

HPEV, INC.  
Form S-1  
April 29, 2014

Registration No. 333-\_\_\_\_\_

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2014

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

HPEV, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its  
charter)

Nevada	3510	75-3076597
(State or jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

8875 Hidden River Parkway  
Suite 300  
Tampa, Florida 33637  
(813) 975-7467  
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code of registrant's principal executive offices)

Timothy Hassett  
8875 Hidden River Parkway  
Suite 300  
Tampa, Florida 33637  
(813) 975-7467  
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement, as determined by the selling stockholder.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to

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Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 check the following box. ☒ x

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐ o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐ o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ☐ o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> o	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> o
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> o	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x

## CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered (1)(2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Price Per Share (3)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (3)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.001 per share	4,000,000	\$ 1.68	(3) \$ 6,720,000	\$ 865.53
Common Stock, \$.0001 per share	671,785	\$ 1.68	1,128,598	145.36
Total	4,671,785	1.68	7,848,598	1,010.89

- (1) The registrant is registering for resale, from time to time, up to 4,000,000 shares of its common stock that the registrant may sell and issue to Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC ("Lincoln Park") pursuant to a Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement"), dated February 19, 2014, by and between Lincoln Park and the registrant relating to the sale of up to \$10,000,000 in shares of common stock of the registrant. Pursuant to Rule 416(a) under the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant is also registering hereunder an indeterminate number of shares that may be issued and resold resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.
- (2) Represents 671,785 shares that were issued to Lincoln Park as commitment shares.
- (3) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, using the average of the high and low prices as reported on the OTCQB on April 25, 2014, which was \$1.68 per share.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. WE MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY STATE WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

PROSPECTUS

HPEV, INC.

4,671,785 shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the resale, from time to time, of up to 4,671,785 shares of our common stock by Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC. Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC is sometimes referred to in this prospectus as “selling stockholder” or “Lincoln Park”. The shares of common stock being offered by Lincoln Park are issuable pursuant to a Purchase Agreement we entered into with Lincoln Park on February 19, 2014, which we refer to in this prospectus as the Purchase Agreement. See the section of this prospectus entitled “Lincoln Park Transaction” for a description of the Purchase Agreement and the section entitled “Selling Stockholder” for additional information about Lincoln Park. Such registration does not mean that Lincoln Park will actually offer or sell any of these shares. We will not receive any proceeds from the sales of shares of our common stock by Lincoln Park; however, we may receive gross proceeds of up to \$10,000,000 under the Purchase Agreement.

Lincoln Park is an “underwriter” within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Lincoln Park may offer the shares pursuant to this prospectus for resale in a number of different ways through public or private placement transactions and at varying prices. The prices at which Lincoln Park may sell the shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in privately negotiated transactions. See “Plan of Distribution” for additional information.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “WARM”. On April 25, 2014, the last reported sales price for our common stock as reported on the OTCQB was \$1.68 per share.

INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE SECTION ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS" IN THIS PROSPECTUS BEGINNING ON PAGE 7.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (“JOBS Act”).

We may amend or supplement this prospectus from time to time by filing amendments or supplements as required. You should read the entire prospectus and any amendments or supplements carefully before you make your investment decision.

The date of this prospectus is \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

HPEV, INC.

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Dealer Prospectus Delivery Obligation

Until \_\_\_\_\_ 2014, all dealers that effect transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

## CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements reflect the current view about future events. When used in this prospectus, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “future,” “intend,” “plan,” or the negative of these terms and similar expressions, they relate to us or our management, identify forward-looking statements. Such statements, include, but are not limited to, statements contained in this prospectus relating to our business strategy, our future operating results and liquidity and capital resources outlook. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Our actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees of assurance of future performance. We caution you therefore against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation, a continued decline in general economic conditions nationally and internationally; decreased demand for our products and services; market acceptance of our products and services; our ability to protect our intellectual property rights; the impact of any infringement actions or other litigation brought against us; competition from other providers and products; our ability to develop and commercialize new and improved products and services; our ability to raise capital to fund continuing operations; changes in government regulation; our ability to complete customer transactions and capital raising transactions; and other factors (including the risks contained in the section of this prospectus entitled “Risk Factors”) relating to our industry, our operations and results of operations and any businesses that may be acquired by us. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ significantly from those anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended or planned.

Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. We cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider in making your investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the discussion regarding the risks of investing in our securities under the heading “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of this prospectus and our financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before investing in our securities. In this prospectus, “HPEV,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to HEPV, Inc.

## Overview

We were incorporated on July 22, 2002 in the State of Nevada under the name Bibb Corporation. On September 3, 2010, we changed our name to Z3 Enterprises, Inc. (“Z3”) and on April 5, 2012, to HPEV, Inc.

On March 29, 2011, we entered into a share exchange agreement (which was amended on June 14, 2011) with HPEV, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“the Share Exchange Agreement”) to acquire 100 shares, constituting all of the issued and outstanding shares of HPEV, Inc. in consideration for the issuance of 22,000,000 shares of common stock. Upon closing of the share exchange on April 15, 2011, HPEV, Inc. became our wholly owned subsidiary. There was a change of control of our company on April 15, 2011 as a result of the issuance of 21,880,000 shares of our common stock to the original shareholders of HPEV, Inc. pursuant to the terms of the Share Exchange Agreement. An additional 120,000 shares were issued during the fourth quarter of 2011 which completed the issuance of 22,000,000 shares of common stock under the terms of the amended Share Exchange Agreement.

As of April 9, 2014, we have 5 patents and 5 patent applications pending in the area of composite heat structures, motors, and related structures, heat pipe architecture, applications (commonly referred to as ‘thermal’ or ‘heat dispersion technology’) and a parallel vehicle power platform. The Company intends to commercialize our patents by licensing our thermal technologies and applications to electric motor, pump and vehicle component manufacturers; by licensing or selling a mobile electric power system powered by the Company’s proprietary gearing system to commercial vehicle and fleet owners; and by licensing a plug-in hybrid conversion system for heavy duty trucks, buses and tractor trailers to fleet owners and service centers.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 8875 Hidden River Parkway, Suite 300, Tampa, Florida 33637 and our telephone number is (813) 975-7467.

## Agreement with Lincoln Park

On February 19, 2014, we entered into a Purchase Agreement and a registration rights agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) with Lincoln Park, pursuant to which Lincoln Park has agreed to purchase from us up to \$10,000,000 in shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations from time to time over a 36-month period commencing on the date of effectiveness of the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, which provides for the resale of such shares pursuant to the Registration Agreement. The shares issuable to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement are being offered pursuant to this prospectus.

Upon the effectiveness of the registration statement, and subject to the satisfaction of the other conditions of the Purchase Agreement, we may direct Lincoln Park from time to time and at our sole discretion to purchase shares of our common stock up to an aggregate amount of \$10,000,000. We may direct Lincoln Park, at our sole discretion and subject to certain conditions, to purchase up to 75,000 shares of our common stock in regular purchases. Additionally, we may direct Lincoln Park to purchase additional amounts as accelerated purchases if on the date of a regular purchase the closing sale price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$0.60 per share.

There is no upper limit on the price per share that Lincoln Park must pay for our common stock under the Purchase Agreement, but in no event will shares be sold to Lincoln Park under a regular purchase on a day our closing price is less than the minimum floor price of \$0.25 per share. The Company will control the timing and amount of any sales of common stock to Lincoln Park.

As consideration for Lincoln Park's commitment to purchase our common stock pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we issued to Lincoln Park 671,785 shares of our common stock on February 25, 2014.

The proceeds received by us under the Purchase Agreement are expected to be used for working capital and general corporate purposes as described further in this prospectus.

The Purchase Agreement limits our sales of shares of common stock to Lincoln Park to no more than the number of shares that would result in the beneficial ownership by Lincoln Park and its affiliates, at any single point in time, of more than 9.99% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock.

As a result, although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to \$10,000,000 in shares of our common stock to Lincoln Park, only 12,671,785 shares are being offered under this prospectus, which represents (i) up to 12,000,000 shares that we may sell and issue to Lincoln Park from time to time in the future pursuant to the Purchase Agreement after the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective, and (ii) up to 671,785 shares as commitment shares that we have previously issued to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. This aggregate number of shares may or may not cover all of such shares to be purchased by and issued to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement, depending on the purchase price per share. In the event the initial registration statement is insufficient to cover all of the shares issuable under the Purchase Agreement, we may elect to file a new registration statement so as to cover all of the shares potentially issuable.

As of April 9, 2014, there were 55,582,432 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, of which 42,232,432 shares were held by non-affiliates. If all of the 4,671,785 shares offered by Lincoln Park under this prospectus were issued and outstanding as of the date hereof, such shares would represent approximately 8% of the total common stock outstanding and approximately 11% of the total number of outstanding shares held by non-affiliates.

The actual number of shares to be purchased by Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement is variable, depending on the market price of our common stock at the time of each sale. Accordingly, we cannot predict the actual total number of shares to be issued to Lincoln Park. This prospectus covers 4,671,785 shares of common stock. As of the date hereof, we do not currently have any plans or intent to issue to Lincoln Park any shares pursuant to the Purchase Agreement beyond the 4,671,785 shares offered hereby. However, if we elect to issue and sell to Lincoln Park pursuant to the Purchase Agreement more than the 4,671,785 shares offered under this prospectus, which we have the right but not the obligation to do, up to the \$10,000,000 maximum in shares of our common stock, we would first be required to register for resale under the Securities Act any additional shares we may elect to sell to Lincoln Park before we can sell such additional shares, which could cause additional substantial dilution to our shareholders. The number of shares issued pursuant to the Purchase Agreement and ultimately offered for resale by Lincoln Park depends on the number of shares purchased by Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement.

