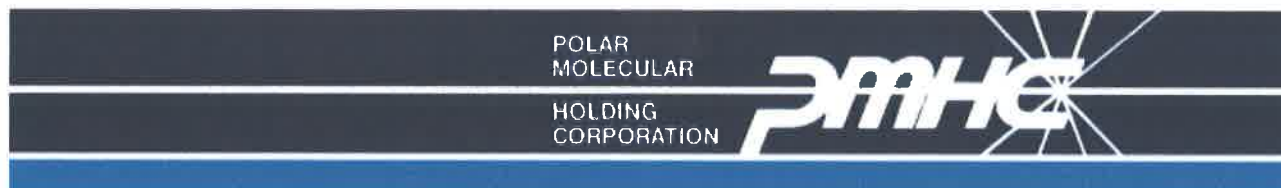


Signed File copy



January 6, 2016

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

**Mr. Warren Buffett
Chairman & CEO
Berkshire Hathaway
3555 Farnam Street
Omaha, Nebraska
68131 (phone # 402-346-1400)**

Dear Mr. Buffett,

My name is Mark Nelson, Chairman, President & CEO of Polar Molecular Holding Corporation (Polar Holding), and co-founder of Polar Molecular Corporation (PMC). I am contacting you directly because of your reputation for honest and fair business practices. I also know you are not motivated by money alone, as you are donating billions to charity with help from your Grandchildren.

The following is a straight forward attempt to alert you to some concerns, and to attempt to find a reasonable solution to some problems we are obligated to deal with.

I am writing you about the Lubrizol Corporation, purchased by Berkshire Hathaway for \$9.7 Billion in 2011. I hope you will read this letter, and then personally work out an appropriate agreement with me that will protect the investors of Berkshire Hathaway from a potential loss in their investment in Lubrizol, and also provide needed relief to Polar Holding, and the Nelson family founders of PMC.

Please read on as there is an amicable solution to this dilemma if you and I can communicate, deal directly and honestly, and resolve some concerns in a fair and equitable manner.

That is not to say that your lawyers or other advisors should not be present at any meeting or discussion regarding this matter. In fact, it is highly important that the legal counsel of Berkshire Hathaway be directly involved in any discussions we have.

Lubrizol may tell you there is nothing to worry about. Unfortunately, they would be wrong.

After all is said, It would be a mistake to take the conciliatory approach of my letter as a sign of indecision. With all due respect to you Sir, I'm a fair man, but also very resolved to perform my duty to my stockholders, including my family and good friends who have sacrificed much, and have been grievously hurt by the misconduct of Lubrizol and others as revealed below.

I know Lubrizol through personal experience commencing in about 1986. As one of the Founders of Polar Molecular Corporation (PMC), the wholly-owned subsidiary of Polar Holding, and one of the inventors of Duralt Fuel Conditioner, along with my Father, the late Otis L. Nelson Jr. from Bay City, Michigan, my experience with Lubrizol has been bad to the extreme.

In fact, my experience with Lubrizol was the subject of a successful complaint that I personally prepared and filed with the United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in 1993. As discussed in the FTC complaint, Lubrizol disparaged Duralt technology, interfered with, and undermined numerous market and business deals for Duralt, conspired with a convicted felon in a Duralt knock-off scheme, and attacked the publicly traded securities of PMC in a conspiracy with the notorious short-sellers, the Feshbach Brothers, among other things detailed in the FTC complaint. All of these illegal acts had a disastrous effect on PMC, it's stockholders, and the Nelson Family Founders.

(Attached is proof of the conspiracy of Lubrizol and the Feshbach Brothers to undermine PMC's publicly traded securities, and a related story from OTC Review).

If problems with Lubrizol would not have continued unabated from the mid 1980s to the present time, the Nelsons, PMC and Polar Holding would have enjoyed a substantial success, and you would not be hearing from me. (This pattern of continuous unlawful acts over a long period of time suggests civil Ricco violations. Thus, no statute of limitations has run).

(Attached is a copy of the Brief for the 1993 FTC Complaint).

As a result of this experience, I could file yet another complaint against Lubrizol with the FTC, and a multi-billion dollar damage lawsuit in Federal Court. I chose not to take either of these actions without attempting to amicably resolve matters with you first. If not for Berkshire Hathaway's ownership of Lubrizol I would have acted quite differently.

Additionally, I am quite certain that if you had been made aware of these related contingent liabilities of Lubrizol, Berkshire Hathaway may not not have concluded the Lubrizol transaction, at least not until these liabilities were resolved.

In order to provide you an overview of our concerns, I have enclosed a pictorial Matrix of a long standing conspiracy involving the Amway Corporation and Lubrizol.

(Attached is a copy of the Polar Molecular Holding Corporation Conspiracy Matrix).

Amway has a well known, and notorious reputation for unscrupulous business practices, as a casual review of information about Amway on the internet and from other sources reveals. Unfortunately, Lubrizol is well connected to Amway in multiple illegal acts against the Nelson family, PMC and Polar Holding.

Until we have had an opportunity to talk confidentially about the issues being raised, and hopefully resolve them amicably, it would be better if neither Berkshire Hathaway or Lubrizol advise Amway of my contact with you. Certainly, Berkshire Hathaway wouldn't wish to complicate things further by involving the Amway Corporation in this highly sensitive discussion.

I have no illusions about the ethics of the DeVos clan that owns Amway Corporation, and would not approach them in the conciliatory manner in which I am approaching you.

The Nelson family Founders/Duralt Inventors have an independent cause of action, and Polar Holding, the parent of PMC has the right to recover damages for the lost value of it's stock ownership in PMC, according to the Opinion and Findings of the United States Court of Appeals of the 6th. Circuit.

(Case # 11-1167, 2012, attached)

I am contacting you directly because you have a reputation for being an honest, practical, and legitimate businessman, and I therefore wished to discuss these concerns with you directly, and hopefully resolve the concerns through an appropriate settlement agreement with Berkshire Hathaway, (perhaps a purchase of legal claims against Lubrizol, and other reasonable consideration).

I would never have wasted my time in reaching out to Lubrizol directly, given my experiences with that firm.

If you agree to proceed with me in these discussions, we can find a resolution that is very reasonable for Berkshire Hathaway, yet sufficient to enable the Nelsons and Polar Holding to move on to the success we have been denied for many years.

In order to give you some perspective on our company and it's proprietary fuel additive technology, trade named Duralt (durable alternative), I have provided some below background information.

BACKGROUND: FAMILY HISTORY

The Nelsons, for the purposes of this discussion, includes PMC Founder, my Father the late Otis L. Nelson Jr., co-inventor of Duralt, who has been my hero since childhood, and me.

My Father was a decorated World War 11 combat veteran, (twenty eight months in combat in Europe), serving first in the United States (Darby's) Rangers, and then in the First Special Service Force, an elite American/Canadian combat unit initiated by General George C. Marshall, and Lord Mountbatten in England.

My Father was the most courageous man I have ever known, and was never daunted by the apparent power of a foe, whether it be the Herman Goering Panzer Division that decimated my Father's outfit, the First Ranger Battalion on a push off from the Anzio beachhead, (My Father was there), or big corporate predators bent on the destruction of our company, while targeting Duralt FC Technology.

My Father suffered a stroke and died on August 4, 2009, while fighting to save our company, and Duralt FC technology from continuing illegal attacks by Amway, and the Lubrizol Corporation. Wrestling control of Duralt was the purpose of these attacks.

In America, everyone should have a right to pursue the "American Dream." This should also be true for veterans who risked their lives to defend our great country. Unfortunately, this is not how it turned out for my Father.

