MedaSorb Technologies CORP
Form 10-K
April 09, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-51038

MEDASORB TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
(Name of Small Business Issuer in Its Charter)

Nevada	98-0373793
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer identification number)

7 Deer Park Drive, Suite K
Monmouth Junction, New Jersey 08852
(732) 329-8885
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock $0.001 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. o Yes þ No
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. o Yes þ No

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
þ Yes o No
Indicate by check if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K. þ

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.

Large Accelerated Filer o Accelerated Filer o

Non-accelerated Filer o (do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company þ

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) o Yes þ No

The issuer had no revenues for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 was approximately $2,730,000. The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock as of April 5, 2010 was 82,574,856.

MEDASORB TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
2009 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains “forward-looking statements”. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of management and information currently available to management. The use of words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” “should,” “likely” or similar expressions, in forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond the ability of MedaSorb to control or predict. Stockholders are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only to the date made. For a discussion of some of the factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements, please read carefully the information under “Risk Factors”. However, the identification in this document of factors that may affect future performance and the accuracy of forward-looking statements is meant to be illustrative and by no means exhaustive. All forward-looking statements should be evaluated with the understanding of their inherent uncertainty.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

We are a therapeutic medical device company that is currently in the development stage, headquartered in Monmouth Junction, New Jersey (near Princeton). We have developed and will seek to commercialize a blood purification technology that we believe will be able to efficiently remove middle molecular weight toxins from circulating blood and physiologic fluids. We will be required to obtain required regulatory approvals from a Notified Body for the European Community (CE Mark) and the United States Food and Drug Administration before we can sell our products in Europe and the United States, respectively. The Company is currently focusing our efforts on obtaining regulatory approval in Europe before proceeding with the FDA.

We estimate that the market potential in Europe for our products is substantially equivalent to that in the U.S. Given the opportunity to conduct a much larger clinical study in Europe, and management’s belief that the path to a CE Mark should be faster than FDA approval, we have targeted Europe as the introductory market for our CytoSorb™ product. In July 2007 we prepared and filed a request for a clinical trial with a German Central Ethics Committee. We received approval of the final study design in October of 2007.

We are currently approved by the German Ethics Committee to conduct a clinical study of up to 100 patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome or acute lung injury in the setting of sepsis. The primary endpoint of our clinical trial is cytokine reduction and is the basis of a planned CE Mark application to approve our device for clinical use in Europe.

After reviewing the initial cytokine data from the first 22 patients enrolled in our original protocol, our medical advisors recommended revisions to our protocol to minimize non-device related artifacts that may potentially arise if the samples are not processed or handled appropriately. The revisions to the protocol also include a provision for testing of our targeted endpoints in plasma instead of serum, changes in cytokine processing and analysis, additional options for anti-coagulation that the clinical sites may use, and an increase in the number of patients we may enroll into the study from 80 to 100.

These changes are intended to optimize the accuracy of our cytokine data for CE Mark submission. The proposed protocol changes and rationale for change were submitted to the German Ethics Committee and approved. Given

these changes, cytokine data will not be statistically comparable between these first 22 patients and those enrolled subsequently in the study. While the company will continue to review all patient data in the aggregate, including secondary and exploratory endpoints, the primary use of the data from the first 22 patients will be used to support the planned CE Mark application from a safety perspective. Cytokine data from all patients enrolled subsequent to these first 22 patients, as well as safety data on all patients enrolled in the study, will be used for submission to the CE Mark authority.

While we are currently observing an improvement in our enrollment rate, to date patient enrollment has been slower than originally anticipated. The Company has taken a number of steps to improve recruitment, the most significant of which is the increase in the number of our clinical trial sites. With more sites actively seeking to enroll patients, we expect the patient enrollment rate to continue to increase going forward. Concurrent with the clinical study, we have commenced preparation for the CE Mark submission process. Assuming availability of adequate and timely funding, a successful outcome of the study, and CE Mark regulatory approval, the Company intends to commercialize its product in Europe.

By December 31, 2009 we had initiated and opened for enrollment a total of fourteen (14) hospital units to participate in our clinical study. To date the Company has enrolled sixty (60) patients in the clinical study. We may enroll up to an additional forty (40) patients. In conducting the German Clinical study we have utilized our CytoSorb™ device in approximately 175 treatments to date with no Serious Adverse Events attributable to the device.

