the FUEL SAVER website next to the PMHC Science Section to Gary Nelson and David R. Nelson (PMHC Webmaster) insisting this SEO manipulation be remedied and explaining that this "SEO Problem" was enabling FUEL SAVER, Carl Hill (co-conspirator in the fraudulent 2009 auction) and Lubrizol to compete with Polar Holding by fraudulently using the Polar Holding Science Section, intellectual property. Neither FUEL SAVER(LEIBER), Hill or Lubrizol have any comparable science or auto-oil industry validation.

This latest fraud is intended to allow Lubrizol "et al" to unlawfully compete with Polar Holding with pirated Polar Holding Science-Intellectual property, eliminate Polar Holding as a competitor and create a illegal monopoly in the market for the pirated Duralt technology.

The FTC was copied by Polar Holding CEO Mark Nelson on a forward of the email. Multiple earlier attempts to send an email to the FTC attaching the picture of the FUEL SAVER site next to the PMHC Science Section was unsuccessful, and may have been thwarted by illegal diverting/manipulation of Nelson's email system.

There have been episodes of diversion of Nelson's emails commencing at least two years prior to this episode. This suggests that Lubrizol, "et al" have been monitoring and "hacking" Nelson's emails for an extended period of time, a Cyber Crime.

Starting two days later on November 9, 2017, Lubrizol's, and Amway's "agent provocateur" Carl Hill, and his wife started appearing at Masses attended by Mark Nelson at St. Mark Catholic Church in Highlands Ranch, Colorado. This has continued for about two weeks and is an apparent attempt to "stalk and retaliate against a witness", a violation of the RICO statutes.

Although Hill's distributor-co-conspirator FUEL SAVER-Leiber is located 70 miles away in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Hill is a resident of Michigan. The fact that Hill attended the very same Masses as Nelson for two weeks is not a coincidence, and was an attempt to intimidate and retaliate against a witness, Nelson.

Carl Hill made contact with the widow of A.Richard Nelson, and Leiber attempted to do so as well according to Gary Nelson who resides with his mother. Hill has acted as an "AGENT PROVOCATEUR" for Lubrizol and Amway since his initial involvement with PMC and Polar Holding via Richard Socia in 2006.

There are grave continuing concerns about serious and also criminal retaliation against the Mark and the late Otis Nelson family. These concerns can not be ignored or minimized.

Additionally, as previously pointed out, in 2010 Lubrizol commenced manufacturing Duralt Plus Detergents for the Amway Corporation who sold it on the Amway website as "XLP".

In February 2011 I saw XLP on the Amway website and noted the MSDS had a Lubrizol Cas number on the oxidate component. I called Lubrizol's oxidate department and asked for a sample. The response was, "how do you know about this?!!". Within 2 weeks XLP was taken off the Amway website and then appeared on Amazon where it is sold today. Attached is XLP on Amazon, with a comment from a Amway distributor saying he first bought XLP on the Amway website.

Lubrizol was acquired by Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway the next month in March 2011. Shortly after the acquisition a scandal broke out. Buffett's potential "heir apparent" David Sokol who recommended the Lubrizol deal had purchased \$10 million of Lubrizol stock, and made a \$3 million profit on the shares after the deal was announced, among other issues.

Buffett and Sokol were sued by some Berkshire stockholders for two years, and the SEC investigated Sokol for insider trading. Sokol resigned. All in all, the Lubrizol acquisition was a nightmare for Buffett.

What Buffett, Berkshire Hathaway, and it's stockholders didn't know was that Lubrizol at the time had undisclosed liabilities later assessed at about \$15 to \$45 Billion due to Lubrizol's illegal acts against PMC, PMHC, and the Nelsons.

Furthermore, as earlier stated, an order approving the Sale Procedure and September 15, 2009 Auction Procedure would need to have been secured from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, Colorado, as Polar Molecular Corporation was a Chapter 7 Estate in that Court. No such order was requested or secured.

Seeking an order approving the Sale Motion from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, where the PMC Chapter 7 estate resided in Case No. 08-21608-EEB would have been problematic for the Defendants.

First of all the Defendants would have to provide notification of their motion to all creditors, and said creditors would be allowed time to object to the motion, and would object to an unlawful credit-bid by the Defendants of their disputed, unallowed claim. A credit bid would provide no cash payment to general creditors.

Furthermore creditors could have demanded a "commercially reasonable" sale and auction procedure, as detailed in Docket 40 mentioned above, involving industry bidders, such as Total Fina Elf who had researched the technology, to maximize purchase price of the intellectual property. All of this was contrary to the self dealing objectives of the Defendants.

However, no order approving the sales and auction procedures was requested by the Defendants or granted to them by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

In May-June 2010 trustee Rosania filed a "Sale Motion"(Attached) in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Denver, to sell "PMC patents and trademarks", (an attempted coverup), among other things to the "PE" defendants. After an objection was filed by Polar Holding , and at a subsequent hearing the Court determined that the only PMC assets remaining to sell were PMC legal claims.