My family has a history of service. My Grandfather, Lloyd Brown served in combat as an infantryman in France in World War 1, and I served in combat in Viet Nam in the 25th Infantry Division in 1968.

COMPANY HISTORY:

Duralt is a non-metallic fuel additive, deemed "substantially similar" by EPA, and thus allowable for bulk treatment of United States gasoline motor fuels. Duralt FC is unique in it's ability to reduce the formation of Combustion Chamber Deposits (CCD) and Octane Requirement Increase (ORI) in gasoline engines. Duralt FC was vetted, and ultimately sponsored by a team of distinguished scientists at Columbia University in New York City. The Columbia team included the late Dr. Dudley D. Fuller, Professor Emeritus of the Stevens Institute at Columbia.

The Columbia Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) assisted the Nelsons in establishing relationships with the Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Mercury Marine, Harley Davidson, Elf Aquitaine (now part of Total of France), Pfizer Inc., investment bankers in New York, patent lawyers, (39 patents and 15 trade names issued world-wide) and others involved in the validation of Duralt for the auto-oil industry.

In 1989, the Columbia SAB co-authored with my Father and Pfizer, Inc the first Technical Paper published on Duralt FC by the SAE, The Engineering Society For Advancing Mobility Land Sea And Space.

(The technical paper is "A Broad- Spectrum, Non-Metallic Additive For Gasoline and Diesel Fuels: Performance In Gasoline Engines". SAE Technical Paper # 890214. *Enclosed*).

As discussed in the Matrix, and in the 1993 FTC Complaint I filed, the SAE presentation of the Duralt technical paper was disrupted by individuals from Lubrizol in front of hundreds of industry officials at Cobo Hall in Detroit, Michigan. After this occurrence the SAE changed it's presentation procedures to prevent a future occurrence of these disruptive activities.

Lubrizol, at the time, was marketing a sodium based fuel additive product, trade named *Powershield* as a "lead substitute" for outdated engine technology.

Lubrizol claimed that Powershield would double it's earnings per share, as discussed in the 1993 FTC Complaint. Duralt had some secondary performance features that were competitive with PowerShield. Duralt was selected by Mercury Marine and Harley Davidson over Powershield due to Duralt's primary performance benefits. Lubrizol saw this as a setback to it's strategic market plans and attacked Duralt and PMC relentlessly for years.

(Attached are the Harley-Davidson/Duralt flyer, and Mercury Marine/ Duralt Flyer.)

In early 1992, despite five years of disruption by Lubrizol of PMC'S market and business initiatives (as detailed in the FTC Complaint, and the Matrix), PMC was poised to successfully market Duralt to the oil industry via licensing deals with Elf Aquitaine, a major oil company in France, and the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Michigan. PMC and Dow Chemical met with Elf in Paris France on April 1, 1992, and received positive test results on Duralt from Elf. Elf had one more test to run before launching Duralt in all its gasoline in Western Europe. (Attached see Elf-PMC option to License Duralt, and Freedonia Group Report citing Dow Chemical-PMC option to license Duralt).

Unfortunately, the Amway Corporation, "*et al*", *knew of these highly positive developments*, and pre-emptively launched a fraudulent proxy contest, taking over Michigan-based PMC on June 30, 1992, and in 1993 filed a fraudulent bankruptcy of PMC in U.S Bankruptcy Court in Boston, Mass. to "bust out" the patents. The "Securities Bust-Out" scheme was unraveled by the successful, 1993 FTC Complaint and other legal measures employed by the Nelsons, and thus PMC and the patents were recovered in December 1994 through a court approved plan of reorganization. (In 1993, the (Amway) takeover management was removed by the Court due to evidence I provided, and the Trustee who was appointed sued them for Proxy Fraud and Bankruptcy Fraud).

(Enclosed, see the Trustee's Lawsuit: United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Massachusetts, Eastern Division. Chapter 11 Case # 93-10960-JNF. Stephen S. Gray Chapter 11 Trustee of the Estate of Polar Molecular Corporation v Charles C. Johnston, "et al").

The Nelsons and a group of PMC stockholders recovered PMC and the Duralt Intellectual Property through a plan of reorganization in December, 1995. Meanwhile due to the fraudulent takeover and bankruptcy scheme, the licensing agreements with Elf and Dow Chemical, and the critical, developing market successes were lost to PMC. (See attached Octane Week story about PMC and Duralt, "Polar Molecular Returns To Scene After 3-Year Sleep).

Years later, PMC was able to retrieve the relationship with Elf, but years of highly profitable revenues, and successful market penetration were lost, as was valuable time on the original Duralt patents.

It took approximately six very difficult years to regain the initiative, following the recovery of PMC in December, 1994. The Matrix provides a picture of the intervening developments.

For example, in December 1995 PMC and Elf entered into a new confidentiality agreement. On May 23, 1996, at a meeting in Solaize, France Elf provided me a copy of the final positive test results performed in 1992 that were needed for Elf to launch Duralt in all of it's gasoline sold commercially across Western Europe.

Then PMC (Mark Nelson) signed a new Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with Elf in July 1999, after which Lubrizol acquired from RPM Corporation, the Alox Corporation, supplier to PMC of it's key "polar component" for Duralt, in April 2000. Valvtech, a private label of Lubrizol's Powershield, and co-defendant in the 1993 FTC complaint was also owned by RPM and knew about the Elf-PMC MOU. (PMC had the exclusive right to the Alox "polar component").

Additionally PMC and the Nelsons achieved issuance of the second generation, Duralt Plus Detergent patents.

Then before PMC and Elf could sign a final agreement, Total Fina took over Elf in a hostile merger battle.

Based on extensive research (over 200 engine tests) conducted by PMC and the new combined Total Fina Elf (TFE), Duralt FC is complimentary with detergent additives in gasoline. Detergents clean the injectors and inlet valves of gasoline engines. Duralt FC is unique in it's ability to reduce combustion chamber deposits (CCD), in gasoline engines, thus reducing Octane Requirement Increase (ORI) as an engine accumulates miles, and reduces Octane Number Required (ONR) in gasoline engines that have already accumulated CCD. This results in improved engine performance, improved fuel economy, and reduced emissions, including

greenhouse gas emissions. The end result is improved air quality at a net saving to society.

This combination of Duralt plus detergents resulted in the issuance of 20 patents in North America, South America, Europe and Asia. (See enclosed list of issued patents. The list includes Motor Fuel Additive Composition And Method For Preparation Thereof. Duralt Plus Detergents).

On September 11, 2001, PMC and TFE entered into a joint Marketing Agreement to sell Duralt plus TFE detergents worldwide. (A \$10 million companion financing by Legg Mason was lost due to the severe capital market recession that followed the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center).

(See the enclosed October 2002 announcement of the joint Market Agreement by PMC and Total Fina Elf).

Duralt FC provides strategic benefits to the auto-oil industry. This is why in 1995 the Ford Motor Company and the American Automobile Manufacturers Association asked EPA to require such technology (unique to Duralt) in all gasoline sold in the United States. This is precisely why Duralt FC has been relentlessly targeted.

Ford led the vetting of Duralt FC for the U.S. auto industry. (See the enclosed 1995 Automotive News story, "GAS Wars", and the Ford verified claims for Duralt FC).

In 1997, Salomon Smith Barney (SSB) was assisting PMC to acquire Octel, the leading manufacture of lead octane boosting additives, for \$950 million, due to the ability of Duralt FC to reduce Octane Number Required (ONR) in gasoline engines. Duralt would replace lead in gasoline, eliminating the toxic effects of lead on people, as well as the other environmental problems associated with lead octane boosting additives. (See enclosed Salomon Smith Barney book for the \$950 million Octel acquisition).