The clinical protocol for our European clinical study has been designed to allow us to gather information to support future U.S. studies. In the event we receive the CE Mark and are able to successfully commercialize our products in the European market, we will review our plans for the United States to determine whether to conduct clinical trials in support of 510K or PMA registration. No assurance can be given that our proposed CytoSorb™ product will work as intended or that we will be able to obtain CE Mark (or FDA) approval to sell CytoSorb™. Even if we ultimately obtain CE Mark approval, because we cannot control the timing of responses from regulators to our submissions, there can be no assurance as to when such approval will be obtained.

We have developed two products, CytoSorb™ and BetaSorb™ utilizing our adsorbent polymer technology. These products are known medically as hemoperfusion devices. During hemoperfusion, blood is removed from the body via a catheter or other blood access device, perfused through a filter medium where toxic compounds are removed, and returned to the body.

The CytoSorb™ device consists of a cartridge containing adsorbent polymer beads that are intended to remove toxins and other substances from blood and physiologic fluids. The cartridge incorporates industry standard connectors at either end of the device, which connect directly to an extra-corporeal circuit (bloodlines) on a stand alone basis. The extra-corporeal circuit consists of plastic tubing through which the blood flows, our CytoSorb™ cartridge containing adsorbent polymer beads, pressure monitoring gauges, and a blood pump to maintain blood flow. The patient's blood is accessed through a catheter inserted into his or her veins. The catheter is connected to the extra-corporeal circuit and the blood pump draws blood from the patient, pumps it through the cartridge and returns it back to the patient in a closed loop system. As blood passes over the polymer beads in the cartridge, toxins (cytokines) are adsorbed from the blood.

To date, we have manufactured the CytoSorb™ device on a limited basis for testing purposes, including for use in clinical studies. We believe that other current state of the art blood purification technologies (such as dialysis) are incapable of effectively clearing the various toxic compounds intended to be adsorbed by our devices. We have demonstrated the ability of CytoSorb to remove cytokines in vitro with whole blood. CytoSorb's™ ability to interact safely with blood (hemocompatibility) and general biocompatibility has been demonstrated through ISO 10993 testing.

Prior to the current European Sepsis Trial, the CytoSorb™ device design was tested on a single patient with bacterial sepsis, producing results that our management found encouraging and consistent with our belief that our device design was appropriate for more extensive sepsis study.

In November 2009, we announced positive clinical data on key secondary endpoints from 7 CytoSorb™ treated patients, compared to 6 control patients, with severe sepsis in the setting of respiratory failure. These data included all fully monitored, completed data sets at that time from a 22 patient sepsis pilot.

We are currently enrolling patients in our European Sepsis Trial using our CytoSorb™ device. The study is a randomized, controlled clinical study in fourteen hospital sites in Germany of up to 100 patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome or acute lung injury in the setting of sepsis. Patients are being treated with one new device per day for up to seven (7) consecutive days. The study protocol was designed to support an application for the European CE Mark (regulatory approval to sell medical devices in Europe). This study is designed to be supportive of, but not specifically for, FDA approval for the use of our CytoSorb™ device in the U.S.

Following the sepsis indication, we intend to continue our research in other acute conditions where CytoSorb™ has indicated potential in preliminary studies to prevent or reduce the accumulation of cytokines and other toxic compounds in the bloodstream. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the prevention of post-operative complications of cardiac surgery (cardiopulmonary bypass surgery), damage to organs donated for transplant prior to organ harvest, and removing drugs from blood.

Previous studies using our BetaSorb™ device in patients with chronic kidney failure have provided valuable data, which we will use in conducting clinical studies using our CytoSorb™ device. However, limited studies have been conducted using our CytoSorb™ device to date and no assurance can be given that our proposed CytoSorb™ product will work as intended or that we will be able to obtain the necessary regulatory body approvals to sell CytoSorb™. Even if we ultimately obtain regulatory approval, because we cannot control the timing of responses to our regulatory submissions, there can be no assurance as to when such approval will be obtained.

Our BetaSorb™ device is intended to remove beta2-microglobulin from the blood of patients suffering from chronic kidney failure who rely on long term dialysis therapy to sustain their life. BetaSorb™ utilizes an adsorbent polymer packed into an identically shaped and constructed cartridge as utilized for our CytoSorb™ product, although the polymers used in the two devices are physically different. The BetaSorb™ device also incorporates industry standard connectors at either end of the device, which connect directly into the extra-corporeal circuit (bloodlines) in series

with a dialyzer. To date, we have manufactured the BetaSorb™ device on a limited basis for testing purposes, including for use in clinical studies.

