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NEWS RELEASE

BlackLight Power, Inc. Announces Sustained Production of Electricity Using Photovoltaic Conversion of the Millions of Watts of Brilliant Plasma Formed by the Reaction of Water to a More Stable Form of Hydrogen

Cranbury, NJ (April 3, 2014)—BlackLight Power, Inc. today announces that it achieved sustained electricity production from a primary new energy source by using photovoltaic technology to transform brilliant plasma, with power comprising millions of watts of light, directly into electricity. By applying a very high current through its proprietary water-based solid fuel in BlackLight Power's breakthrough Solid Fuel-Catalyst-Induced-Hydrino-Transition (SF-CIHT) technology, water ignites into brilliant plasma, an extraordinary bright flash of extraordinary optical power that has a power density of over 1,000,000 times that of any prior controllable reaction. Remarkably, the light emitted from the plasma is nearly a perfect spectral equivalent of the Sun, but at 50,000 times the intensity. BlackLight Power has now successfully converted the brilliant plasma directly into electricity using photovoltaic cells (solar cells) which have been increasingly perfected to convert the Sun spectrum into electricity for more than five decades costing an estimated \$1 trillion.

Using a proprietary water-based solid fuel confined between opposing roller electrodes of a SF-CIHT cell, and applying a current of 12,000 amps through the fuel, water ignites into an extraordinary bright flash of optical power. The fuel was sequentially fed into the electrodes to produce pulses of millions of watts of power in a volume that is one ten thousandths of a liter corresponding to a power density of over an astonishing 100 billion watts per liter. As a comparison, the electrical output power of a central power generation plant is typically 1 billion watts from a boiler 100 million times larger. The H₂O-based fuel ignition produced brilliant plasma, an essentially fully ionized gaseous physical state of the fuel comprising essentially positive ions and free electrons. From a spectroscopic signature called a blackbody curve, the SF-CIHT cell plasma was determined to have the same temperature as the Sun emitting the same solar spectrum of light, but at extraordinary power equivalent to 50,000 times the Sun's intensity at the Earth's surface. Optical power was converted directly into electricity using photovoltaic cells (solar cells). Simply replacing the consumed H₂O regenerated the fuel, and the fuel

can be continuously fed into the electrodes to continuously output optical power that can be converted into electricity.

Our safe, non-polluting power-producing system catalytically converts the hydrogen of the H₂O-based solid fuel into a non-polluting product, lower-energy state hydrogen called “Hydrino,” by allowing the electrons to fall to smaller radii around the nucleus. The energy release is 200 times that of burning the equivalent amount of hydrogen with oxygen. Due to this extraordinary energy release, H₂O can serve as the source of hydrogen fuel to form hydrinos and oxygen. Based on a spectroscopic technique called Stark line broadening, the power was determined to be in the form of fully ionized brilliant plasma, a gaseous brilliantly glowing ionized physical state of the fuel comprising essentially positive ions and free electrons. The plasma particles recombine to emit light that can be converted directly to electricity using commercially available, mass-produced photovoltaic or solar cells. Very high-power, high efficiency cells are commercially available to convert the SF-CIHT cell optical power directly into electric at its 100 billion watts per liter power density.

Using readily-available components, BlackLight has developed a system engineering design of an electric generator that is closed, except for the addition of H₂O fuel, and generates ten million watts of electricity, enough to power ten thousand homes. Remarkably, the device is less than a cubic foot in volume. The SF-CIHT cell uses cheap, abundant, nontoxic, commodity chemicals, with no apparent long-term supply issues that might preclude commercial, high volume manufacturing. Moreover, the power converter is mass-produced for the solar power industry. The SF-CIHT cell power is in the form of light that has the same spectral composition as sunlight. With the discovery of the photovoltaic effect by Becquerel in 1839 and the invention of the first modern solar cell by Bell Labs, an era of cheap clean energy from the Sun was envisioned for mankind. Realization of that vision is enabled by the invention of the SF-CIHT cell that overcomes the impediment of the very low power density of sunlight. With advances since its inception, solar cells have demonstrated the capacity to convert light into electricity at tens of thousands of times higher power levels than sunlight at much higher efficiency at high versus low light intensity. At 50,000 times brighter than sunlight, the corresponding reduction in the area of the photovoltaic converter gives rise to a projected cost of the SF-CIHT cell of about \$25/kW compared to over one hundred times that for conventional power sources of electricity.

Applications and markets for the SF-CIHT cell extend across the global power spectrum, including thermal, stationary electrical power, motive, and defense. Given the independence from existing infrastructure, grid in the case of electricity and fuels in the case of motive power, the SF-CIHT power source is a further game changer for all forms of transportation: automobile, freight trucks, rail, marine, aviation, and aerospace in that the power density is one million times that of the engine of a Formula One racer, and ten million times that of a jet engine. The energy release of H₂O fuel, freely available in the humidity in the air, is one hundred times that of an equivalent amount of high-octane gasoline. This technology is enabling of a conventional-sized and powered car to travel 3000 miles on a liter of water without producing pollution.

To protect its innovations and inventions, multiple worldwide patent applications have been filed on BlackLight's proprietary technology. The disclosure of one of BlackLight's patent applications that was recently-filed worldwide, its 10 MW electric SF-CIHT cell system engineering design and simulation, an automotive application simulation, high-speed video of millions of watts of SF-CIHT cell plasma, and a video of the pulsed production of millions of watts of light with photovoltaic conversion into electricity are publicly available on BlackLight's webpage (<http://www.blacklightpower.com/>).

About BlackLight Power

BlackLight Power, Inc. is the inventor of a new primary energy source applicable to essentially all power applications such as thermal, electrical, automotive, trucking, rail, marine, aviation, aerospace, and defense. The BlackLight Process, the power source, is the process of releasing the latent energy of the hydrogen atom by forming Hydrinos. The SF-CIHT cell was invented by Dr. Mills to release this energy directly as electricity from water as the only source of fuel.

For more information, please visit <http://www.blacklightpower.com/>

Glossary:

BlackLight Process: A novel chemical process invented by Dr. Mills causing the latent energy stored in the hydrogen atom to be released as a new primary energy source.

Hydrino: Hydrinos are a new form of hydrogen theoretically predicted by Dr. Mills and produced and characterized by BlackLight. Hydrinos are produced during the BlackLight Process as energy is released from the hydrogen atom as the electron transitions to a lower-energy state resulting in a smaller radius hydrogen atom. The identity of the dark matter of the universe as Hydrinos is supported by BlackLight's spectroscopic and analytical results as well as astrophysical observations.

SF-CIHT Cell: Each SF-CIHT cell comprises two electrodes that confine a highly electrically conductive H₂O-based solid fuel that serves as a source of reactants to form Hydrinos. A low-voltage, very high current (about one thousand times that of household currents) ignites the water to form hydrinos and cause a burst of brilliant-light-emitting plasma power of millions of watts that can be directly converted to electricity using proven photovoltaic cells that are commercially available for converting light to electric power.

Photovoltaic or Solar Cell: Each cell comprises a flat panel of a semiconductor material that exhibits the photovoltaic effect, a method of generating electrical power by converting radiation such as solar radiation into direct current electricity. Light absorption in the semiconductor material creates energized charge carriers of opposite polarity that are collected at corresponding negative and positive electrode contacts on opposite sides of the flat panel to create a voltage that can deliver power to an external load.

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