PMC would have become a multi-billion dollar environmental additive company through the acquisition. Lubrizol undermined an important financial element of the deal as detailed in the Matrix, backed by evidence, and by my personal experience at the time. Thus this enormous opportunity was lost to PMC, it's stockholders and my family. (I will provide evidence that directly connects Lubrizol to this lost opportunity if we proceed with good faith discussions.)

In 2006, Amway illegally stopped selling Amway Freedom Fuel Additive (Duralt) and paying royalties to PMC, in violation of the 1995 settlement licensing agreement for Amway's role in the fraudulent 1992 proxy contest takeover of PMC, and fraudulent 1993 PMC bankruptcy. Lubrizol in 2006, then co-operated with Amway, and it's other co-conspirators in illegally manufacturing and selling an advanced Duralt FC formula (Trade named Pro Fuel 2) taken from the licensing file that was provided to Amway by PMC. The "polar component" was supplied by Lubrizol. The resultant 2007 lawsuit brought by PMC was improperly dismissed by

a republican appointed federal judge protecting Amway from justice, (public corruption detailed in the Matrix), before Lubrizol could be pleaded in as a co-defendant. Sometime after the lawsuit was dismissed Amway sold XLP Fuel Additive with the "polar compound" supplied by Lubrizol until 2011 when I discovered XLP on Amway's website, with a MSDS sheet identifying the "polar compound" provided by Lubrizol. After my contact with Lubrizol asking for a sample of the "polar compound," XLP was taken off the Amway website and then later appeared on Amazon, where it is still being sold today. (Duralt plus Detergent).

(Enclosed is the Amway Complaint, and the sworn deposition testimony transcript of a co-defendant, Robert Disberger, and Stephen Lehnardt that verified the involvement of Lubrizol in the scheme. Also directly involved was former PMC vice president, Brian Taylor, who had been recommended by Amway to PMC, and was part of the (Amway)1992 takeover management team. Taylor, a former V.P. of Research at Chevron, was also helping Disberger, and Lehnardt, "et al" to produce the advanced Duralt formula, as verified in the deposition testimony of Disberger and Lehnardt).

Taylor understood the significance of Duralt Technology, and discussed its importance to the Auto-Oil industry in an interview with Octane Week on May 13, 1991. (Attached is the Octane Week Interview of Brian Taylor, PMC Vice President, 5-13-1991).

Taylor was also present on behalf of PMC, along with the Dow Chemical Company on April 1, 1992, in the aforementioned meeting with Elf Aquitaine, a major oil company, in Paris, France, at which time Elf presented highly positive tests on Duralt performed at Elf Research. Elf had a research and licensing agreement with PMC and planned to launch Duralt in all their retail gasoline throughout Europe. Elf had one more test to run, and as mentioned before, those positive test results were presented to PMC by Elf in 1996. (Polar Molecular Corporation v Amway Corporation, et al, United States District Court ,Western District of Michigan. Case # 1:07 CVO 460. Excerpts from Defendant Robert Disberger, and Stephen Lehnardt Deposition transcripts).

Lubrizol has continued this illegal activity up to the present time in the petroleum additives secondary market, and very likely intends to market the pilfered Duralt technology to the oil industry, in direct competition with Polar Holding after years of disparaging, tortiously interfering with, frustrating, and delaying Duralt market entry to the disadvantage of the Nelson founders, PMC, Polar Holding and it's stockholders.

In fact, the Amway Complaint, and then a related lawsuit raged on from 2007 to 2014, with republican judges shielding Amway, and the other Amway connected defendants from justice. Amway is a major donor to the RNC, and to the Michigan Republican Party.

All of the above and more is described in the enclosed Conspiracy Matrix. The allegations found in the Matrix are backed up by credible evidence. I am personally an "inconvenient witness" to this conspiracy of Amway, "et al", and Lubrizol.

CONCLUSION:

I propose we discuss in detail the evidence in our possession, and resolve this entire matter in a fair and business-like manner, perhaps in a sale of claims against Lubrizol held by the Nelsons and Polar Holding. The claims could be sold to Berkshire Hathaway, (or to you personally if you wish), at a sharp discount. This is probably the cleanest and least contentious way to resolve the matter, and would preclude the need for Polar Holding and the Nelson family to file a major lawsuit in federal court, and an updated FTC complaint. (I would also like to believe you will resolve this matter amicably because it is the "right thing" to do.)

We would also require written assurances in any agreement that Lubrizol would discontinue any further activity adverse to the interests of the Nelsons or Polar Holding including competing against us with our own Duralt FC technology, after decades of disparaging Duralt FC, and illegally undermining Duralt market entry.

Lubrizol knows that Duralt has performance benefits that are also needed in the latest, state of the art, Gasoline Direct Injection (GDI) engine technology. GDI (or DISI) engines are more prone to performance problems caused by CCD than the older Port Fuel Injection (PFI) engines. The automakers are moving heavily into GDI engines (45% of new U.S. cars in 2015) because of better fuel economy and lower emissions with GDI engines than with PFI engines. However CCD cause performance problems that negatively impact fuel economy, emissions and driveability of GDI engines. Hence, Duralt FC benefits are needed to preserve and restore performance in the state of the art GDI engines.

Lubrizol would, in addition, have to agree to sell to Polar Holding its key additive component if needed, as Lubrizol acquired Alox Corporation in 2000, the first supplier to PMC of the key Duralt FC "polar component", and later in February 2007 acquired PMC's second supplier of the key "polar component", Lockhart Chemical Company. This is the same year PMC sued Amway for copying an advanced Duralt formula from a licensing file with Lubrizol working directly with the co-conspirators and providing the "polar component." The Lockhart acquisition was later reversed in 2009 by the FTC, as detailed in the Matrix, and the attached FTC order.

It is difficult not to see the Alox and Lockhardt acquisitions by Lubrizol as a means of ultimately preventing the Nelson's, PMC and Polar Holding from having access to it's essential "polar component" for Duralt FC. Given the substance of the successful FTC complaint I filed against Lubrizol in 1993, and the history that

followed, it is likely the FTC would reach the same conclusion regarding the motives of Lubrizol in the acquisitions of Alox and Lockhart.

In effect, the purchase of legal claims against Lubrizol from the Nelsons and Polar Holding could be recovered by you and/or Berkshire Hathaway in a business transaction over time if Polar Holding purchases an agreed portion of its requirements of the key component from the Lubrizol Corporation.

This offer to amicably resolve legal claims is time sensitive. I would hope we can commence discussions and resolve this matter timely. Accordingly, we would require a good faith response within 7 business days from receipt of this communication, the enclosed Matrix, the 1993 FTC Complaint, and the other enclosures.

I hope to hear from you, and to commence confidential discussions to resolve everything in an agreement that is beneficial to all concerned. I won't take any other actions as long as you timely respond and agree to proceed with good faith settlement discussions.

In closing, Mr. Buffett, I regret having to bring this matter to your attention, but I simply have no choice but to do so. At least by approaching you with a measured and reasonable solution to the problems that have occurred with Lubrizol, you have the ability to work with me to resolve the entire matter in a relatively painless, amicable, and non-contentious manner for Berkshire Hathaway, its investors, and for Lubrizol.

Obviously, I took a risk in approaching you and alerting Berkshire Hathaway of our concerns before first filing a lawsuit in federal court, and an updated FTC Complaint. I took this risk because of your reputation for honest and fair business practices, your enormous charitable contributions, and the awarding to you of the Medal of Freedom by President Obama, all of which speak very well of your personal qualities.

You can reply and timely commence communications by the contact information below, either by email or by the phone number listed. Please feel free to call me, or have a representative call me with any questions you may have. Out of respect for you, I would truly like to make this process as non-contentious as possible.