There are substantial risks to our stockholders as a result of the sale and issuance of common stock to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. These risks include substantial dilution, significant declines in our stock price and our inability to draw sufficient funds when needed. See "Risk Factors." Issuance of our common stock to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement will not affect the rights or privileges of our existing stockholders, except that the economic and voting interests of our existing stockholders will be diluted as a result of any such issuance. Although the number of shares of common stock that our existing stockholders own will not decrease, the shares owned by our existing stockholders will represent a smaller percentage of our total outstanding shares after any such issuance to Lincoln Park.



## SUMMARY OF THE OFFERING

The following is a summary of the shares being offered by the selling stockholder:

Common Stock offered by selling stockholder	Up to 4,671,785 shares of common stock (which includes (i) 12,000,000 shares which we may sell to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement and (ii) 671,785 commitment shares issued to Lincoln Park.
Common Stock outstanding prior to the offering	55,582,432 shares
Common Stock to be outstanding after the offering	60,254,217 shares
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock by Lincoln Park; however, we may receive proceeds of up to \$10,000,000 under the Purchase Agreement for the sale of such shares to Lincoln Park. See “Use of Proceeds” for a more complete description of our intended use of the net proceeds from this offering.
Risk Factors	You should carefully read “Risk Factors” in this prospectus for a discussion of factors that you should consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.

The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 55,582,432 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 25, 2014 and excludes an aggregate of 43,186,305 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants, and the conversion of preferred stock.

## RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Company’s common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below as well as other information provided to you in this prospectus, including information in the section of this document entitled “Forward Looking Statements.” There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected, the value of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Our limited operating history makes evaluating our business and future prospects difficult, and may increase the risk of your investment.

We have a very limited operating history on which investors can base an evaluation of our business, operating results and prospects. We have no operating history with respect to converting internal combustion motor vehicles into plug-in hybrid electric vehicles by utilizing electric load assist on a parallel platform, commercializing our heat pipe technology and licensing it to motor and generator manufacturers or selling mobile generators or translating our thermal technology from testing and one-off applications into mass market production. Consequently, it is difficult to predict our future revenues, if any, and appropriately budget for our expenses, and we have limited insight into trends that may emerge and affect our business.

We have only recently begun the final commercialization of our complete system in preparation for our initial conversion of a vehicle. Completion of the initial commercialization of the hybrid conversion system is dependent upon the availability of sufficient funds, final engineering, component procurement, and build out and testing. This limits our ability to accurately forecast the cost of the conversions or to determine a precise date on which the commercial platform for vehicle conversions will be released. In addition, we may also need to do extensive testing to ensure that the conversions are in compliance with applicable National Highway Traffic Safety Administration safety regulations and EPA regulations prior to full distribution to our licensees. If the markets for hybrid electric conversions and/or electric motors enhanced with thermal technology and/or mobile generators do not develop as we expect or develop more slowly than we expect, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results will be harmed.

We have a history of operating losses and expect to continue incurring losses for the foreseeable future.

We were incorporated in 2002 and in March 2011, we began commercialization of our technologies and research and development activities. We incurred losses since inception of \$8,858,166. We recorded a net loss of \$3,037,594 as of December 31, 2013 and a net loss of \$696,357 as of December 31, 2012. We cannot anticipate when, if ever, our operations will become profitable. We expect to incur significant net losses as we develop and commercialize our technologies and pursue our business strategy. We intend to invest significantly in our business before we expect cash flow from operations to be adequate to cover our operating expenses. If we are unable to execute our business strategy and grow our business, for any reason, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected.

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company has no revenues and needs additional cash resources to maintain its operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise additional capital. We cannot predict when, if ever, we will be successful in raising additional capital and, accordingly, we may be required to cease operations at any time, if we do not have sufficient working capital to pay our operating costs.

If we are unable to obtain additional funding, our business operations will be harmed.

We will require additional funds to implement our business strategy and develop and commercialize our products. We anticipate that we will require a minimum of \$2,000,000 to fund our planned activities for the next twelve months for working capital. We may issue additional equity securities to raise needed capital. We may be unable to secure such funding when needed in adequate amounts or on acceptable terms, if at all. Any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution to our then existing stockholders. The inability to raise the additional capital will restrict

our ability to develop and conduct business operations.

Additionally, we may direct Lincoln Park to purchase up to \$10,000,000 worth of shares of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement over a 36-month period generally in amounts up to 75,000 shares of our common stock on any such business day. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to receive any or all of the additional funds from Lincoln Park because the Purchase Agreement contain limitations, restrictions, events of default and other provisions that could limit our ability to cause Lincoln Park to buy common stock from us, including that: (i) Lincoln Park shall not purchase any shares of our common stock on any business day that the closing sale price of our common stock is less than \$0.25 per share, subject to adjustment as set forth in the Purchase Agreement, and (ii) Lincoln Park shall not own more than 9.99% of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement. Assuming a purchase price of \$1.68 per share (the closing sale price of the common stock on April 25, 2014), and the purchase by Lincoln Park of the full 4,671,785 shares registered hereunder, proceeds to us would only be \$7,848,598.80.

Our reliance on Lincoln Park as a source of funding will depend on a number of factors, including the prevailing market price of our common stock and the extent to which we are able to secure working capital from other sources. If obtaining sufficient funding from Lincoln Park were to prove unavailable or prohibitively dilutive, we will need to raise additional funds in order to commercialize our products.

Our independent auditors have expressed their concern as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

As a result of our financial condition, we have received a report from our independent registered public accounting firm for our financial statements for the period from March 24, 2011 (inception) to December 31, 2013 and the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 that includes an explanatory paragraph describing the uncertainty as to our ability to continue as a going concern. In order to continue as a going concern, we must effectively use the funds we now have to begin to generate revenue from our three product lines, so that we can fund our operations from our sales and licensing. If we are not able to do this, we may not be able to continue as an operating company.

The pending litigation with Spirit Bear Limited (“Spirit Bear”) may divert our management’s time and Company resources.

The pending litigation with Spirit Bear results in diverting our management’s time and Company resources. On August 27, 2013, the Company filed a complaint in the United States District Court against Spirit Bear, Jay Palmer, and the two other former directors and Spirit Bear Board appointees, Carrie Dwyer and Donica Holt, seeking judicial declaration that the Board resolutions from February 2013 authorizing the compensation of management and the issuance of debt and equity is valid and that the defendants are bound by the Settlement Agreement, dated April 12, 2013. The defendants have indicated that they will seek indemnification from the Company as a result of the Company initiating the lawsuit. This litigation continues to divert Company resources from effectuating its business plan, including but not limited to utilizing capital in pursuing the litigation and defending the claims made by the defendants.

The market for plug-in hybrid electric vehicle conversions is relatively new.

The hybrid electric vehicle conversion market is rapidly evolving, characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving government regulation and changing consumer demands and behaviors. Factors that may influence the conversion to plug-in electric vehicles include: decreases in the price of oil, gasoline and diesel fuel may slow the growth of our business and negatively impact our financial results.

Prices for oil, gasoline and diesel fuel can be very volatile. We believe that increases in the price of fuels will raise interest in plug-in hybrid conversions and decreases in the price of fuels will likely reduce interest in conversions, which reduced interest could slow the growth of our business.



Our growth depends in part on environmental regulations and programs mandating the use of vehicles that get better gas mileage and generate fewer emissions. Modification or repeal of these regulations may adversely impact our business.

Enabling commercial customers to meet environmental regulations and programs in the United States that promote or mandate the use of vehicles that get better gas mileage and generate fewer emissions is an integral part of our business plan. For example, the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach have adopted the San Pedro Bay Ports Clean Air Action Plan, which outlines a Clean Trucks Program that calls for the replacement of 16,000 drayage trucks with trucks that meet certain clean truck standards.

Industry participants with a vested interest in gasoline and diesel invest significant time and money in efforts to influence environmental regulations in ways that may delay or repeal requirements for cleaner vehicle emissions. For example, the American Trucking Association has filed suit to challenge specific concession requirements in the Clean Trucks Program, which may delay the program's implementation. Parts of the program requirements were struck down by the Supreme Court in June 2013. Other parts were sent back to a lower court for further consideration.

Furthermore, the recent economic recession may result in the delay, amendment or waiver of environmental regulations due to the perception that they impose increased costs on the transportation industry or the general public that cannot be absorbed in a shrinking economy. The delay, repeal or modification of federal or state regulations or programs that encourage the use of more efficient and/or cleaner vehicles could slow our growth and adversely affect our business.

If we are unable to keep up with rapid technological changes in our field, we will be unable to operate profitably.

Our industry is characterized by extensive research efforts and rapid technological progress. If we fail to anticipate or respond adequately to technological developments, our ability to operate profitably could suffer. We cannot assure you that research and discoveries by other companies will not render our technologies or potential products or services uneconomical or result in products superior to those we develop or that any technologies, products or services we develop will be preferred to any existing or newly-developed technologies, products or services.

Many of our potential competitors are better established and have significantly greater resources which may make it difficult for us to compete in the markets in which we intend to sell our products.

The market for the products we develop is highly competitive. Many of our potential competitors are well established with larger and better resources, longer relationships with customers and suppliers, greater name recognition and greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have. Increased competition may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins, loss of market share and loss of licensees, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. We cannot ensure that prospective competitors will not adopt technologies or business plans similar to ours, or develop products which may be superior to ours or which may prove to be more popular. It is possible that new competitors will emerge and rapidly acquire market share. We cannot ensure that we will be able to compete successfully against future competitors or that the competitive pressures will not materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Some aspects of our business will depend in part on the availability of federal, state and local rebates and tax credits for hybrid electric vehicles. A reduction in these incentives would increase the cost of conversions for our customers and could significantly reduce our revenue.