We had initially identified end stage renal disease (ESRD) as the target market for our polymer-based adsorbent technology. However, during the development of BetaSorb™, we identified several applications for our adsorbent technology in the treatment of critical care patients. As a result, we shifted our priorities to pursue critical care applications (such as for the treatment of sepsis) for our technology given that BetaSorb's™ potential for usage in chronic conditions such as end stage renal disease is anticipated to have a longer and more complex regulatory pathway. We currently intend to pursue our BetaSorb™ product after the commercialization of the CytoSorb™ product. At such time as we determine to proceed with our proposed BetaSorb™ product, if ever, we will need to conduct additional clinical studies using the BetaSorb™ device and obtain separate regulatory approval in Europe and/or the United States.

We have conducted clinical studies using our BetaSorb™ device in patients with chronic kidney failure, which have provided valuable data that underpin the development of the critical care applications for our technology. The BetaSorb™ device has been used in a total of four human pilot studies, involving 20 patients, in the U.S. and Europe. The studies included approximately 345 treatments, with some patients using the device for up to 24 weeks (in multiple treatment sessions lasting up to four hours, three times per week) in connection with the application of our products to patients suffering from chronic kidney failure.

We have not generated any revenue to date. We have incurred losses in each of our fiscal years and expect these losses to continue for the foreseeable future. We will need to raise significant additional funds to conduct clinical studies and obtain regulatory approvals to commercialize our products. No assurance can be given that we will ever successfully commercialize any products.

Corporate History

MedaSorb Technologies Corporation was incorporated in Nevada on April 25, 2002 as Gilder Enterprises, Inc. and was originally engaged in the business of installing and operating computer networks that provided high-speed access to the Internet. On June 30, 2006, we disposed of our original business, and pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, acquired all of the stock of MedaSorb Technologies, Inc., a Delaware corporation in a merger, and its business became our business. Following the merger, in July 2006 we changed our name to MedaSorb Technologies Corporation. In November 2008 we changed the name of our operating subsidiary from MedaSorb Technologies, Inc. to CytoSorbents, Inc. Our parent company, MedaSorb Technologies Corporation, is currently in the process of a name change that will better reflect the operations of our subsidiary. Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this Annual Report to "MedaSorb,", "CytoSorbents", "us" or "we" with respect to events prior to June 30, 2006 are references to CytoSorbents, Inc. and its predecessors. Our executive offices are located at 7 Deer Park Drive, Suite K, Monmouth Junction, New Jersey 08852. Our telephone number is (732) 329-8885.

MedaSorb was originally organized as a Delaware limited liability company in August 1997 as Advanced Renal Technologies, LLC. MedaSorb changed its name to RenalTech International, LLC in November 1998, and to MedaSorb Technologies, LLC in October 2003. In December 2005, MedaSorb converted from a limited liability company to a corporation.

MedaSorb has been engaged in research and development since its inception, and prior to the merger, had raised approximately $53 million from investors. These proceeds have been used to fund the development of multiple product applications and to conduct clinical studies. These funds have also been used to establish in-house manufacturing capacity to meet clinical testing needs, expand our intellectual property through additional patents and to develop extensive proprietary know-how with regard to our products.

Immediately prior to the merger, MedaSorb had 292 stockholders that held an aggregate of 20,340,929 shares of common stock. In connection with the merger, certain stockholders of ours (i.e., persons who were stockholders of Gilder Enterprises prior to the merger), including Joseph Bowes, a former principal stockholder and the sole director and officer of Gilder prior to the merger, sold an aggregate of 3,617,500 shares of our Common Stock to several purchasers, and forfeited 4,105,000 shares of Common Stock, which we cancelled. As a result, prior to giving effect to the merger, we had outstanding 3,750,000 shares of Common Stock and, after giving effect to the merger, we had outstanding 24,090,929 shares of Common Stock.

The principal stockholders of MedaSorb immediately prior to the merger were Margie Chassman, Guillermina Montiel, Al Kraus and Robert Shipley, who respectively beneficially owned 10,000,000 shares (49.2%), 5,052,456 shares (24.6%), 1,393,631 shares (6.9%) and 1,248,372 shares (6%), of the outstanding common stock of MedaSorb. Immediately following the merger and the closing of the Series A Preferred Stock financing described below, Ms. Chassman beneficially owned an additional 630,000 shares of Common Stock underlying the warrant we issued to her in connection with her pledge of stock to the purchasers of the Series A Preferred Stock, as described below. On July 5, 2006, Ms. Chassman transferred 2,005,000 shares of Common Stock owned by her to her designees. In addition, following the closing of the Series A Preferred Stock financing, without giving effect to applicable restrictions that prohibit conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock or exercise of warrants if as a result the holder would hold in excess of 4.99% of our Common Stock, Longview Fund, LP beneficially owned 3,600,000 shares (13%) of our Common Stock.