If I don't hear back from you, or your representative within 7 business days of receipt of this letter, I will unfortunately have to assume you are not interested in commencing communications and discussions to try to effect an amicable resolution, and will have no choice but to proceed accordingly.

Respectfully Submitted,



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

Enclosures:

- 1). The Polar Holding Corporation Conspiracy Matrix X11(Mid 1980s-Present)**
- 2). 1993 FTC Complaint Brief Against Lubrizol by Mark L. Nelson.**
- 3). Duralt FC/Harley Davidson Flyer, Duralt FC/Mercury Marine Flyer**
- 4).Proof of Lubrizol's conspiracy with the short sellers the Feshbach Brothers to attack PMC's publicly traded securities, and a related OTC Review story, "Let The Sunshine In."**
- 5). 2012 Opinion entered in Case # 11-1167, United States Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit.**
- 6). 1989 SAE Technical Paper # 890214, A Broad-Spectrum, Non-Metallic Additive for Gasoline and Diesel Engines: Performance in Gasoline Engines.**
- 7). 1993 Adversary Proceeding, Case # 93-10960-JNF, against (Amway Takeover Management) Charles C. Johnston, "et al" in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Boston, Mass.**
- 8). List of Patents and Trademarks. Includes Motor Fuel Additive Composition And Method For Preparation Thereof. (Duralt plus Detergents).**
- 9). 1995 Automotive News story "GAS WARS". 1995 Ford Motor certified Duralt List of Claims,**
- 10). 1997 Salomon Smith Barney Book on the Octel Acquisition by PMC.**
- 11). 2007 Polar Molecular Corporation v Amway et al Complaint, U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan, Case # 1:07 CVO 460 . Plus Deposition Transcript excerpts of Co-Defendant Robert Disberger, and Stephen Lehnardt verifying Lubrizol complicity.**

- 12). Octane Week interview with PMC V.P. Brian Taylor, 5-13-1991.
- 13). 2002 Total Fina Elf-Polar Molecular Corporation announcement, Joint Marketing Agreement.
- 14). Literature on XLP Fuel Additive sold by Amway Corporation until 2011, then on Amazon until present time.
- 15). Amway Freedom Fuel Additive sold until present time in South Africa.
- 16). FTC DECISION AND ORDER, In the Matter of Lubrizol Corporation, and The Lockhart Company.
- 17). 1990 Elf-PMC Option to License (partial copy) Agreement.
Copy of the 1988 Elf ORI test Report on Duralt that led to Option Agreement.
Copy of the Final 1992 ORI, CCD test needed by Elf to market Duralt FC in it's Retail Gasoline across Western Europe.
- 18). The Freedonia Group Report, June 1992, discussing PMC, Dow Chemical, and the PMC, Dow Chemical Option to License Agreement.
- 19). SELECT TEST DATA ON DURALT. Cover includes logos of auto-oil entities, companys and research centers that have vetted Duralt FC, and photos demonstrating reduced CCD with Duralt FC. Contains 3 Research Reports, including an SAE Technical Paper on Duralt. A paper presented at The United Nations at the 1997 Special Session on Environment and Development, presenting Duralt as an Advanced Fuel Additive Technology for Cost Effective Lead Phaseout by Control of Octane Requirement. A Technical Paper on Duralt FC in Diesel Engines.
- 20). A Technical Brochure Demonstrating Duralt FC Performance in CCD and ORI Control Tests.
- 21). Duralt- Racing Gallery with Sponsorships of Actor-Driver Paul Newman, Ford Motor racing personality Lynn St. James, and others. (Undermining of a multi-million dollar retail market deal with Newman's distributors Advantage Foods, and a retail private label opportunity with the Ford Motor Company are discussed in the 1993 FTC complaint against Lubrizol, "et al").

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- 1/09/2017 - Monday		
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- 1/06/2017 - Friday		
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Weight	11 lbs / 4.99 kgs	Dimensions	23x18x9 in.
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This tracking update has been requested by:

Name: Mark Nelson
E-mail: polartech@comcast.net

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Signed for by:	F.FRANK
Delivery location:	Omaha, NE
Delivered to:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Delivery date:	Mon, 1/9/2017 9:03 am
Service type:	FedEx Priority Overnight
Packaging type:	Your Packaging
Number of pieces:	1
Weight:	11.00 lb.
Special handling/Services	Direct Signature Required
	Deliver Weekday
Standard transit:	1/9/2017 by 10:30 am
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*Signed File
Copy*



January 18, 2017

Mr. Robert Mitchell
Managing Partner
Deloitte & Touche
1601 Dodge Street #3100
Omaha, Ne. 68102

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

My name is Mark L. Nelson, Chairman, President & CEO of Polar Molecular Holding Corporation (Polar Holding) in Highlands Ranch, Colorado. I'm writing you in reference to a letter dated January 6, 2017 (letter heading said 2016, a typo), and a package of documents that were delivered by Fed Ex on Monday, January 9, 2017 to Mr. Warren Buffet, Chairman & CEO of Berkshire Hathaway at 3555 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131. The letter and package of documents were signed for at 9:03 am, on January 9 by F. Frank.

In the letter (attached hereto) I advised Mr. Buffet of a large number of illegal acts, over more than three decades committed by the Lubrizol Corporation against Polar Holding, Polar Molecular Corporation (PMC) a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Polar Holding, and the Nelson family founders of PMC, and inventors of our proprietary Duralt Fuel Conditioner technology. (The Nelsons have an independent cause of action). We estimate the damages suffered to be in the billions of dollars, although we would amicably settle the claims at a sharp discount, along with some other reasonable consideration, and move forward.

The Nelsons, our stockholders and others close to the company have endured severe financial duress and much more, including the death of our Founder, my father, the late Otis L. Nelson Jr. after suffering a stroke while fighting to save PMC and Duralt FC Technology, and other tragedies that have occurred in the course of these distressful events.

As pointed out in the letter to Mr. Buffett, Lubrizol was the primary defendant in a successful Federal Trade Commission (FTC) complaint that I prepared and filed in 1993 as a co-founder, co-inventor and patent assignor. I enclosed the Brief to that FTC complaint, and other significant, related evidence in a 3 ring binder that accompanied the letter to Mr. Buffett. For your reference I have enclosed a 3 ring binder containing the FTC Brief and the other exhibits that were attached to the letter to Mr. Buffett, that was delivered on January 9, 2017.

As the auditor for Bershire Hathaway, I urge you to read the attached letter to Mr. Buffett, and the attached select exhibits that presents a chronology of illegal acts by Lubrizol Corporation against the Nelsons, Polar holding and PMC.

As pointed out in my letter to Mr. Buffett, we recognize he has a well deserved reputation for highly ethical business practices, and very likely was unaware of our severe difficulties with Lubrizol over many years, when Berkshire Hathaway acquired Lubrizol for \$9.7 Billion in 2011.

In fact, my letter to Mr. Buffett was deliberately, very conciliatory, and respectful of him. Out of respect to Mr. Buffett I elected to present our evidence against Lubrizol and attempt to find an amicable, reasonable and business-like solution rather than sue Lubrizol, and file an updated FTC complaint against Lubrizol without warning, as is usually the practice in such situations.

I further provided 7 business days from recent of the letter and package of documents for Mr. Buffett and Berkshire Hathaway to acknowledge receipt of same and commence good faith communications. The 7 business days have now passed without any communication from Mr. Buffett and Berkshire Hathaway.

At this point I am uncertain as to whether Mr. Buffett has personally read the letter I sent to him in a good faith attempt to amicably resolve matters related to the aggregious misconduct of Lubrizol. I am trying very hard to give Mr. Buffett the benefit of the doubt before taking further action. Clearly, the misconduct of Lubrizol we have alleged is supported by much better than prima facia evidence, including the earlier successful FTC complaint I filed as a co-founder, co-inventor and patent assignor.