We believe that hybrid conversions for the general public will depend in part on tax credits, rebates and similar federal, state and local government incentives that promote hybrid electric vehicles. Any reduction, elimination or

discriminatory application of federal, state and local government incentives and other economic subsidies or tax credits because of policy changes, the reduced need for such subsidies or incentives due to the perceived success of the hybrid conversions, fiscal tightening or other reasons could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We may experience significant delays in the design and implementation of our thermal technology into the motors and/or generators of the companies with which we have research and development agreements which could harm our business and prospects.

Motor manufacturers often experience delays in the design, manufacture and commercial release of new product lines. Any delay in the financing, design, and implementation of our thermal technology into the motor and/or generator lines of companies with which we may have research and development agreements could materially damage our brand, business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

If we are unable to adequately control the costs associated with operating our business, including our costs of sales and materials, our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects will suffer.

If we are unable to maintain a sufficiently low level of costs for designing, marketing, selling and distributing our conversion system and thermal technologies relative to their selling prices, our operating results, gross margins, business and prospects could be adversely impacted. We have made, and will be required to continue to make, significant investments for the design and sales of our system and technologies. There can be no assurances that our costs of producing and delivering our system and technologies will be less than the revenue, if any, we may generate from sales and/or licensing. We may be required to incur substantial marketing costs and expenses to promote our systems and technologies, even though our marketing expenses to date have been relatively limited. Many of the factors that impact our operating costs are beyond our control. For example, the costs of our components could increase due to shortages if global demand for such components increases. If hybrid conversions exceed current expectations without significant expansion in battery production capacity and advancements in battery technology, shortages could occur which would result in increased costs to us.

We will be dependent on our suppliers, some of which are single or limited source suppliers and the inability or refusal of these suppliers to deliver components at prices and volumes acceptable to us would have an adverse effect on our business.

We are currently evaluating and selecting suppliers for our conversion system. We hope to source globally from a number of suppliers, some of whom may be single source suppliers for these components. While we hope to obtain components from multiple sources whenever possible, it may not always be possible to avoid purchasing from a single source. To date, we have not qualified alternative sources for any of our single-sourced components. We may be unable to establish alternate supply relationships and obtain or engineer replacements for our single source components, in the short term or at all, or at prices favorable to us. Qualifying alternate suppliers or developing our own replacements for certain highly customized components may be time consuming and costly.

Failure to obtain reliable sources of component supply that will enable us to meet quality, price, engineering, design and production standards, as well as the production volumes required to successfully market our conversion system could negatively affect our Company's revenues and business operations. Even if we are successful in developing a high volume conversion platform and reliable sources of component supply, we do not know whether we will be able to do so in a manner that avoids significant delays and cost overruns.

If we experience significant increased demand, or need to replace our existing suppliers, there can be no assurance that additional supplies of component parts will be available when required on terms that are favorable to us, or that a supplier would allocate sufficient supplies to us in order to meet our requirements or fill our orders in a timely manner. The loss of any single or limited source supplier or the disruption in the supply of components from these suppliers could lead to delays to our customers, which could hurt our relationships with our customers, result in negative publicity, damage our brand and adversely affect our business, prospects and operating results.





Any significant disruption in our supplier relationships, particularly relationships with sole source suppliers, could harm our business. Furthermore, some of our suppliers may not be able to handle any commodity cost volatility and/or sharply changing volumes while still performing as we expect. To the extent our suppliers experience supply disruptions, there is a risk for delivery delays, production delays, production issues or delivery of non-conforming products by our suppliers. Even where these risks do not materialize, we may incur costs as we try to make contingency plans for such risks.

The use of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, mobile generators or incorporation of our heat pipe technology in vehicle components or electric motors and generators may not become sufficiently accepted for us to develop our business.

In order to develop our business, we must license fleet, dealer and service center and manufacturing customers. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to develop these customers or that they will enter into license agreements with us. Whether we will be able to develop a customer base will depend on a number of factors, including the level of acceptance of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and/or mobile generation by fleet owners and the general public or the desire by vehicle parts or electric motor manufacturers to enhance their products with our heat pipe technology. If we are unable to develop a customer base we will be unable to develop and grow our business.

If there are advances in other alternative vehicle fuels or technologies, or if there are improvements in gasoline or diesel engines or in heat reduction or heat transfer technology, demand for hybrid electric conversions and our other products may decline and our business may suffer.

Technological advances in the production, delivery and use of alternative fuels that are or are perceived to be cleaner and more cost-effective than our traditional fuel/electric combination have the potential to slow adoption of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Hydrogen, compressed natural gas and other alternative fuels in experimental or developmental stages may eventually offer a cleaner, more cost-effective alternative to our gasoline or diesel and electric combination. Any significant improvements in the fuel economy or efficiency of the internal combustion engine may slow conversions to plug-in hybrid vehicles and, consequently, would have a detrimental effect on our business and operations. While we are currently unaware of innovations in or introductions of new heat reduction or heat transfer technologies or mobile generation, competitors or others may introduce new technology that offers better or equivalent results at a lower price at any time which would have a detrimental effect on our business and operations.

Our research and commercialization efforts may not be sufficient to adapt to changes in electric vehicle technology.

As technologies change, we plan to upgrade or adapt our conversion system in order to continue to provide vehicles with the latest technology. However, our conversions may not compete effectively with alternative vehicles if we are not able to source and integrate the latest technology into our conversion system. Since we do not plan to manufacture battery cells, we are dependent on suppliers of battery cell technology for our battery packs. Any failure to keep up with advances in electric or internal combustion vehicle technology would result in a decline in our competitive position which would adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition.

A prolonged economic downturn or economic uncertainty could adversely affect our business and cause us to require additional sources of financing, which may not be available.

Economic cycles and any related fluctuation in the businesses of our potential fleet customers, electric motor manufacturers or income of the general public may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. If global economic conditions deteriorate or economic uncertainty increases, our potential customers may experience lowered incomes or deterioration of their businesses, which may result in the delay or cancellation of plans to convert their vehicles, reduced license sales or reduced royalties from sales by licensees. As a

consequence, our cash flow could be adversely impacted.

Any changes in business credit availability or cost of borrowing could adversely affect our business.

Declines in the availability of business credit and increases in corporate borrowing costs could negatively impact the number of conversions performed, mobile generators installed and the number of electric motors and generators manufactured. Substantial declines in the number of conversions by our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the disruption in the capital markets that began in 2008 has reduced the availability of debt financing to support the conversion of existing vehicles into plug-in hybrids. If our potential customers are unable to access credit to convert their vehicles, it would impair our ability to grow our business.

If we lose any of our key management personnel, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our objectives.

Our future success depends in large part upon the leadership and performance of our management and consultants. The Company's operations and business strategy are dependent upon the knowledge and business contacts of our executive officers and our consultants. We have employment agreements with our Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Technical Officer and a consulting agreement for the services of Quentin Ponder, our Chief Financial Officer. Although, we hope to retain the services of all of our officers, if an officer should choose to leave us for any reason before we have hired additional personnel, our operations may suffer. If we should lose their services before we are able to engage and retain qualified employees and consultants to execute our business plan, we may not be able to continue to develop our business as quickly or efficiently.

In addition, we must be able to attract, train, motivate and retain highly skilled and experienced technical employees in order to successfully develop our business. Qualified technical employees often are in great demand and may be unavailable in the time frame required to satisfy our business requirements. We may not be able to attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled technical employees in the future. The loss of technical personnel or our inability to hire or retain sufficient technical personnel at competitive rates of compensation could impair our ability to successfully grow our business. If we lose the services of any of our consultants, we may not be able to replace them with similarly qualified personnel, which could harm our business.

We may incur material losses and costs as a result of product defects, warranty claims or product liability actions that may be brought against us.

We face an inherent business risk of exposure to product liability in the event that our hybrid conversions or other products fail to perform as expected or failure of our products results in bodily injury or property damage.

If flaws in the design of our products were to occur, we could experience a rate of failure in our hybrid conversions or other products that could result in significant charges for product re-work or replacement costs. Although we plan to engage in extensive quality programs and processes, these may not be sufficient to avoid conversion or product failures, which could cause us to:

- lose net revenue;
- incur increased costs such as costs associated with customer support;
- experience delays, cancellations or rescheduling of conversions or orders for our products;
- experience increased product returns or discounts; or
- damage our reputation;

all of which could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.



If any of our hybrid conversions or other products are or are alleged to be defective, we may be required to participate in a recall involving such conversions or products. A recall claim brought against us, or a product liability claim brought against us in excess of our insurance, may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Depending on the terms under which we supply products to a vehicle component or engine manufacturer, a manufacturer may attempt to hold us responsible for some or all of the repair or replacement costs of defective products under their warranties when the manufacturer asserts that the product supplied did not perform as warranted.

Developments or assertions by us or against us relating to intellectual property rights could materially impact our business.

We own significant intellectual property, including a large number of patents, and intend to be involved in numerous licensing arrangements. Our intellectual property should play an important role in maintaining our competitive position in a number of the markets we intend to serve.

We will attempt to protect proprietary and intellectual property rights to our products and conversion system through available patent laws and licensing and distribution arrangements with reputable domestic and international companies. Despite these precautions, patent laws afford only limited practical protection in certain countries.

Litigation may also be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of invalidity. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and the diversion of resources.

As we create or adopt new technology, we will also face an inherent risk of exposure to the claims of others that we have allegedly violated their intellectual property rights.

Our products could infringe on the intellectual property rights of others which may result in costly litigation and, if we do not prevail, could also cause us to pay substantial damages and prohibit us from selling or licensing our products.

Third parties may assert infringement or other intellectual property claims against us. We may have to pay substantial damages, including damages for past infringement if it is ultimately determined that our products or technology infringe a third party's proprietary rights. Further, we may be prohibited from selling or providing products before we obtain additional licenses, which, if available at all, may require us to pay substantial royalties or licensing fees. Even if claims are determined to be without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management's attention from our other business concerns. Any public announcements related to litigation or interference proceedings initiated or threatened against us could cause our business to be harmed and our stock price to decline.

