

Product Description

JilCat85 UFR engineered by Petron is one of the only patented Nano - Monomolecular lubricant technology and is revolutionizing the performance of wear components. It's effectiveness as a superior friction reducer is a result of its patented process for re-engineering the structure of the hydrocarbon starting material to a very small size of 0.1 microns which classifies it as a nano-material (a material measuring 1-100 nano-meters/.001-0.1 microns). Materials at this – the nano-tech - level provide properties not exhibited or produced at the normal molecular scale. At the monomolecular level intermolecular force pulls the molecules to the surface where they cluster to fill in any pores or roughness of a metal surface filling in the cracks and crevices in the metal creating a uniform a layer of hydrocarbon molecules just one molecule deep, hence the term monomolecular (figure 2). At the nano-level the hydrocarbon molecule produces a negative charge. As metal becomes heated it develops a positive charge so the negative charge of the 17

product creates a magnetic bond that produces a high shear-strength layer of lubricant that other lubricants cannot match. In addition, the lubricant layer acts as barrier to moisture and air providing superior corrosion and rust protection. The superior performance of the products has been verified by testing at an internationally recognized laboratory in San Antonio Texas and has over 35 years of demonstrated field testing by the Federal Government, all branches of the military and various industrial and manufacturing companies.



Visual depiction of the mono-molecular layer technology of Petron Plus™

Competitive Analysis

JIMG Inc. has purposely selected Petron Plus™ Global as the manufacturer for its private label line of product because of its unique competitive advantage. First and foremost JIMG's founders have established a long term relationship with Gary Clark the inventor and founder of Petron Plus™. Mr. Clark has accepted a position on JIMG Inc. advisory board that will allow JIMG to utilize his incredible wealth of knowledge and experience to provide and develop future products that will deliver solutions in the automotive, industrial and transportation industries.

Gary Clark formulated the first Petron Product in 1978. The company spent the first years researching, developing, field testing, market testing and developing patent protection for its' products. In 1985 a U.S. Patent for the Petron Plus™ Formula7 products was issued for the products and the manufacturing process to produce them. Mr. Clark became a sought after solution provider by the U.S. military, government and large industry. The result is that Petron Plus™ has developed over 450 products, many of which can be transitioned by us into the consumer and retail sectors.

The basis for all these products is the patented manufacturing 18 process that produces the re-engineered hydrocarbon molecules that produces their nano-particle size and properties all done without chemical additives.

In the transportation and automotive market there are approximately 53 products that are not able to effectively compete with *JilCat85 proline UFR engineered by Petron Plus* as they are considered additives. Some of the more common other products include use of chemicals additives such as molybdenum disulfide (Moly), graphite, poly tetra fluoroethylene (PTFE/ Teflon™) resins, copper, lead, silver, or other metals that are non EPA approved and have been under FTC investigations and been fined tens of millions of dollars for false advertising and are considered part of a pour & pray product group in the professional automotive circles.

JilCat85 UFR also doesn't contain Carbon Tetrachloride, 1, 1, 1, Trichloroethane, or Chlorinated Paraffin, or Chlorinated Solvents, benzene, toluene, alcohol or any other harmful solvents. The presence of these chemical lower the flash point of the additive to less than 2200 degrees and can cause fire, toxic fumes and rusting of internal components in the crank case. Other products in the automotive market space are the semi synthetic and fully synthetic oils. Mobil 1 is one of the more recognized types of synthetic oils sold. Amsoil is another synthetic base oil and lubricant product that is sold through a network direct sales force. Synthetic oils are not manufactured from crude oil but are produced through a chemical process known as the Fischer-Tropsch process, starting with raw materials like methane, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide. This process was developed by Germany in WWII, when that country's access to crude oil was very limited.

Synthetics were developed for jet aircraft engines when it was discovered that the high operating temperatures of the jet engines caused the petroleum base products to break down and form sludge. Oils and lubricants, whether petroleum base or synthetic, still require the addition of chemical metal additives to fulfill their lubricant role. Anti-wear additives such as zinc and boron layer on the metal surfaces and attempt to keep the metals apart, finding applications in sliding actions like pistons and bearings. Extreme pressure (EP) additives such as Sulphur and phosphorus react to the metal surface making it harder and less subject to wear, such as on gears and cam lobe. Chlorinated hydrocarbons are added to metal working fluids such as cutting oils because of their excellent EP properties but are considered carcinogenic and cause some metal embitterment.

Most aftermarket Oil's products rely on additives such as molybdenum sulfide and other hazardous chemicals. Unlike *Jilcat85 proline UFR Supplement's* product line engineered by Petron Plus which are EPA and Euro 5 certified recognized as not containing non-toxic agents.

<u>AT&T</u>	<u>Lightnin (gear box co.)</u>	<u>Henry Ford Hospital</u>
<u>Cargill</u>	<u>Delphi</u>	<u>Sony</u>
<u>Boeing</u>	<u>Otis Elevator</u>	<u>Vauxhall Motor Co.</u>
<u>General Electric</u>	<u>L.A. Public Schools</u>	<u>Halliburton</u>
<u>McDonnell Douglas</u>	<u>FAA (Federal Aviation Administration)</u>	<u>Olin Defense Systems</u>
<u>Lone Star Cement</u>	<u>Raytheon Aircraft Co.</u>	<u>Black & Decker</u>
<u>Disney World</u>	<u>General Motors Corp.</u>	<u>Mercedes Benz Truck, UK</u>
<u>Morton Salt</u>	<u>Archer Daniels Midland</u>	<u>Jaguar Cars Ltd.</u>
<u>Pacific Bell</u>	<u>L.A. Dept. of Water & Power</u>	<u>Massy-Ferguson</u>
<u>New York City Transit</u>	<u>British Nuclear Fuels</u>	<u>Fisher Nuts (P&G)</u>
<u>Rough Steel</u>	<u>Rolls Royce Aerospace</u>	<u>PSC (Potash Corp.)</u>
<u>Ford Motor Co.</u>	<u>NASA (EG&G) Kennedy Space Center</u>	<u>Major Race Teams</u>
<u>US Navy</u>	<u>ESCO Co.</u>	<u>Major Oil Companies</u>
<u>Koch Industries</u>	<u>Tinker Air Force Base</u>	<u>Keystone Cement Co.</u>
<u>Caesar's Palace</u>	<u>British Aerospace</u>	<u>Homeland Security</u>
<u>Disneyland</u>	<u>LA Super Shuttle</u>	<u>Westvaco Neade Paper</u>
<u>UCLA</u>	<u>Collingwood Grain Co.</u>	<u>Ramstein Air Base, Germany</u>
<u>Cessna Aircraft Co.</u>	<u>Anheuser Bush</u>	<u>Interstate Brand Corp.</u>
<u>McCall Pattern Co.</u>	<u>Bosch Corp.</u>	<u>European Gas Turbines, LTD.</u>
<u>Kenworth Trucking</u>	<u>Warner Robbins A.F. Base</u>	<u>Jefferson/Smurfit Corp</u>