Moreover, Lubrizol is currently under the jurisdiction of an order by the FTC for illegally acquiring Lockhart Chemicals in 2007, the supplier of our key additive component. The timing is also very interesting as Lubrizol, at that time, was conspiring with the Amway Corporation in producing a "knock-off" of our Duralt FC technology as detailed in the Letter and evidence provided to Mr. Buffett.

Given the incredibly negative public reputation of the Amway Corporation, I doubt Mr. Buffett would wish to be publicly linked to Amway through Lubrizol, or otherwise. Additionally, I doubt Mr. Buffett and Berkshire Hathaway would wish to assume any liability for the many illegal acts of Amway against the Nelsons, PMC or Polar Holding.

(In 2000 Lubrizol acquired Alox Corporation the first supplier of our key additive component in what appears to be restraint of trade). I'm certain the FTC would be very interested in this above information.

In any event, all of this represents a substantial, undisclosed, contingent liability for Lubrizol, and for Berkshire Hathaway the parent company, despite any attempts

by lawyers or Lubrizol to somehow weave a pathway through the minefield of evidence I have provided.

I urge you to bring this matter to Mr. Buffett's attention immediately, in the event he has not personally seen my letter and documentation, and is thus in the dark about all of this. I would like to believe this is the case, and for a very short time I stand ready to resolve these matters, amicably and reasonably, in a business like manner, as indicated in my letter to Mr. Buffett.

However I must now prepare to contact the FTC, and commence the process for an updated complaint against Lubrizol in order to protect our interests. If Berkshire Hathaway contacts me immediately, in good faith, I may forestall filing of the updated FTC complaint, but only if Mr. Buffett is directly involved. That is my minimum comfort level, and has been from the outset of these recent communications. Without Mr. Buffett's direct involvement, I have zero confidence of any fair play for Polar Holding and the Nelson family, and will act accordingly.

As the auditor for Berkshire Hathaway I am certain you will wish to immediately, directly and personally advise Mr. Buffett of the seriousness of this matter.

Feel free to contact me, by the below email address and phone number, with any questions you may have.

Sincerely Yours,



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

Attachments:

- 1). Letter to Mr. Buffett delivered on January 9, 2017 (with FED EX confirmation).
- 2). Three ring binder of documents, including the Brief for the successful FTC Complaint I filed against Lubrizol in 1993.
- 3). Also included is a Matrix of a Conspiracy detailing illegal acts against Polar Holding, PMC, and the Nelsons by Lubrizol and Amway, "et al".

As mentioned in the letter to Mr. Buffett, I have held back evidence linking Lubrizol to the undermining of a Salomon Smith Barney sponsored \$950 million acquisition of Octel by PMC in 1997, until good faith settlement discussions commence. This evidence would be part of any updated FTC complaint. (The Nelsons were beneficiaries of the lost acquisition opportunity).

POLAR
MOLECULAR
HOLDING
CORPORATION



January 6, 2016

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Warren Buffett
Chairman & CEO
Berkshire Hathaway
3555 Farnam Street
Omaha, Nebraska
68131 (phone # 402-346-1400)

Dear Mr. Buffett,

My name is Mark Nelson, Chairman, President & CEO of Polar Molecular Holding Corporation (Polar Holding), and co-founder of Polar Molecular Corporation (PMC). I am contacting you directly because of your reputation for honest and fair business practices. I also know you are not motivated by money alone, as you are donating billions to charity with help from your Grandchildren.

The following is a straight forward attempt to alert you to some concerns, and to attempt to find a reasonable solution to some problems we are obligated to deal with.

I am writing you about the Lubrizol Corporation, purchased by Berkshire Hathaway for \$9.7 Billion in 2011. I hope you will read this letter, and then personally work out an appropriate agreement with me that will protect the investors of Berkshire Hathaway from a potential loss in their investment in Lubrizol, and also provide needed relief to Polar Holding, and the Nelson family founders of PMC.

Please read on as there is an amicable solution to this dilemma if you and I can communicate, deal directly and honestly, and resolve some concerns in a fair and equitable manner.

That is not to say that your lawyers or other advisors should not be present at any meeting or discussion regarding this matter. In fact, it is highly important that the legal counsel of Berkshire Hathaway be directly involved in any discussions we have.

Lubrizol may tell you there is nothing to worry about. Unfortunately, they would be wrong.

After all is said, It would be a mistake to take the conciliatory approach of my letter as a sign of indecision. With all due respect to you Sir, I'm a fair man, but also very resolved to perform my duty to my stockholders, including my family and good friends who have sacrificed much, and have been grievously hurt by the misconduct of Lubrizol and others as revealed below.

I know Lubrizol through personal experience commencing in about 1986. As one of the Founders of Polar Molecular Corporation (PMC), the wholly-owned subsidiary of Polar Holding, and one of the inventors of Duralt Fuel Conditioner, along with my Father, the late Otis L. Nelson Jr. from Bay City, Michigan, my experience with Lubrizol has been bad to the extreme.

In fact, my experience with Lubrizol was the subject of a successful complaint that I personally prepared and filed with the United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in 1993. As discussed in the FTC complaint, Lubrizol disparaged Duralt technology, interfered with, and undermined numerous market and business deals for Duralt, conspired with a convicted felon in a Duralt knock-off scheme, and attacked the publicly traded securities of PMC in a conspiracy with the notorious short-sellers, the Feshbach Brothers, among other things detailed in the FTC complaint. All of these illegal acts had a disastrous effect on PMC, it's stockholders, and the Nelson Family Founders.

(Attached is proof of the conspiracy of Lubrizol and the Feshbach Brothers to undermine PMC's publicly traded securities, and a related story from OTC Review).

If problems with Lubrizol would not have continued unabated from the mid 1980s to the present time, the Nelsons, PMC and Polar Holding would have enjoyed a substantial success, and you would not be hearing from me. (This pattern of continuous unlawful acts over a long period of time suggests civil Ricco violations. Thus, no statute of limitations has run).

(Attached is a copy of the Brief for the 1993 FTC Complaint).

As a result of this experience, I could file yet another complaint against Lubrizol with the FTC, and a multi-billion dollar damage lawsuit in Federal Court. I chose not to take either of these actions without attempting to amicably resolve matters with you first. If not for Berkshire Hathaway's ownership of Lubrizol I would have acted quite differently.

Additionally, I am quite certain that if you had been made aware of these related contingent liabilities of Lubrizol, Berkshire Hathaway may not not have concluded the Lubrizol transaction, at least not until these liabilities were resolved.

In order to provide you an overview of our concerns, I have enclosed a pictorial Matrix of a long standing conspiracy involving the Amway Corporation and Lubrizol.

(Attached is a copy of the Polar Molecular Holding Corporation Conspiracy Matrix).

Amway has a well known, and notorious reputation for unscrupulous business practices, as a casual review of information about Amway on the internet and from other sources reveals. Unfortunately, Lubrizol is well connected to Amway in multiple illegal acts against the Nelson family, PMC and Polar Holding.

Until we have had an opportunity to talk confidentially about the issues being raised, and hopefully resolve them amicably, it would be better if neither Berkshire Hathaway or Lubrizol advise Amway of my contact with you. Certainly, Berkshire Hathaway wouldn't wish to complicate things further by involving the Amway Corporation in this highly sensitive discussion.

I have no illusions about the ethics of the DeVos clan that owns Amway Corporation, and would not approach them in the conciliatory manner in which I am approaching you.