We may incur losses, additional costs or even interruption of business operations as a result of fines or sanctions brought by government regulators.

Our business will be subject to various U.S. federal, state and local, and non-U.S. environmental, transportation and safety laws and regulations, such as requirements for aftermarket fuel conversion certification by the EPA or separate requirements for aftermarket fuel conversion certification by California and other states.

We cannot assure you that we will be at all times in complete compliance with such laws, regulations and permits. If we violate or fail to comply with these laws, regulations or certifications, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators.

We may face risks from doing business internationally.

If we are successful in commercializing our products, we may license, sell or distribute products outside the United States, and derive revenues from these sources. Consequently, our revenues and results of operations will be vulnerable to currency fluctuations. We will report our revenues and results of operations in United States dollars, but a significant portion of our revenues may be earned outside of the United States. We cannot accurately predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on revenues and operating margins. Such fluctuations could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business will also be subject to other risks inherent in the international marketplace, many of which are beyond our control. These risks include:

- laws and policies affecting trade, investment and taxes, including laws and policies relating to the repatriation of funds and withholding taxes, and changes in these laws;
- changes in local regulatory requirements, including restrictions on conversions;
- differing cultural tastes and attitudes;
- differing degrees of protection for intellectual property;
- the instability of foreign economies and governments;
- war and acts of terrorism.

Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to extensive financial reporting and related requirements for which our accounting and other management systems and resources may not be adequately prepared.

We are subject to reporting and other obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Section 404 requires us to conduct an annual management assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. These reporting and other obligations will place significant demands on our management, administrative, operational and accounting resources.

Management has determined that there are material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. This resulted from our relatively small number of personnel and the limited funding. However, in 2013 the funding improved dramatically which allowed us to implement changes that have significantly improved our internal controls. We have contracted with an external Certified Fraud Accountant to handle the entries into our computerized accounting system and to handle the bank accounts and reconciliations. Payroll will be handled by our financial institution. We have also entered into an agreement with the accounting outsourcing department of DeJoya Griffith, LLC, our former auditors, to review the preparation of the financials to insure they meet the requirements of GAAP and all regulations/and or security laws, prior to submitting the financial to the audit firm of Anton & Chia.

Management believes these changes will result in adequate internal controls for the company in its present size. With growth there will be continuing evaluation as to whether these controls are adequate, and where necessary, we will upgrade the existing system and add the required personnel, including an internal audit function.

If we are unable to accomplish these objectives in a timely and effective manner, our ability to comply with our financial reporting requirements and other rules that apply to reporting companies could be impaired. Any failure to maintain effective internal controls could have a negative impact on our ability to manage our business and on our stock price.

We may be at risk to accurately report financial results or detect fraud if we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report that contains an assessment by management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual and quarterly reports on Form 10-K and 10-Q. We cannot assure you that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future. Also, future changes in our accounting, financial reporting, and regulatory environment may create new areas of risk exposure. Failure to modify our existing control environment accordingly may impair our controls over financial reporting and cause our investors to lose confidence in the reliability of our financial reporting, which may adversely affect our stock price.

#### RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR COMMON STOCK AND COMPANY

The issuance of shares upon conversion of the preferred shares and exercise of outstanding warrants and options will cause immediate and substantial dilution to our existing stockholders.

As of April 9, 2014, there are currently 160 shares of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Preferred Stock") convertible into an aggregate of 8,000,000 shares of common stock, warrants to purchase an aggregate of 25,186,305 shares of common stock and options to purchase an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding. The issuance of shares upon conversion of preferred shares and exercise of warrants and options, will result in substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders since the selling security holders may ultimately convert and sell the full amount issuable on conversion. In addition, the Company is required to reserve out of its authorized and unissued shares of common stock, 12,000,000 shares for the purpose of effecting purchases under its purchase agreement with Lincoln Park. If the Company does not amend its Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of its authorized shares of common stock, it may not have sufficient shares to issue and will be in breach of the terms of its purchase agreement with Lincoln Park.

Our common stock is subject to the "penny stock" rules of the SEC and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our stock.

The SEC has adopted Rule 15c-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require: (i) that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and (ii) the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must: (i) obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and (ii) make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.





The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form: (i) sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and (ii) that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Because we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our shares of common stock, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Unless we pay dividends, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them at a price higher than that which they initially paid for such shares.

The market price of our shares of common stock is subject to fluctuation.

The market prices of our shares may fluctuate significantly in response to factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- The announcement of new products by our competitors
- The release of new products by our competitors
- Developments in our industry or target markets
- General market conditions including factors unrelated to our operating performance

Recently, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. Continued market fluctuations could result in extreme market volatility in the price of our shares of common stock which could cause a decline in the value of our shares.

There is a very limited trading market for our securities.

There is currently only a limited trading market for our common stock. We cannot predict the extent investor interest will lead to development of an active trading market or how liquid that trading market might become. If an active trading market does not develop or is not sustained, it may be difficult for investors to sell shares of our common stock at a price that is attractive or at all. In such a case, you may find that you are unable to achieve any benefit from your investment or liquidate your shares.

Because we are not subject to compliance with rules requiring the adoption of certain corporate governance measures, our stockholders have limited protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rule changes proposed and enacted by the SEC, the New York Stock Exchange, the Amex Equities Exchanges and NASDAQ, as a result of Sarbanes-Oxley, require the implementation of various measures relating to corporate governance. These measures are designed to enhance the integrity of corporate management and the securities markets and apply to securities which are listed on those exchanges or the NASDAQ. Because we will not be seeking to be listed on any of the exchanges, we are not presently required to comply with many of the corporate governance provisions.

Because our directors are not independent, we do not currently have independent audit or compensation committees. As a result, the directors have the ability, among other things, to determine their own level of compensation. Until we comply with such corporate governance measures, regardless of whether such compliance is required, the absence of such standards of corporate governance may leave our stockholders without protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters and investors may be reluctant to provide us with funds necessary to expand our operations.

Our Articles of incorporation allows for our board of directors to create new series of preferred stock without further approval by our stockholders which could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common stock.

Our Board has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock. Our Board also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further stockholder approval. As a result, our Board could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to such holders (i) the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, (ii) the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of common stock and (iii) the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our common stock. In addition, our Board could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that has greater voting power than our common stock or that is convertible into our common stock, which could decrease the relative voting power of our common stock or result in dilution to our existing common stockholders.

Any of the actions described in the preceding paragraph could significantly adversely affect the investment made by holders of our common stock. Holders of common stock could potentially not receive dividends that they might otherwise have received. In addition, holders of our common stock could receive less proceeds in connection with any future sale of the Company, whether in liquidation or on any other basis.

Our officers and directors own a substantial amount of our common stock and, therefore, exercise significant control over our corporate governance and affairs which may result in their taking actions with which other shareholders do not agree.

Our executive officers and directors control approximately 37% of our outstanding common stock. These stockholders, if they act together, may be able to exercise substantial influence over the outcome of all corporate actions requiring approval of our stockholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, which may result in corporate action with which other stockholders do not agree. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control which might be in other stockholders' best interest but which might negatively affect the market price of our common stock.

We are in breach of our agreements with certain investors for failure to timely file a registration statement with the SEC registering shares offered and sold to such investors.

In connection with the offer and sale of an aggregate of 12,560,097 shares and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 14,998,472 shares of common stock, the Company agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC including these shares once the Company sold an aggregate of \$1 million shares. The Company sold \$1 million shares in July 2013 and has not filed the required registration statement on Form S-1 with the SEC and accordingly is in breach of the agreement. In addition, our placement agents also have “piggyback” registration rights for shares underlying warrants issued to them. If an investor or placement agent decides to bring an action against the Company we may be faced with litigation and other costs and damages if unsuccessful in any such action.

The sale or issuance of our common stock to Lincoln Park may cause dilution and the sale of the shares of common stock acquired by Lincoln Park, or the perception that such sales may occur, could cause the price of our common stock to fall.

Under the Purchase Agreement with Lincoln Park, upon effectiveness of the registration statement for resale of the shares offered by this prospectus, and subject to other conditions, we may direct Lincoln Park to purchase up to \$10,000,000 of our shares of common stock over a 36-month period. We have issued to Lincoln Park 671,785 shares of common stock as commitment shares as of the date of this prospectus, as a fee for its commitment to purchase the shares, if any, registered for resale under any additional registration statement. The number of shares ultimately offered for sale by Lincoln Park under this prospectus is dependent upon the number of shares purchased by Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. Depending on market liquidity at the time, sales of shares we issue to Lincoln Park may cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Subject to certain conditions, we generally have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares to Lincoln Park, except that, pursuant to the terms of our agreements with Lincoln Park, we would be unable to sell shares to Lincoln Park if and when the market price of our common stock is below \$0.25 per share or if Lincoln Park would own more than 9.99% of our common stock for stock sold to it under the Purchase Agreement. The purchase price for the shares that we may sell to Lincoln Park will fluctuate based on the price of our common stock and other factors determined by us. As such, Lincoln Park may ultimately purchase all, some or none of the shares of our common stock offered pursuant to this prospectus and, after it has acquired shares, Lincoln Park may resell all, some or none of those shares. Therefore, sales to Lincoln Park by us pursuant to the Purchase Agreement could result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. Additionally, the sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock to Lincoln Park, or the anticipation of such sales, could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future.

We qualify as an “emerging growth company” under the JOBS Act. As a result, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements. For so long as we are an emerging growth company, we will not be required to:

- have an auditor report on our internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (i.e., an auditor discussion and analysis);
- submit certain executive compensation matters to shareholder advisory votes, such as “say-on-pay” and “say-on-frequency;” and

-

disclose certain executive compensation related items such as the correlation between executive compensation and performance and comparisons of the Chief Executive's compensation to median employee compensation.