Principal Terms of the Reverse Merger

In connection with the merger, the stockholders of MedaSorb prior to the merger were issued an aggregate of 20,340,929 shares of Common Stock in exchange for the shares of MedaSorb common stock previously held by them. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the merger, outstanding warrants and options to purchase a total of 1,697,648 shares of the common stock of MedaSorb prior to the merger were cancelled in exchange for warrants and options to purchase the same number of shares of our Common Stock at the same exercise prices and otherwise on the same general terms as the MedaSorb options and warrants that were cancelled. Certain providers of legal services to MedaSorb who previously had the right to be issued approximately 997,000 shares of MedaSorb common stock as payment toward accrued legal fees, became entitled to instead be issued the same number of shares of our Common Stock as payment toward such services.

Concurrently with the closing of the merger, Joseph G. Bowes, the sole director and officer of MedaSorb Technologies Corporation (then Gilder Enterprises) prior to the merger, appointed Al Kraus, Joseph Rubin, Esq., and Kurt Katz to the Board of Directors, and then resigned from the Board and from his positions as an officer. In addition, at such time, Al Kraus was appointed our President and Chief Executive Officer, Vincent Capponi was appointed our Chief Operating Officer, David Lamadrid was appointed our Chief Financial Officer and James Winchester, MD was appointed our Chief Medical Officer.

For accounting purposes, the merger has been accounted for as a reverse merger, since MedaSorb Technologies Corporation (then Gilder Enterprises) was a shell company prior to the merger, the stockholders of MedaSorb prior to the merger own a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of our Common Stock after the merger, and the directors and executive officers of MedaSorb prior to the merger became our directors and executive officers. Accordingly, pre-merger MedaSorb is treated as the acquiror in the merger, which is treated as a recapitalization of pre-merger MedaSorb, and the pre-merger financial statements of MedaSorb are now deemed to be our historical financial statements.

Principal Terms of the Series A Financing Consummated upon the Closing of the Merger

On June 30, 2006, immediately following the merger, we sold to four institutional investors, in a private offering generating gross proceeds of $5.25 million, an aggregate of 5,250,000 shares of our Series A 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock initially convertible into 4,200,000 shares of Common Stock, and five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,100,000 shares of our Common Stock.

The Series A Preferred Stock has a stated value of $1.00 per share. The Series A Preferred Stock is not redeemable at the holder’s option but may be redeemed by us at our option following the third anniversary of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock for 120% of the stated value thereof plus any accrued but unpaid dividends upon 30 days' prior written notice (during which time the Series A Preferred Stock may be converted), provided a registration statement is effective under the Securities Act with respect to the shares of our Common Stock into which such Series A Preferred Stock is then convertible, and an event of default, as defined in the Certificate of Designations relating to the Series A Preferred Stock is not then continuing.

The Series A Preferred Stock has a dividend rate of 10% per annum, payable quarterly. The dividend rate increases to 20% per annum upon the occurrence of the events of default specified in the Certificate of Designations. Dividends may be paid in cash or, provided no event of default is then continuing, with additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock valued at the stated value thereof. The Series A Preferred Stock is convertible into Common Stock at the conversion rate of one share of Common Stock for each $1.25 of stated value or accrued but unpaid dividends converted.

The warrants issued in the private placement have an initial exercise price of $2.00 per share. The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock covered by the Warrants equaled, at the date of issuance, one-half the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon the full conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock issued to the investors on that date.

We agreed to file a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock and exercise of the warrants within 120 days following closing of the private placement and to cause it to become effective within 240 days of that closing. We also granted the investors demand and piggyback registration rights with respect to such Common Stock.

Because the registration statement we agreed to file was not declared effective within the time required under our agreements with the June 30, 2006 purchasers of the Series A Preferred Stock, dividends on the shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued to those purchasers accrued at the rate of 20% per annum from February 26, 2007 until May 7,

2007, the date the registration statement was declared effective. During this time period, we were obligated to pay those purchasers cash dividends and an aggregate of $105,000 per 30-day period from February 26, 2007 through the date such registration statement was declared effective (May 7,2007) in cash. Pursuant to a settlement agreement with the June 30, 2006 purchasers of Series A Preferred Stock, all cash dividends and damages were paid for in full with additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock.