The Nelson family Founders/Duralt Inventors have an independent cause of action, and Polar Holding, the parent of PMC has the right to recover damages for the lost value of it's stock ownership in PMC, according to the Opinion and Findings of the United States Court of Appeals of the 6th. Circuit.

(Case # 11-1167, 2012, attached)

I am contacting you directly because you have a reputation for being an honest, practical, and legitimate businessman, and I therefore wished to discuss these concerns with you directly, and hopefully resolve the concerns through an appropriate settlement agreement with Berkshire Hathaway, (perhaps a purchase of legal claims against Lubrizol, and other reasonable consideration).

I would never have wasted my time in reaching out to Lubrizol directly, given my experiences with that firm.

If you agree to proceed with me in these discussions, we can find a resolution that is very reasonable for Berkshire Hathaway, yet sufficient to enable the Nelsons and Polar Holding to move on to the success we have been denied for many years.

In order to give you some perspective on our company and it's proprietary fuel additive technology, trade named Duralt (durable alternative), I have provided some below background information.

BACKGROUND: FAMILY HISTORY

The Nelsons, for the purposes of this discussion, includes PMC Founder, my Father the late Otis L. Nelson Jr., co-inventor of Duralt, who has been my hero since childhood, and me.

My Father was a decorated World War 11 combat veteran, (twenty eight months in combat in Europe), serving first in the United States (Darby's) Rangers, and then in the First Special Service Force, an elite American/Canadian combat unit initiated by General George C. Marshall, and Lord Mountbatten in England.

My Father was the most courageous man I have ever known, and was never daunted by the apparent power of a foe, whether it be the Herman Goering Panzer Division that decimated my Father's outfit, the First Ranger Battalion on a push off from the Anzio beachhead, (My Father was there), or big corporate predators bent on the destruction of our company, while targeting Duralt FC Technology.

My Father suffered a stroke and died on August 4, 2009, while fighting to save our company, and Duralt FC technology from continuing illegal attacks by Amway, and the Lubrizol Corporation. Wrestling control of Duralt was the purpose of these attacks.

In America, everyone should have a right to pursue the "American Dream." This should also be true for veterans who risked their lives to defend our great country. Unfortunately, this is not how it turned out for my Father.

My family has a history of service. My Grandfather, Lloyd Brown served in combat as an infantryman in France in World War 1, and I served in combat in Viet Nam in the 25th Infantry Division in 1968.

COMPANY HISTORY:

Duralt is a non-metallic fuel additive, deemed "substantially similar" by EPA, and thus allowable for bulk treatment of United States gasoline motor fuels. Duralt FC is unique in it's ability to reduce the formation of Combustion Chamber Deposits (CCD) and Octane Requirement Increase (ORI) in gasoline engines. Duralt FC was vetted, and ultimately sponsored by a team of distinguished scientists at Columbia University in New York City. The Columbia team included the late Dr. Dudley D. Fuller, Professor Emeritus of the Stevens Institute at Columbia.

The Columbia Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) assisted the Nelsons in establishing relationships with the Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Mercury Marine, Harley Davidson, Elf Aquitaine (now part of Total of France), Pfizer Inc., investment bankers in New York, patent lawyers, (39 patents and 15 trade names issued world-wide) and others involved in the validation of Duralt for the auto-oil industry.

In 1989, the Columbia SAB co-authored with my Father and Pfizer, Inc the first Technical Paper published on Duralt FC by the SAE, The Engineering Society For Advancing Mobility Land Sea And Space.

(The technical paper is "A Broad- Spectrum, Non-Metallic Additive For Gasoline and Diesel Fuels: Performance In Gasoline Engines". SAE Technical Paper # 890214. *Enclosed*).

As discussed in the Matrix, and in the 1993 FTC Complaint I filed, the SAE presentation of the Duralt technical paper was disrupted by individuals from Lubrizol in front of hundreds of industry officials at Cobo Hall in Detroit, Michigan. After this occurrence the SAE changed it's presentation procedures to prevent a future occurrence of these disruptive activities.

Lubrizol, at the time, was marketing a sodium based fuel additive product, trade named *Powershield* as a "lead substitute" for outdated engine technology.

Lubrizol claimed that Powershield would double it's earnings per share, as discussed in the 1993 FTC Complaint. Duralt had some secondary performance features that were competitive with PowerShield. Duralt was selected by Mercury Marine and Harley Davidson over Powershield due to Duralt's primary performance benefits. Lubrizol saw this as a setback to it's strategic market plans and attacked Duralt and PMC relentlessly for years.

(Attached are the Harley-Davidson/Duralt flyer, and Mercury Marine/ Duralt Flyer.)

In early 1992, despite five years of disruption by Lubrizol of PMC'S market and business initiatives (as detailed in the FTC Complaint, and the Matrix), PMC was poised to successfully market Duralt to the oil industry via licensing deals with Elf Aquitaine, a major oil company in France, and the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Michigan. PMC and Dow Chemical met with Elf in Paris France on April 1, 1992, and received positive test results on Duralt from Elf. Elf had one more test to run before launching Duralt in all its gasoline in Western Europe. (Attached see Elf-PMC option to License Duralt, and Freedonia Group Report citing Dow Chemical-PMC option to license Duralt).

Unfortunately, the Amway Corporation, "*et al*", *knew of these highly positive developments*, and pre-emptively launched a fraudulent proxy contest, taking over Michigan-based PMC on June 30, 1992, and in 1993 filed a fraudulent bankruptcy of PMC in U.S Bankruptcy Court in Boston, Mass. to "bust out" the patents. The "Securities Bust-Out" scheme was unraveled by the successful, 1993 FTC Complaint and other legal measures employed by the Nelsons, and thus PMC and the patents were recovered in December 1994 through a court approved plan of reorganization. (In 1993, the (Amway) takeover management was removed by the Court due to evidence I provided, and the Trustee who was appointed sued them for Proxy Fraud and Bankruptcy Fraud).

(Enclosed, see the Trustee's Lawsuit: United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Massachusetts, Eastern Division. Chapter 11 Case # 93-10960-JNF. Stephen S. Gray Chapter 11 Trustee of the Estate of Polar Molecular Corporation v Charles C. Johnston, "et al").

The Nelsons and a group of PMC stockholders recovered PMC and the Duralt Intellectual Property through a plan of reorganization in December, 1995. Meanwhile due to the fraudulent takeover and bankruptcy scheme, the licensing agreements with Elf and Dow Chemical, and the critical, developing market successes were lost to PMC. (See attached Octane Week story about PMC and Duralt, "Polar Molecular Returns To Scene After 3-Year Sleep).

Years later, PMC was able to retrieve the relationship with Elf, but years of highly profitable revenues, and successful market penetration were lost, as was valuable time on the original Duralt patents.

It took approximately six very difficult years to regain the initiative, following the recovery of PMC in December, 1994. The Matrix provides a picture of the intervening developments.

For example, in December 1995 PMC and Elf entered into a new confidentiality agreement. On May 23, 1996, at a meeting in Solaize, France Elf provided me a copy of the final positive test results performed in 1992 that were needed for Elf to launch Duralt in all of it's gasoline sold commercially across Western Europe.

Then PMC (Mark Nelson) signed a new Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with Elf in July 1999, after which Lubrizol acquired from RPM Corporation, the Alox Corporation, supplier to PMC of it's key "polar component" for Duralt, in April 2000. Valvtech, a private label of Lubrizol's Powershield, and co-defendant in the 1993 FTC complaint was also owned by RPM and knew about the Elf-PMC MOU. (PMC had the exclusive right to the Alox "polar component").

Additionally PMC and the Nelsons achieved issuance of the second generation, Duralt Plus Detergent patents.

Then before PMC and Elf could sign a final agreement, Total Fina took over Elf in a hostile merger battle.