We will remain an “emerging growth company” for up to five years, or until the earliest of (i) the last day of the first fiscal year in which our total annual gross revenues exceed \$1 billion, (ii) the date that we become a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which would occur if the market value of our ordinary shares that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter or (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the preceding three year period.

Until such time, however, we cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Since we have elected under Section 107 of the JOBS Act to use the extended transition period with respect to complying with new or revised accounting standards, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates making it more difficult for an investor to compare our results with other public companies.

Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 102(b)(2)(B) of the Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, as an emerging growth company we can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period. Our financial statements may therefore not be comparable to those of companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sales of shares of our common stock by Lincoln Park; however, we may receive proceeds of up to \$10,000,000 under the Purchase Agreement over the 36-month period following the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part assuming that we sell all of the shares available thereunder and excluding the cost of the shares issued to Lincoln Park for its commitment. However, there can be no assurance we will sell any or all of the shares to Lincoln Park or that they will resell such shares offered hereby.

We intend to use any such proceeds received for general corporate purposes. We have agreed to bear the expenses relating to the registration of the shares for the selling stockholder.

#### SELLING STOCKHOLDER

This prospectus relates to the possible resale by the selling stockholder, Lincoln Park, of shares of common stock that have been or may be issued to Lincoln Park pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. We are filing the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part pursuant to the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement, which we entered into with Lincoln Park on February 19, 2014 concurrently with our execution of the Purchase Agreement, in which we agreed to provide certain registration rights with respect to sales by Lincoln Park of the shares of our common stock that have been or may be issued to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement.

Lincoln Park, as the selling stockholder, may, from time to time, offer and sell pursuant to this prospectus any or all of the shares that we have sold or may sell to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. Lincoln Park may sell some, all or none of its shares. We do not know how long the selling stockholder will hold the shares before selling them, and we currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with the selling stockholder regarding the sale of any of the shares.



The following table sets forth the shares beneficially owned, as of April 25, 2014, by the selling stockholder prior to the offering contemplated by this prospectus, the number of shares that the selling stockholder may offer and sell from time to time under this prospectus and the number of shares which the selling stockholder would own beneficially if all such offered shares are sold.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3(d) promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act. The percentage of shares beneficially owned prior to the offering is based on 55,582,432 shares of our common stock outstanding as of April 25, 2014.

Lincoln Park is not a registered broker-dealer or an affiliate of a registered broker-dealer. Neither Lincoln Park nor any of its affiliates has held a position or office, or had any other material relationship, with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates. The selling stockholder has acquired its shares solely for investment and not with a view to or for resale or distribution of such securities.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Beneficial Ownership Before the Offering	Percentage of Ownership Before the Offering	Shares of Common Stock Included in Prospectus assuming the Company issues the Maximum Number of Shares Under the Purchase Agreement				Beneficial Ownership After the Offering	Percentage of Ownership After the Offering
Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC(1)	1,560,675 (2)	2.8	%(3)	4,671,785 (4)	444,445	*		

\*less than 1%.

(1) Josh Scheinfeld and Jonathan Cope, the Managing Members of Lincoln Park Capital, LLC, are deemed to be beneficial owners of all of the shares of common stock owned by Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC. Messrs. Cope and Scheinfeld have shared voting and investment power over the shares being offered under the prospectus filed with the SEC in connection with the transactions contemplated under the Purchase Agreement.

(2) Includes 671,785 shares of our common stock issued to Lincoln Park on February 25, 2014 as a fee for its commitment to purchase additional shares of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement which shares are covered by the registration statement that includes this prospectus and 444,445 shares of common stock underlying warrants which are exercisable at \$0.60 per share or on a cashless basis until February 14, 2019. See the description under the heading "The Lincoln Park Transaction" for more information about the Purchase Agreement.

(3) Based on 55,582,432 outstanding shares of our common stock as of April 25, 2014, which includes 671,785 shares of our common stock issued to Lincoln Park on February 25, 2014 as a commitment fee for its commitment to purchase additional shares of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement. Although we may at our discretion



elect to issue to Lincoln Park up to an aggregate amount of \$10,000,000 of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement, other than the shares described in the immediately preceding sentence, such shares are not included in determining the percentage of shares beneficially owned before this offering.

(4) Assumes the issuance of the maximum 4,671,785 shares being registered hereby, which reflects the 671,785 shares already issued and the issuance of an additional 4,000,000 shares under the Purchase Agreement.

## LINCOLN PARK TRANSACTION

### General

On February 19, 2014, we entered into the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement with Lincoln Park. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, Lincoln Park has agreed to purchase from us up to \$10,000,000 in shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations. Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, we may, from time to time and at our sole discretion during a 36-month period commencing on the date of the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, subject to the conditions of the Purchase Agreement, direct Lincoln Park to purchase shares of our common stock up to an aggregate amount of \$10,000,000. The amount we receive and the per share purchase price depends on whether the purchase is a Regular Purchase or an Accelerated Purchase. An aggregate of 4,671,785 shares issuable to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement are being offered pursuant to this prospectus. The proceeds received by us under the Purchase Agreement are expected to be used for general corporate purposes as described further in this prospectus.

Pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, we have filed with the SEC the registration statement that includes this prospectus to register for resale under the Securities Act shares of common stock that may be issued and sold to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. Although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to \$10,000,000 in shares of our common stock to Lincoln Park, only 4,671,785 shares are being offered under this prospectus, which represents (i) up to 4,000,000 shares that we may sell and issue to Lincoln Park from time to time in the future pursuant to the Purchase Agreement after the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective, and (ii) up to 671,785 shares as commitment shares we are obligated to issue to Lincoln Park.

We cannot predict the actual total number of shares to be issued to Lincoln Park. The aggregate number of shares offered under this prospectus may or may not cover all of such shares to be purchased by and issued to Lincoln Park under the \$10,000,000 Purchase Agreement, depending on the purchase price per share. In the event the initial registration statement is insufficient to cover all of the shares issuable under the Purchase Agreement, we may elect to file a new registration statement so as to cover all of the shares potentially issuable. As of the date hereof, we do not currently have any plans or intent to issue to Lincoln Park any shares pursuant to the Purchase Agreement beyond the 4,671,785 shares offered hereby. If we elect to issue and sell to Lincoln Park pursuant to the Purchase Agreement more than the 4,671,785 shares offered under this prospectus, up to the \$10,000,000 maximum, we would first be required to register for resale under the Securities Act such additional shares, which could cause substantial additional dilution to our stockholders.

We are required to reserve 12,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the Purchase Agreement.

### Purchase of Shares under the Purchase Agreement

By means of a regular purchase, so long as at least two business days have passed since the most recent purchase, we may direct Lincoln Park to purchase up to 75,000 shares of our common stock at the regular purchase price except that Lincoln Park is not obligated to purchase more than \$500,000 of our common stock in any single purchase. The regular purchase price is the lower of:

the lowest sale price for our common stock quoted on the purchase date of such shares; and

the arithmetic average of the three lowest closing sale prices for our common stock during the 12 consecutive business days immediately preceding the purchase date of such shares.



Additionally, we may direct Lincoln Park to purchase additional amounts as accelerated purchases if on the date of a regular purchase the closing sale price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$0.60. In such event, we may direct Lincoln Park to purchase on the following day, as an accelerated purchase and at the accelerated purchase price, up to the lesser of:

two times the number of shares for a Regular Purchase or

up to 30% of the following day's volume.

The Accelerated Purchase Price is the lower of:

90% of the volume weighted average price during (i) the entire trading day on the purchase date, if the volume of shares of our common stock traded on the purchase date has not exceeded a volume maximum calculated in accordance with the Purchase Agreement, or (ii) the portion of the trading day on the purchase date (calculated starting at the beginning of normal trading hours) until such time at which the volume of shares of our common stock traded has exceeded such volume maximum, or

the closing sale price of our common stock on the purchase date.

There is no upper limit on the price per share that Lincoln Park must pay for our common stock under the Purchase Agreement, but in no event will shares be sold to Lincoln Park under a regular purchase on a day our closing price is less than the minimum floor price of \$0.25 per share. The regular purchase price and the accelerated purchase price will be equitably adjusted for any reorganization, recapitalization, non-cash dividend, stock split, or other similar transaction occurring during the business days used to compute the regular purchase price or accelerated purchase price.

The Purchase Agreement limits our sales of shares of common stock to Lincoln Park and its affiliates to 9.99% of our total outstanding common stock.

Other than as set forth above, there are no trading volume requirements or restrictions under the Purchase Agreement, and we will control the timing and amount of any sales of our common stock to Lincoln Park. Generally, each time we direct Lincoln Park, subject to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, Lincoln Park will be obligated to purchase such amounts as directed by us. Lincoln Park does not have the right to require us to sell any shares of common stock to them under the Purchase Agreement. We have no obligation to sell any shares under the Purchase Agreement and the actual proceeds that we receive from sales to Lincoln Park could be substantially less than the maximum \$10,000,000. Lincoln Park may not assign or transfer its rights and obligations under the Purchase Agreement.

#### Commitment Shares

As consideration for Lincoln Park's commitment to purchase our common stock pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we issued to Lincoln Park 671,785 shares as commitment shares.

## Effect of Performance of the Purchase Agreement on Our Shareholders

All shares of common stock that are covered by this prospectus are expected to be freely tradable. It is anticipated that shares registered in this offering will be sold over a period of up to 36 months from the date of this prospectus. The sale by Lincoln Park of a significant amount of shares registered in this offering at any given time could cause the market price of our common stock to decline and to be highly volatile. Lincoln Park may ultimately acquire all, some or none of the shares of common stock not yet issued but registered in this offering. After it has acquired such shares, it may sell all, some or none of such shares. Therefore, sales to Lincoln Park by us under the Purchase Agreement may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. However, we have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares to Lincoln Park and the Purchase Agreement may be terminated by us at any time at our discretion without any cost to us.