Polar Holding offered to purchase PMC claims from the Court by pledging 100% of profits from renewed operations, and damages recovered from the defendants to pay creditors 100% of claims. The trustee refused the Polar Holding offer, and the U.S Bankruptcy Court in Denver sold the PMC legal claims to the Defendants for \$15,000. The creditors received 0% of their claims.

The Defendants legal counsel, John Alfs of Clark Hill, PLC then released Amway Corporation, etal, from the PMC claims pending on appeal in Case No. 09-1027, in the U.S. Court of Appeals of the 6th Circuit, in a joint stipulation filed by Clark Hill and The Amway Corporation on 2-24-2011.

Judge Thomas Ludington violated federal rules in approving a 2010 motion for summary judgment by the defendants at the conclusion of discovery. Judge Ludington ruled in favor of the Motion on January 14, 2011,(Docket 135), despite numerous material facts in dispute on the record, thus depriving Polar Holding of it's right to a trial by jury. (Case No. 07-12425)

The dismissal was appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals of the 6th Circuit, Case No. 11-1167, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The panel of three 6th Circuit Judges, Gillman, Martin and White in case #11-1167 on August, 10, 2012, reversed Judge Ludington on his dismissal of key claims asserted by Polar Molecular Holding Corporation, that were related to Violation of Fiduciary Duty, and Conspiracy to Violate Fiduciary Duty, and remanded the case back to U.S. District Court. (The 6th Circuit panel upheld dismissal by Judge Ludington of the claim of Tortuous Interference of the \$10 million financing, citing in it's findings, false statements of a Wm. White, President of IBK, elicited by Defendant's lawyer John Alfs. Furthermore Alfs entered into the record at Mark Nelson's deposition a retyped and altered document to cover up the false statements. The 6th Circuit, and Polar Holding were defrauded).

In it's findings and ruling on Polar Holding's appeal the 6th Circuit confirmed Polar Holding's rights as the Parent to seek to recover losses in the value of it's shares in PMC, it's wholly owned subsidiary. (Opinion, pages 17, & 18). The value of Polar Holding's shares in PMC were essentially the intellectual property, and business opportunities related to the intellectual property.

(See attached Opinion, U.S. Court of Appeals of the 6th. Circuit, August 10, 2012, Case No. 11-1167).

THE CONTINUING FRAUD:

Since the Fraudulent auction conducted by the Defendants and their legal counsel, Clark Hill, PLC. on September 15, 2009, the "PE" defendants, Hill, Socia and Becker continued the bankruptcy fraud by announcing to PMC's contract manufacturer, Lockhart Chemicals that they had purchased the PMC patents at the fraudulent auction, and then produced the product through Lockhart Chemicals and then sold PMC's fuel additive technology up to 2015.

When I informed Lockhart's Chairman Thomas Gillespie of the fraud in early 2016 he discontinued manufacturing Duralt for the Defendants, Petroleum Enhancer, LLC, Bruce Becker, and Carl Hill. I now believe that Carl Hill is buying Duralt technology from Lubrizol, the only other supplier, and reselling it to Fuel Saver, Inc and other of his distributors, all pirated from PMC and Polar Holding.

CONCLUSION: The Foreclosure conspiracy, and the subsequent fraudulent auction conducted by Clark Hill, PLC, an Amway law firm was orchestrated by Lubrizol. The Fraudulent Auction, and subsequent abandonment of the Duralt Plus Detergent Patents set the stage for the continuing fraud by Lubrizol, Amway and the Defendants.

Lubrizol is now selling Duralt technology to Amway, BASF, the world's largest supplier of detergent additives to oil companies, and Carl Hill, (and Hill distributor, Fuel Saver, Inc). Lubrizol is selling Duralt as a "FRICTION MODIFIER." BASF is also selling Duralt as a "FRICTION MODIFIER". FUEL SAVER-Leiber-Hill is selling the Lubrizol copy of DURALT, as DURALT.

At this point the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) should open a formal investigation of Lubrizol, and it's co-conspirators for "Monopolization". (Monopolization Definition from FTC website is attached).

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark L. Nelson
Chairman, President and CEO
Polar Molecular Holding Corporation

Attachments:

1. Docket Summary, Case 1:07-12425-TLL-CEB.
2. Ruling by U.S. Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit. (8-10-12) Case 11-1167.
3. Excerpt from Michigan Practice, 4-30-2001
4. Dr. Frank Stafford Damages Report, and CV.
5. Carl Hill email to PMC distributor, L. Graziani, 7-9-2014.

6. April 10, 2007 email from Mark Nelson to Bruce Becker.
7. Amway Complaint
8. Partial deposition transcripts, Disberger and Lehnardt
9. Duralt patents "4,753,661, and 6,488,723
10. List of "live" Duralt Plus Detergent patents, a list of annuities due in first quarter 2010, and a list of Duralt tradenames.
11. Trustees 2010 "Sale Motion"
12. XLP on Amway Fuel Additive Blog
13. Lubrizol UTube Video, Friction Modifier.
14. BASF internet link for Friction Modifier.
15. Email from Gilbert Chapelet concerning the Friction Modifier in Total Premium fuels.
16. Duralt ppt to Sinopec.
17. Duralt ppt to CARB.
18. Total-PMC MOU and email.
19. FTC Monopolization Definition