Based on extensive research (over 200 engine tests) conducted by PMC and the new combined Total Fina Elf (TFE), Duralt FC is complimentary with detergent additives in gasoline. Detergents clean the injectors and inlet valves of gasoline engines. Duralt FC is unique in it's ability to reduce combustion chamber deposits (CCD), in gasoline engines, thus reducing Octane Requirement Increase (ORI) as an engine accumulates miles, and reduces Octane Number Required (ONR) in gasoline engines that have already accumulated CCD. This results in improved engine performance, improved fuel economy, and reduced emissions, including

greenhouse gas emissions. The end result is improved air quality at a net saving to society.

This combination of Duralt plus detergents resulted in the issuance of 20 patents in North America, South America, Europe and Asia. (See enclosed list of issued patents. The list includes Motor Fuel Additive Composition And Method For Preparation Thereof. Duralt Plus Detergents).

On September 11, 2001, PMC and TFE entered into a joint Marketing Agreement to sell Duralt plus TFE detergents worldwide. (A \$10 million companion financing by Legg Mason was lost due to the severe capital market recession that followed the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center).

(See the enclosed October 2002 announcement of the joint Market Agreement by PMC and Total Fina Elf).

Duralt FC provides strategic benefits to the auto-oil industry. This is why in 1995 the Ford Motor Company and the American Automobile Manufacturers Association asked EPA to require such technology (unique to Duralt) in all gasoline sold in the United States. This is precisely why Duralt FC has been relentlessly targeted.

Ford led the vetting of Duralt FC for the U.S. auto industry. (See the enclosed 1995 Automotive News story, "GAS Wars", and the Ford verified claims for Duralt FC).

In 1997, Salomon Smith Barney (SSB) was assisting PMC to acquire Octel, the leading manufacture of lead octane boosting additives, for \$950 million, due to the ability of Duralt FC to reduce Octane Number Required (ONR) in gasoline engines. Duralt would replace lead in gasoline, eliminating the toxic effects of lead on people, as well as the other environmental problems associated with lead octane boosting additives. (See enclosed Salomon Smith Barney book for the \$950 million Octel acquisition).

PMC would have become a multi-billion dollar environmental additive company through the acquisition. Lubrizol undermined an important financial element of the deal as detailed in the Matrix, backed by evidence, and by my personal experience at the time. Thus this enormous opportunity was lost to PMC, it's stockholders and my family. (I will provide evidence that directly connects Lubrizol to this lost opportunity if we proceed with good faith discussions.)

In 2006, Amway illegally stopped selling Amway Freedom Fuel Additive (Duralt) and paying royalties to PMC, in violation of the 1995 settlement licensing agreement for Amway's role in the fraudulent 1992 proxy contest takeover of PMC, and fraudulent 1993 PMC bankruptcy. Lubrizol in 2006, then co-operated with Amway, and it's other co-conspirators in illegally manufacturing and selling an advanced Duralt FC formula (Trade named Pro Fuel 2) taken from the licensing file that was provided to Amway by PMC. The "polar component" was supplied by Lubrizol. The resultant 2007 lawsuit brought by PMC was improperly dismissed by

a republican appointed federal judge protecting Amway from justice, (public corruption detailed in the Matrix), before Lubrizol could be pleaded in as a co-defendant. Sometime after the lawsuit was dismissed Amway sold XLP Fuel Additive with the "polar compound" supplied by Lubrizol until 2011 when I discovered XLP on Amway's website, with a MSDS sheet identifying the "polar compound" provided by Lubrizol. After my contact with Lubrizol asking for a sample of the "polar compound," XLP was taken off the Amway website and then later appeared on Amazon, where it is still being sold today. (Duralt plus Detergent).

(Enclosed is the Amway Complaint, and the sworn deposition testimony transcript of a co-defendant, Robert Disberger, and Stephen Lehnardt that verified the involvement of Lubrizol in the scheme. Also directly involved was former PMC vice president, Brian Taylor, who had been recommended by Amway to PMC, and was part of the (Amway)1992 takeover management team. Taylor, a former V.P. of Research at Chevron, was also helping Disberger, and Lehnardt, "et al" to produce the advanced Duralt formula, as verified in the deposition testimony of Disberger and Lehnardt).

Taylor understood the significance of Duralt Technology, and discussed its importance to the Auto-Oil industry in an interview with Octane Week on May 13, 1991. (Attached is the Octane Week Interview of Brian Taylor, PMC Vice President, 5-13-1991).

Taylor was also present on behalf of PMC, along with the Dow Chemical Company on April 1, 1992, in the aforementioned meeting with Elf Aquitaine, a major oil company, in Paris, France, at which time Elf presented highly positive tests on Duralt performed at Elf Research. Elf had a research and licensing agreement with PMC and planned to launch Duralt in all their retail gasoline throughout Europe. Elf had one more test to run, and as mentioned before, those positive test results were presented to PMC by Elf in 1996. (Polar Molecular Corporation v Amway Corporation, et al, United States District Court ,Western District of Michigan. Case # 1:07 CVO 460. Excerpts from Defendant Robert Disberger, and Stephen Lehnardt Deposition transcripts).

Lubrizol has continued this illegal activity up to the present time in the petroleum additives secondary market, and very likely intends to market the pilfered Duralt technology to the oil industry, in direct competition with Polar Holding after years of disparaging, tortiously interfering with, frustrating, and delaying Duralt market entry to the disadvantage of the Nelson founders, PMC, Polar Holding and it's stockholders.

In fact, the Amway Complaint, and then a related lawsuit raged on from 2007 to 2014, with republican judges shielding Amway, and the other Amway connected defendants from justice. Amway is a major donor to the RNC, and to the Michigan Republican Party.

All of the above and more is described in the enclosed Conspiracy Matrix. The allegations found in the Matrix are backed up by credible evidence. I am personally an "inconvenient witness" to this conspiracy of Amway, "et al", and Lubrizol.

CONCLUSION:

I propose we discuss in detail the evidence in our possession, and resolve this entire matter in a fair and business-like manner, perhaps in a sale of claims against Lubrizol held by the Nelsons and Polar Holding. The claims could be sold to Berkshire Hathaway, (or to you personally if you wish), at a sharp discount. This is probably the cleanest and least contentious way to resolve the matter, and would preclude the need for Polar Holding and the Nelson family to file a major lawsuit in federal court, and an updated FTC complaint. (I would also like to believe you will resolve this matter amicably because it is the "right thing" to do.)

We would also require written assurances in any agreement that Lubrizol would discontinue any further activity adverse to the interests of the Nelsons or Polar Holding including competing against us with our own Duralt FC technology, after decades of disparaging Duralt FC, and illegally undermining Duralt market entry.

Lubrizol knows that Duralt has performance benefits that are also needed in the latest, state of the art, Gasoline Direct Injection (GDI) engine technology. GDI (or DISI) engines are more prone to performance problems caused by CCD than the older Port Fuel Injection (PFI) engines. The automakers are moving heavily into GDI engines (45% of new U.S. cars in 2015) because of better fuel economy and lower emissions with GDI engines than with PFI engines. However CCD cause performance problems that negatively impact fuel economy, emissions and driveability of GDI engines. Hence, Duralt FC benefits are needed to preserve and restore performance in the state of the art GDI engines.

Lubrizol would, in addition, have to agree to sell to Polar Holding its key additive component if needed, as Lubrizol acquired Alox Corporation in 2000, the first supplier to PMC of the key Duralt FC "polar component", and later in February 2007 acquired PMC's second supplier of the key "polar component", Lockhart Chemical Company. This is the same year PMC sued Amway for copying an advanced Duralt formula from a licensing file with Lubrizol working directly with the co-conspirators and providing the "polar component." The Lockhart acquisition was later reversed in 2009 by the FTC, as detailed in the Matrix, and the attached FTC order.