As of April 9, 2014 there were 55,582,432 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, of which 42,232,432 shares were held by non-affiliates. If all of the 4,671,785 shares offered by Lincoln Park under this prospectus were issued and outstanding as of the date hereof (without taking into account the 9.99% limitation), such shares would represent approximately 8% of the total common stock outstanding and approximately 11% of the total number of outstanding shares held by non-affiliates.

The number of shares ultimately offered for resale by Lincoln Park will be dependent upon the number of shares we sell to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. The following table shows the amount of proceeds we would receive from Lincoln Park from the sale of shares pursuant to the Purchase Agreement (without accounting for certain fees and expenses), to the extent covered by this prospectus, based on varying assumed average purchase prices:

Assumed Average Purchase Price		Number of Registered Shares to be Issued if Full Purchase (1)(4)	Percentage of Outstanding Shares After Giving Effect to the Issuance to Lincoln Park (2)		Proceeds from the Sale of Shares to Lincoln Park Under the Purchase Agreement
\$0.25	(3)	4,000,000	7.20	%	\$1,000,000
\$0.75		4,000,000	7.20	%	\$3,000,000
\$1.00		4,000,000	7.20	%	\$4,000,000
\$1.50		4,000,000	7.20	%	\$6,000,000
\$1.75		4,000,000	7.20	%	\$7,000,000
\$2.00		4,000,000	7.20	%	\$ 8,000,000

- (1) Excludes the 671,785 shares issued as commitment shares. Although the Purchase Agreement provides that we may sell up to \$10,000,000 in shares of our common stock to Lincoln Park, we are only registering 4,000,000 shares to be purchased thereunder. As a result, we have included in this column only those shares which are registered in this offering.
- (2) The denominator is based on 55,582,432 shares outstanding as of April 9, 2014, including the 671,785 shares issued as commitment shares, and the number of shares set forth in the adjacent column which we would have sold to Lincoln Park. The numerator is based on the number of shares issuable under the Purchase Agreement at the corresponding assumed purchase price set forth in the adjacent column.

- (3) Under the Purchase Agreement, we may not sell any shares to Lincoln Park in the event the purchase price of such shares is below \$0.25.

There are substantial risks to our shareholders as a result of the sale and issuance of common stock to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement. These risks include substantial dilution and declines in our stock price. See “Risk Factors.” Issuances of our common stock to Lincoln Park under the Purchase Agreement will not affect the rights or privileges of our existing shareholders, except that the economic and voting interests of our existing shareholders will be diluted as a result of any such issuance. Although the number of shares of common stock that our existing shareholders own will not decrease, the shares owned by our existing shareholders will represent a smaller percentage of our total outstanding shares after any such issuance to Lincoln Park.

## Representations and Warranties; Indemnification

The Purchase Agreement includes customary representations and warranties by us to Lincoln Park. In addition, we have agreed to customary indemnification of Lincoln Park in connection with the Purchase Agreement.

### Events of Default

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we cannot sell any shares of common stock to Lincoln Park if an event of default has occurred. Lincoln Park does not have the right to terminate the Purchase Agreement upon any of the events of default set forth below. The following events constitute events of default under the Purchase Agreement, all of which are outside the control of Lincoln Park:

- the effectiveness of the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, lapses for any reason (including, without limitation, the issuance of a stop order), or this prospectus is unavailable for the resale by Lincoln Park of our common stock offered hereby, and such lapse or unavailability continues for a period of ten consecutive business days or for more than an aggregate of thirty business days in any 365-day period;

- suspension by our principal market of our common stock from trading for a period of three consecutive business days;

- the delisting of our common stock from the OTCQB, provided our common stock is not immediately thereafter trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Capital Market, the NASDAQ Global Market, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, the NYSE MKT, the NYSE ARCA, the OTC Bulletin Board or the OTCQX (or nationally recognized successor thereto);

- the transfer agent's failure for three business days to issue to Lincoln Park shares of our common stock which Lincoln Park is entitled to receive under the Purchase Agreement;

- any breach of the representations or warranties or covenants contained in the Purchase Agreement or any related agreements which has a material adverse effect on us, only if breach continues for a period of at least five business days;

- any participation in insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings by or against us; or

- our common stock is not eligible to be transferred electronically, as DWAC shares.

The Company has the right to terminate the Purchase Agreements at any time, at no cost or penalty. Actual sales of shares of common stock to Lincoln Park will depend on a variety of factors to be determined by the Company from time to time, including (among others) market conditions, the trading price of the common stock and determinations by the Company as to the appropriate sources of funding for the Company and its operations.

## DILUTION

The net tangible book value of our common stock as of December 31, 2013 was \$(58,880), or \$(0.001) per share. Net tangible book value per share represents our total tangible assets less our total tangible liabilities, divided by the number of shares of common stock before giving effect to the conversion of all outstanding shares of common stock upon the completion of this offering.

Net tangible book value dilution per share to new investors represents the difference between the amount per share paid by purchasers in this offering and the pro forma net tangible book value per share of our common stock immediately after the completion of this offering. After giving effect to our assumed sale of all issuance and sale of 4,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$0.25 per share (based on the adjusted minimum floor price at which sales may be made), not including the 671,785 shares to be issued to Lincoln Park as a fee for its commitment to purchase shares of our common stock, our as adjusted net tangible book value as of December 31, 2013 would have been approximately \$941,120 or \$0.02 per share of common stock. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$0.02 per share to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of \$0.02 per share to purchasers of common stock in this offering at the assumed offering price, as illustrated in the following table:

Public offering price per share (assumed at adjusted minimum floor price for sales)	\$0.25
Net tangible book value per share as of December 31, 2013, before this offering	\$(0.001 )
Increase per share attributable to new investors	\$0.02
Pro forma net tangible book value per share at December 31, 2013 after giving effect to the offering	\$0.02
Dilution per share to new investors	\$0.02

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The common stock offered by this prospectus is being offered by Lincoln Park, the selling stockholder. The common stock may be sold or distributed from time to time by the selling stockholder directly to one or more purchasers or through brokers, dealers, or underwriters who may act solely as agents at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market prices, at negotiated prices, or at fixed prices, which may be changed. The sale of the common stock offered by this prospectus may be effected in one or more of the following methods:

- ordinary brokers' transactions;
- transactions involving cross or block trades;
- through brokers, dealers, or underwriters who may act solely as agents;
- "at the market" into an existing market for the common stock;
- in other ways not involving market makers or established business markets, including direct sales to purchasers or sales effected through agents;
- in privately negotiated transactions; or
- any combination of the foregoing.



In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the shares may be sold only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states, the shares may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and complied with.

Brokers, dealers, underwriters, or agents participating in the distribution of the shares as agents may receive compensation in the form of commissions, discounts, or concessions from the selling shareholder and/or purchasers of the common stock for whom the broker-dealers may act as agent. The compensation paid to a particular broker-dealer may be less than or in excess of customary commissions.

Lincoln Park is an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act.

Neither we nor Lincoln Park can presently estimate the amount of compensation that any agent will receive. We know of no existing arrangements between Lincoln Park, any other shareholder, broker, dealer, underwriter, or agent relating to the sale or distribution of the shares offered by this prospectus. At the time a particular offer of shares is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed that will set forth the names of any agents, underwriters, or dealers and any compensation from the selling shareholder, and any other required information.

We will pay all of the expenses incident to the registration, offering, and sale of the shares to the public other than commissions or discounts of underwriters, broker-dealers, or agents. Any commissions, discounts or other fees payable to brokers-dealers in connection with any sale of the shares of common stock will be borne by Lincoln Park, the purchasers participating in such transaction, or both.

We have also agreed to indemnify Lincoln Park and affiliates and related persons against specified liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers, and controlling persons, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore, unenforceable.

Lincoln Park and its affiliates have agreed not to engage in any direct or indirect short selling or hedging of our common stock during the term of the Purchase Agreement.

With certain exceptions, Regulation M, promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, precludes the selling shareholder, any affiliated purchasers, and any broker-dealer or other person who participates in the distribution from bidding for or purchasing, or attempting to induce any person to bid for or purchase any security which is the subject of the distribution until the entire distribution is complete. Regulation M also prohibits any bids or purchases made in order to stabilize the price of a security in connection with the distribution of that security. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares offered hereby this prospectus.

We and the selling stockholders will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations under it, including, without limitation, Rule 10b-5.

This offering will terminate on the date that all shares offered by this prospectus have been sold by Lincoln Park.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “WARM.”



### Penny Stock Rules

Our shares of common stock are subject to the "penny stock" rules of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and various rules under this Act. In general terms, "penny stock" is defined as any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. The rules provide that any equity security is considered to be a penny stock unless that security is registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the SEC, authorized for quotation from the NASDAQ stock market, issued by a registered investment company, and excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least \$5.00 per share), or based on the issuer's net tangible assets or revenues. In the last case, the issuer's net tangible assets must exceed \$3,000,000 if in continuous operation for at least three years or \$5,000,000 if in operation for less than three years, or the issuer's average revenues for each of the past three years must exceed \$6,000,000.

Trading in shares of penny stock is subject to additional sales practice requirements for broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Accredited investors, in general, include individuals with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$300,000 together with their spouse), and certain institutional investors. For transactions covered by these rules, broker-dealers must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of the security and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, the rules require the delivery, prior to the first transaction, of a risk disclosure document relating to the penny stock. A broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, and current quotations for the security. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks. These rules may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to trade or maintain a market in our common stock, to the extent it is penny stock, and may affect the ability of shareholders to sell their shares.

### DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following description of our capital stock is only a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of our articles of incorporation and bylaws, each as amended. You should also refer to our articles of incorporation and bylaws, which have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part before you make an investment decision with respect to our shares of common stock.

We are authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. As of April 9, 2014, 55,582,432 shares of common stock and 160 shares of preferred stock are issued and outstanding.

#### Common Stock

Each holder of shares of our common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to the vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. The holders of shares of common stock have no preemptive, conversion, subscription or cumulative voting rights. There is no provision in our articles of incorporation or bylaws that would delay, defer or prevent a change in control of our company.

#### Preferred Stock

Our Board may issue preferred stock in one or more series without shareholder approval. Our Board may determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, of each series of preferred stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or could discourage a third party from acquiring, a majority of our

outstanding voting stock. The rights of holders of our common stock described above, will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of any preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

On December 17, 2012, the Company filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada a Certificate of Designations of the Rights, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of Series A Preferred Stock (“Certificate of Designation”). The holders of each share of Series A Preferred Stock shall be entitled to be paid, out of the available funds and assets of the Company, and prior and in preference to any payment or distribution of any available funds and assets on any shares of Common Stock, at a liquidation price of \$2,500 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock.

On June 24, 2013, an Amendment to the Certificate of Designation was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada which effectuated the change (i) to the conversion rate of each share of Series A Preferred Stock from being convertible at the rate of 20,000 shares to 50,000 shares of common stock and (ii) to the voting right of each share of Series A Preferred Stock from 20,000 shares to 50,000 shares of the common stock. There are currently 160 shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued and outstanding, all which are held by Spirit Bear Limited and its assignees

#### INTEREST OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

No expert or counsel named in this prospectus as having prepared or certified any part of this prospectus or having given an opinion upon the validity of the securities being registered or upon other legal matters in connection with the registration or offering of the common stock was employed on a contingency basis or had, or is to receive, in connection with the offering, a substantial interest, directly or indirectly, in the registrant or any of its parents or subsidiaries. Nor was any such person connected with the registrant or any of its affiliates as a promoter, managing or principal underwriter, voting trustee, director, officer or employee.

#### DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

##### Corporate History

We were incorporated on July 22, 2002 in the State of Nevada under the name Bibb Corporation. On September 3, 2010, we changed our name to Z3 Enterprises, Inc. and on April 5, 2012, to HPEV, Inc.

On March 29, 2011, we entered into the Share Exchange Agreement to acquire 100 shares, constituting all of the issued and outstanding shares of HPEV, Inc. in consideration for the issuance of 22,000,000 shares of common stock. Upon closing of the share exchange on April 15, 2011, HPEV, Inc. became our wholly owned subsidiary. There was a change of control of our company on April 15, 2011 as a result of the issuance of 21,880,000 shares of our common stock to the original shareholders of HPEV, Inc. pursuant to the terms of the Share Exchange Agreement. An additional 120,000 shares were issued during the fourth quarter of 2011 which completed the issuance of 22,000,000 shares of common stock under the terms of the amended Share Exchange Agreement.

As of April 9, 2014, we have 5 patents and 5 patent applications pending in the area of composite heat structures, motors, and related structures, heat pipe architecture, applications (commonly referred to as ‘thermal’ or ‘heat dispersion technology’) and a parallel vehicle power platform. The Company intends to commercialize our patents by licensing our thermal technologies and applications to electric motor, pump and vehicle component manufacturers; by licensing or selling a mobile electric power system powered by the Company’s proprietary gearing system to commercial vehicle and fleet owners; and by licensing a plug-in hybrid conversion system for heavy duty trucks, buses and tractor trailers to fleet owners and service centers.

## Business Description

We have developed and intend to commercialize dispersion technologies in various product platforms, and have developed and intend to commercialize an electric load assist technology around which we have designed a vehicle retrofit system. In preparation, we have applied for trademarks for one of our technologies and its acronym. The Company currently has two trademarks in the application process: HPEV and TEHPC.

We believe that our proprietary technologies, including our patent portfolio and trade secrets, can help increase the efficiency and affect manufacturing cost structure in several large industries beginning with motor/generator and fleet vehicles.

The markets for products utilizing our technology include consumer, industrial and military markets, both in the U.S. and worldwide. Our initial target markets include those involved in moving materials and moving people, such as:

Motors/Generators,  
Mobile auxiliary power,  
Compressors,  
Turbines (Wind, Micro),  
Bearings,  
Electric Vehicles: rail, off-highway, mining, delivery, refuse,  
Brakes/rotors/calipers,  
Pumps/fans,  
Passenger vehicles: auto, bus, train, aircraft,  
Commercial vehicles: SUV, light truck, tram, bucket truck  
Military: boats, Humvee, truck, aircraft, and  
Marine: boats ranging in size from 30 feet to 120 feet and beyond.

## Our Technologies

Our technologies are divided into three distinct but complementary categories: heat dispersion technology, mobile electric power and electric load assist.

### Heat Dispersion Technology

Heat is an undesirable byproduct of anything that moves, especially motors and generators. Historically, a large percentage of the cost of manufacturing any motor has been in the technology necessary to remove heat during its operation to prevent failure and increase power. Heat can destroy motors, generators and many other types of machinery, and the energy necessary to remove heat can limit output.

Our patented thermal dispersion technology removes heat via composite heat structures and heat pipe architecture. Heat pipes have been utilized for more than 50 years, but we have a proprietary process and design technology that makes our heat pipes usable in many applications that have previously not been effective. The key is that our heat pipes move heat in ANY direction in a system that requires little or no maintenance and can be applied to almost any motor, generator or industrial product. We believe that this allows for more efficient, smaller, and higher output machines, resulting in cooler motors and a longer operating life.

Our patent portfolio covers the application and integration of our heat pipes into various cooling schemes for enhanced heat removal in motors, generators and numerous other industrial applications including marine, aviation and military. We believe that our technologies have the potential to deliver power output increases and cost reductions, depending on the machine type or motor/generator size, as follows:

1. Increase power density of current motor platforms by 20% to 50%,
2. Reduce total product cost by 12.5% to 25%,
3. Increase motor and generator efficiency by 1% to 2%, and
4. Increase motor and generator life.

Recent tests by independent laboratories showed a 200% increase in horsepower capability for a dry pit submersible pump and a 25 to 35% increase in power density for a 650 kVA alternator.

On December 6, 2013, ESSCO Pumps and Controls, a member of the Hydraulic Institute, conducted the tests in accordance with standards set forth by the Institute. The tests examined the tolerances of an industrial electric motor in an extreme situation. The tolerances determine the amount of power that can be driven through pumps run by the motor and are a strong predictor of the maintenance and other service downtime the pump will require. The original pump motor is rated to run, without submersion, for up to 15 minutes before the pump's protective circuits will turn it off to prevent overheating. This heat limitation restricts the output of the motor. The test pump used the same industrial electric motor, except with HPEV thermal dispersion technology incorporated. The result: the test pump ran without submersion for more than two hours at or above full power without reaching critical temperatures that would have caused an automatic shutdown.

On December 13, 2013, Mohler Technology, Inc. of Boonville, Indiana completed tests of an alternator enhanced with HPEV technology. A 650kVA alternator (generator) was run at full load to test its operational limits. The heat produced by generators of that size must be removed or controlled in order for the alternator to operate effectively. Manufacturers' current best practice is to add either a liquid cooling system or an extra large frame around the motor to provide additional surface area to help dissipate the heat. Both practices increase the cost and complexity of the generators.

The alternator tested used HPEV thermal technology with no other cooling of any kind. The results showed a minimum of 25% improvement in power density over the manufacturer's rating for the alternator when operating without water cooling. In fact, the alternator achieved power densities comparable to a liquid-cooled or over-framed one.

The tests confirmed our belief that our heat pipe cooling system equals the effectiveness of a more complex water-cooled system. Extrapolating the results, leads us to believe that simple designs incorporating our thermal technology combined with the increase in potential output will result in lower costs to manufacture by reducing the amount of material needed to produce a product with a specific output.

We also believe that products produced with our technologies have the potential to deliver operational savings as well, including savings from:

- reduced maintenance costs,
- the standardization of multiple platforms down to a single platform,
- the standardization of drawings and data around existing platforms,
- the ability to use standard designs and standard insulation systems versus customization, and
- the ability to integrate and produce on existing production lines with no retooling and no additional or minimum capital investment.





Our revenue model for the heat dispersion technology is to license the technology in exchange for royalties.

The successful testing also represents a significant advance in our product development agreements with manufacturing partners. We anticipate that we will begin to enter into license agreements upon completion of our initial product development, when the product is ready to be manufactured on the licensee's regular production line, after all development and testing to industry or governmental standards have been completed. Field tests are at the discretion of each manufacturer.

We also plan to incorporate heat pipes in vehicle components which generate heat such as brake calipers, resistors and rotors. The new brake components should be incorporated in the initial conversion vehicle.

We currently hope to begin to generate revenues from our heat dispersion technology business in the second quarter of 2014.

#### Mobile Electric Power

The Company has a proprietary gearing system for its ELA which may also be used to power an on-board generator, eliminating the need for some commercial vehicles to tow a mobile generator to a work site. Management believes that there is a need for on-board, continuous generation of up to 200 kilowatts (kW) of power to remote jobsites as well for mobile generation of emergency power in the event of an outage or disaster. We intend to offer an on-board generator installation kit as a stand-alone (Mobile Generator) and as part of a hybrid conversion (Ultimate Work Truck).

Once quality testing and standards certification are completed for the electrical utility industry, we expect to introduce 25kW mobile generators early in the second quarter of 2014 and a 50kW later in 2014.

Our revenue model for the mobile electric power generation is to rely on either direct sales or indirect sales through a network of distributors. We hope to begin to generate revenues from our mobile electric power technology business in the third quarter of 2014.