Both the conversion price for the June 30, 2006 purchasers of the Series A Preferred Stock and the exercise price of the warrants were subject to "full-ratchet" anti-dilution provisions, so that upon future issuances of our Common Stock or equivalents thereof, subject to specified customary exceptions, at a price below the conversion price of the Series A Preferred Stock and/or exercise price of the warrants, the conversion price and/or exercise price will be reduced to the lower price. As of the "Qualified Closing" of our Series B Preferred Stock private placement in August of 2008, these investors' agreed to a modification of their rights and pricing and gave up their anti-dilution protection – see Qualified Closing description in Series B Preferred Stock section)

In connection with the sale of the Series A Preferred Stock and warrants to the four institutional investors, to induce those investors to make the investment, Margie Chassman pledged to those investors securities of other publicly traded companies. The pledged securities consisted of a $400,000 promissory note of Xechem International, Inc. convertible into Xechem common stock at $.005 per share, and 250,000 shares of the common stock of Novelos Therapeutics, Inc. Based on the market value of the Xechem common stock ($.07 per share) and the Novelos common stock ($1.03) per share, on June 30, 2006, the aggregate fair market value of the pledged securities at the date of pledge was approximately $5,857,500.

The terms of the pledge provided that in the event those investors suffered a loss on their investment in our securities as of June 30, 2007 (as determined by actual sales by those investors or the market price of our Common Stock on such date), the investors would be entitled to sell all or a portion of the pledged securities so that the investors receive proceeds from such sale in an amount equal to their loss on their investment in our securities. In consideration of her pledge to these investors, we paid Ms. Chassman (i) $525,000 in cash (representing 10% of the cash amount raised from the institutional investors), and (ii) five-year warrants to purchase

- 525,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock (representing 10% of the Series A Preferred Stock purchased by those investors), and

- warrants to purchase 210,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of $2.00 per share (representing 10% of the Series A Preferred Stock purchased by those investors),

for an aggregate exercise price of $525,000.

As of the "Qualified Closing" of our Series B Preferred Stock private placement in August of 2008, Ms. Chassman agreed to a modification of her rights and pricing and gave up her anti-dilution protection – see Qualified Closing description in Series B Preferred Stock section)

Principal Terms of the Series B Financing Consummated in 2008

Each share of Series B Preferred Stock has a stated value of $100.00, and is convertible at the holder's option into that number of shares of Common Stock equal to the Series B stated value at a conversion price of $0.0362, subject to certain adjustments. Additionally, upon the occurrence of a stock split, stock dividend, combination of the Common Stock into a smaller number of shares, issuance of any of shares of Common Stock or other securities by reclassification of the Common Stock, merger or sale of substantially all of our assets, the conversion rate will be adjusted so that the conversion rights of the Series B Preferred Stock stockholders will remain equivalent to those prior to such event.

Dividend

The holders of Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to receive preferential dividends payable in shares of additional Series B Preferred Stock . Any dividends payable to both the Series A and Series B Preferred shareholders shall be

paid before any dividend or other distribution will be paid to any Common Stock shareholder. The Series B Preferred Stock dividend is based payable at a rate of 10% per annum on the Series B Stated Value payable on the last day of each calendar quarter after June 30, 2008. However, upon the occurrence of any "Event of Default" as defined in the Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock, the dividend rate increases to 20% per annum, and revert back to 10% after the "Event of Default" is cured. An Event of Default includes, but is not limited to,

- the occurrence of "Non-Registration Events";
- an uncured breach by us of any material covenant, term or condition in the Certificate of Designation or any of the related transaction documents; and
- any money judgment or similar final process being filed against us for more than $100,000.

Dividends must be delivered to the holder of the Series B Preferred Stock no later than five (5) business days after the end of each period for which dividends are payable. Dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock will be made in additional shares of Series B Preferred Stock, valued at the Series B Preferred Stock stated value. Notwithstanding the foregoing, during the first three-years following the initial closing, upon the approval of the holders of a majority of the Series B Preferred Stock, including the lead investor, NJTC Venture Fund, if it then owns 25% of the shares of Series B Preferred Stock initially purchased by it, we may pay dividends in cash instead of additional shares of Series B Preferred Stock, and after such three-year period, the holders of a majority of the Series B Preferred Stock, including NJTC if it then owns the 25% of the shares of the Series B Preferred Stock initially purchased by it, may require us to make such payments in cash.

Liquidation

In the event of the Company’s dissolution, liquidation or winding up, the holders of the Series B Preferred Stock will receive, in priority over the holders of Series A Preferred Stock and Common Stock, a liquidation preference equal to the stated value of such shares plus accrued dividends on the shares.

Voting Rights; Board Rights

Holders of Series B Preferred Stock have the right to vote on matters submitted to the holders of Common Stock on an as converted basis. However, the consent of the holders of at least a majority of the shares of the Series B Preferred Stock as a separate class, including NJTC if it is then a holders of at least 25% of the shares of Series B Preferred Stock purchased by it