It is difficult not to see the Alox and Lockhardt acquisitions by Lubrizol as a means of ultimately preventing the Nelson's, PMC and Polar Holding from having access to it's essential "polar component" for Duralt FC. Given the substance of the successful FTC complaint I filed against Lubrizol in 1993, and the history that

followed, it is likely the FTC would reach the same conclusion regarding the motives of Lubrizol in the acquisitions of Alox and Lockhart.

In effect, the purchase of legal claims against Lubrizol from the Nelsons and Polar Holding could be recovered by you and/or Berkshire Hathaway in a business transaction over time if Polar Holding purchases an agreed portion of its requirements of the key component from the Lubrizol Corporation.

This offer to amicably resolve legal claims is time sensitive. I would hope we can commence discussions and resolve this matter timely. Accordingly, we would require a good faith response within 7 business days from receipt of this communication, the enclosed Matrix, the 1993 FTC Complaint, and the other enclosures.

I hope to hear from you, and to commence confidential discussions to resolve everything in an agreement that is beneficial to all concerned. I won't take any other actions as long as you timely respond and agree to proceed with good faith settlement discussions.

In closing, Mr. Buffett, I regret having to bring this matter to your attention, but I simply have no choice but to do so. At least by approaching you with a measured and reasonable solution to the problems that have occurred with Lubrizol, you have the ability to work with me to resolve the entire matter in a relatively painless, amicable, and non-contentious manner for Berkshire Hathaway, its investors, and for Lubrizol.

Obviously, I took a risk in approaching you and alerting Berkshire Hathaway of our concerns before first filing a lawsuit in federal court, and an updated FTC Complaint. I took this risk because of your reputation for honest and fair business practices, your enormous charitable contributions, and the awarding to you of the Medal of Freedom by President Obama, all of which speak very well of your personal qualities.

You can reply and timely commence communications by the contact information below, either by email or by the phone number listed. Please feel free to call me, or have a representative call me with any questions you may have. Out of respect for you, I would truly like to make this process as non-contentious as possible.

If I don't hear back from you, or your representative within 7 business days of receipt of this letter, I will unfortunately have to assume you are not interested in commencing communications and discussions to try to effect an amicable resolution, and will have no choice but to proceed accordingly.

Respectfully Submitted,



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

Enclosures:

- 1). The Polar Holding Corporation Conspiracy Matrix X11(Mid 1980s-Present)**
- 2). 1993 FTC Complaint Brief Against Lubrizol by Mark L. Nelson.**
- 3). Duralt FC/Harley Davidson Flyer, Duralt FC/Mercury Marine Flyer**
- 4).Proof of Lubrizol's conspiracy with the short sellers the Feshbach Brothers to attack PMC's publicly traded securities, and a related OTC Review story, "Let The Sunshine In."**
- 5). 2012 Opinion entered in Case # 11-1167, United States Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit.**
- 6). 1989 SAE Technical Paper # 890214, A Broad-Spectrum, Non-Metallic Additive for Gasoline and Diesel Engines: Performance in Gasoline Engines.**
- 7). 1993 Adversary Proceeding, Case # 93-10960-JNF, against (Amway Takeover Management) Charles C. Johnston, "et al" in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Boston, Mass.**
- 8). List of Patents and Trademarks. Includes Motor Fuel Additive Composition And Method For Preparation Thereof. (Duralt plus Detergents).**
- 9). 1995 Automotive News story "GAS WARS". 1995 Ford Motor certified Duralt List of Claims,**
- 10). 1997 Salomon Smith Barney Book on the Octel Acquisition by PMC.**
- 11). 2007 Polar Molecular Corporation v Amway et al Complaint, U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan, Case # 1:07 CVO 460 . Plus Deposition Transcript excerpts of Co-Defendant Robert Disberger, and Stephen Lehnardt verifying Lubrizol complicity.**

- 12). Octane Week interview with PMC V.P. Brian Taylor, 5-13-1991.
- 13). 2002 Total Fina Elf-Polar Molecular Corporation announcement, Joint Marketing Agreement.
- 14). Literature on XLP Fuel Additive sold by Amway Corporation until 2011, then on Amazon until present time.
- 15). Amway Freedom Fuel Additive sold until present time in South Africa.
- 16). FTC DECISION AND ORDER, In the Matter of Lubrizol Corporation, and The Lockhart Company.
- 17). 1990 Elf-PMC Option to License (partial copy) Agreement.
Copy of the 1988 Elf ORI test Report on Duralt that led to Option Agreement.
Copy of the Final 1992 ORI, CCD test needed by Elf to market Duralt FC in it's Retail Gasoline across Western Europe.
- 18). The Freedonia Group Report, June 1992, discussing PMC, Dow Chemical, and the PMC, Dow Chemical Option to License Agreement.
- 19). SELECT TEST DATA ON DURALT. Cover includes logos of auto-oil entities, companys and research centers that have vetted Duralt FC, and photos demonstrating reduced CCD with Duralt FC. Contains 3 Research Reports, including an SAE Technical Paper on Duralt. A paper presented at The United Nations at the 1997 Special Session on Environment and Development, presenting Duralt as an Advanced Fuel Additive Technology for Cost Effective Lead Phaseout by Control of Octane Requirement. A Technical Paper on Duralt FC in Diesel Engines.
- 20). A Technical Brochure Demonstrating Duralt FC Performance in CCD and ORI Control Tests.
- 21). Duralt- Racing Gallery with Sponsorships of Actor-Driver Paul Newman, Ford Motor racing personality Lynn St. James, and others. (Undermining of a multi-million dollar retail market deal with Newman's distributors Advantage Foods, and a retail private label opportunity with the Ford Motor Company are discussed in the 1993 FTC complaint against Lubrizol, "et al").



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Ship date

Wed 1/18/2017

Highlands ranch, CO US



Delivered

Signed for by K. GERBER

Actual delivery:

Thu 1/19/2017 1:21 pm

Omaha, NE US

Travel History

▲ Date/Time	Activity	Location
■ 1/19/2017 - Thursday		
1:21 pm	Delivered	Omaha, NE
7:39 am	On FedEx vehicle for delivery	OMAHA, NE
7:27 am	At local FedEx facility	OMAHA, NE
5:29 am	At destination sort facility	OMAHA, NE
5:05 am	Departed FedEx location	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
1:53 am	Arrived at FedEx location	INDIANAPOLIS, IN
■ 1/18/2017 - Wednesday		
7:22 pm	Left FedEx origin facility	LITTLETON, CO
5:52 pm	Shipment information sent to FedEx	
4:58 pm	Picked up	LITTLETON, CO
4:50 pm	Picked up	HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO
	Tendered at FedEx Office	

Shipment Facts

Tracking number	785358582175	Service	FedEx Standard Overnight
Weight	9 lbs / 4.08 kgs	Dimensions	12x13x10 in.
Delivered To	Shipping/Receiving	Total pieces	1
Total shipment weight	9 lbs / 4.08 kgs	Terms	Shipper
Packaging	Your Packaging	Special handling section	Deliver Weekday
Standard transit	1/19/2017 by 3:00 pm		



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785358582175 8.5 lbs. (S) 99.53
Declared Value 100

Standard- Small, 13x9x11
790363010661 1 (T) \$6.99

Shipment subtotal: \$99.53
Merchandise taxable subtotal: \$6.99
Tax(County2): 1.1% \$0.08
Tax(CO): 2.9% \$0.20
Tax(County): 1% \$0.07

Total Due: \$106.87

Check: \$106.87
2544

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