#### Electric Load Assist Technology

We have also developed proprietary Electric Load Assist ("ELA") technology. The technology is the centerpiece of our vehicle retrofit system (separate and apart from our heat pipe technology and heat dispersion product development partnerships), which also relies on the benefits of heat removal by composite heat structures and heat pipe architecture and is protected by patents and patents-pending.

With ELA, a vehicle engine does not have to work as hard as some of the work that was done by the engine is now performed by an electric motor running in parallel. The vehicle still drives and feels the same, and our ELA controller allows full acceleration and braking control; however, the engine runs much more efficiently and burns significantly less fossil fuel. The ELA controller allows the vehicle operator to determine the amount of load assist during operation, ranging from all-fuel to all-electric. We believe that our ELA system will provide a significant difference and improvement from, and competitive advantage over, current market offerings such as the Toyota Prius. If either the electrical system or the internal combustion engine fails, an ELA vehicle can operate on the remaining system. In current market offerings, if either system fails, the vehicle fails.

We believe our ELA technology is compatible with any manufacturer as well as any power source, including traditional gasoline/diesel engines, compressed natural gas, batteries and fuel cells. We also believe that our technology will have a wide range of marine, aviation, industrial and military applications.

Initially, we plan to implement a simple version of our ELA system technology for on-board mobile auxiliary power which we anticipate will generate revenue from transport companies and other businesses which own and/or manage fleets of Class 2, 3, 4 and 6 or light to medium-duty trucks. Our revenue model for the ELA technology will be to license the technology in exchange for royalties based on fuel savings.

We currently expect to begin to generate revenues from our ELA technology business in the second half of 2014.

## Competition

### Heat Dispersion Technology

Cooling solutions to remove or control heat produced by industrial electric motors, generators and alternators are provided by the manufacturers. Their current best practices are based on technology that's over 50 years old. They either add a liquid cooling system to the motor or build an extra large frame around the motor to provide additional surface area to help dissipate the heat. Both practices increase the cost and complexity of their products.

The Company is not aware of any new alternatives on the market.

### Mobile Electric Power

Other companies use a vehicle's engine to charge on-board batteries which then run the generator when the vehicle is stopped. While this eliminates idling, output tends to be less than 50 kW and lithium-ion batteries typically power the system. The batteries have limited runtimes and a shorter lifespan than acid batteries. In addition, they must be cooled to operate properly. Energy Xtreme, LCC; Crosspoint Solutions, LLC and Bergstrom, Inc. are the leaders in the field.

Two companies dominate belt driven systems: Aura Systems, Inc. and Mobile Electric Power Solutions, Inc. ("MEPS"). Their systems use a vehicle's engine to power a generator and produce electricity whenever the engine is running. The interface to the vehicle is under the hood via a separate belt system. Both are very efficient, capable of delivering the rated power at or near the engine's idle revolutions per minute ("RPM"). According to Aura Systems' 2013 annual report filed on Form 10-K, the Aura Systems system is over 80% efficient at the low RPM range and is approximately 75% efficient at the very high RPM range.. Aura Systems offers an axial-plus style motor and control that outputs up to approximately 16 kW. MEPS uses the alternator to power a belt-driven system that provides up to 15 kW. Both provide clean power to operate sophisticated electronic equipment. MEPS delivers alternating current ("AC") power whereas Aura Systems provides both AC and direct current ("DC").

A variety of engine or transmission-based electrical power take off systems also provide exportable power. They tend to output small amounts like 7 kW of 110/220 volt power.

Management believes that the Company can compete in the mobile electric power market because there is a need for on-board, generators as opposed to trailer-mounted generators towed behind a vehicle. In comparison to the purchase price of new Doosan towable generator, we believe we can provide up to 200 kilowatts (“kW”) of auxiliary mobile power to any location for less than half the production cost of a towable, trailer-mounted generator, which may weigh over 5,000 pounds. We intend to deliver the same power at under 1,000 pounds.

We believe our competition in the mobile generator market will be from well-established companies such as Cummins, Caterpillar, Doosan, WackerNeuson, Multi Quip and Generac. All of them offer towable, trailer-mounted generators. Only Cummins Onan offers an onboard generator and it’s specifically engineered for mobile emergency vehicle use.

Vehicle companies are also working to provide customers and partners with exportable power in conjunction with the development of hybrid vehicles. According to a January 2013 press release from VIA Motors, Inc., the company worked with Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the leading subsidiary of PG&E Corporation, to convert two GM trucks into plug-in hybrids that export 15 kW of power for about \$400,000 and is now working to boost that to 50 kW. VIA Motors plans to produce them commercially with prices in the \$70,000 range according to a January 2012 article in Forbes.com.

#### Electric Load Assist Technology

While the new hybrid electric vehicle industry is intensely competitive and features several multi-national companies such as Ford, GM, Toyota, Volvo and Honda, we believe that the market for hybrid conversions is in its infancy. There are a number of small companies, such as EVDrive, Inc. and Verde Sustainable Energy, Inc., selling do-it-yourself conversion kits for individual vehicles, XL Hybrids, Inc. offers hybrid conversions through aftermarket installers for specific van, delivery and shuttle vehicles, EV Power Systems, Inc. is involved in conversions for fleet vehicles, AMP Holding Inc., is a manufacturer of AMP Electric Vehicles, Wrightspeed Inc. offers replacement electric drive trains for high fuel consumption vehicles and VIA Motors, Inc. is offering conversions of a GM pick-up, van and SUV. Echo Automotive, Inc., a company with a similar business plan, offers a technology based on a series platform. XL Hybrids The technology features a bolt-on retrofit kit that attaches to the drive train and adds lithium ion batteries and a controller. To our knowledge, no other company is involved in developing and commercializing ELA technology in a parallel platform or an aftermarket commercial platform.

ALTe Powertrain Technologies and Eaton Corporation are converting commercial vehicles by replacing the entire power-train including the engine, transmission, fuel tank and drive shaft. We intend to perform conversions by adding standard components along with a patented thermal-engineered traction motor and the patent-pending electric load assist.

We aim to compete in the fleet markets for currently-owned vehicles.

We believe the primary competitive factors in our markets include, but are not limited to:

- technological innovation;
- product quality and safety;
- product performance; and
- price.

To a limited extent, we will compete against new hybrid vehicles if a fleet owner has a vehicle that is near the end of its useful life elects to purchase a new hybrid vehicle rather than upgrade with a conversion to a plug-in hybrid. However, it may still be cost effective for the fleet owner to purchase a new vehicle and then add a conversion depending on the added cost for a new hybrid versus the conversion cost.

Some of our competitors and potential competitors may have greater resources than we do and may be able to respond more quickly and efficiently to changes in the marketplace whether as a result technological, economic or customer requirements or preferences.

Some of our potential competitors are significantly larger than we are, have been in business much longer than we have, and have significantly more resources at their disposal. That enhances their ability to obtain top engineering talent as well as sales representatives with strong industry ties. Plus, their greater market clout could effectively overwhelm our promotional and marketing efforts.

### Equipment

As a Company that intends to commercialize or license its proprietary technology for others to install, manufacture and/or distribute, its equipment needs are project specific and temporary. We do not intend to purchase any production equipment to implement our business operations, but instead we will rent, lease or outsource as needed.

### Manufacturing

We do not plan to manufacture in-house. The Company plans to outsource manufacture of its on-board mobile auxiliary power kit. For our thermal technologies, the Company plans to rely on product development agreements with manufacturers who will then pay a license or royalty per unit. The agreements will delineate the respective intellectual property owned by both companies, describe the goal of the testing to verify the savings and value to a particular company, the equipment to be modified, the criteria that constitute successful testing, how and where the tests will be conducted and the next steps to be taken in the event of successful testing. For plug-in, hybrid conversions, the Company plans to use off-the-shelf and made-to-order equipment combined with proprietary software owned by the Company and created specifically for use on our parallel platform. To that end, the Company has sourced and priced electric motors, generators and other components as well as software programming. We hope that installations will be performed by licensees of our ELA technology, but currently we have no license agreements.

### Suppliers

Our primary supplier for mobile power will be Inverom Corporation. They will supply the software to integrate the vehicle's controls with our mobile generators. For castings, the initial supplier will be GearTech Heavy Duty, LLC. Production level quantities will be handled by Morse, a brand manufactured by Emerson Industrial Automation, a division of Emerson Electric Company. The generators will be supplied by Emerson Electric Company with a backup of General Electric Company. The balance of the components will be obtained from a number of other suppliers.

For the thermal technology applications in electric motors, Thermacore, Inc. will supply the heat pipes and mechanical structure which combine to make the heat exchangers. We have an agreement with Thermacore to combine our technology with Thermacore technology in the creation of heat exchangers.

For dry pit submersibles, the wound stator and the rotor-shaft will be purchased from Nidec Motor Corporation or General Electric Company. The castings will be purchased from the Quality Castings Company, located in Orville, Ohio. These components will then be assembled and tested by Consulting Point, Inc. located in Brownsville, Texas.

#### Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our technology and intellectual property. To accomplish this, we rely on a combination of patents, patent applications, trade secrets, copyright laws, trademarks, intellectual property licenses and other contractual rights to establish and protect our proprietary rights. Currently we have no licenses or contractual rights in place to protect our technology and intellectual property.

As of April 9, 2014, we own five patents and have five patent applications pending in the area of composite heat structures, motors, and related structures, heat pipe architecture, applications and a parallel vehicle platform.

Our success will likely depend upon our ability to preserve our proprietary technologies and operate without infringing the proprietary rights of other parties. However, we may also rely on certain proprietary technologies and know-how that are not patentable.

We strive to protect such proprietary information, in part, by the use of confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and contractors. The Company has a policy of not disclosing its patent applications in order to protect the underlying technology.

The following table sets forth the patents we own or license which we believe support our technology.

Number Patent	Country	Filing Date	Issue Date	Expiration
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