

Business Presentation 10/1/16



Safe Harbor Statement

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the company's plans and expectations regarding the development and commercialization of our technology. All forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation. The company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any such statements to reflect any change in the company's expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statements are based.

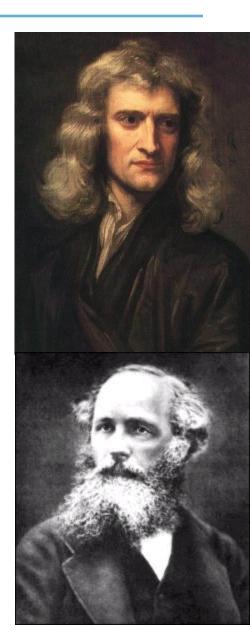


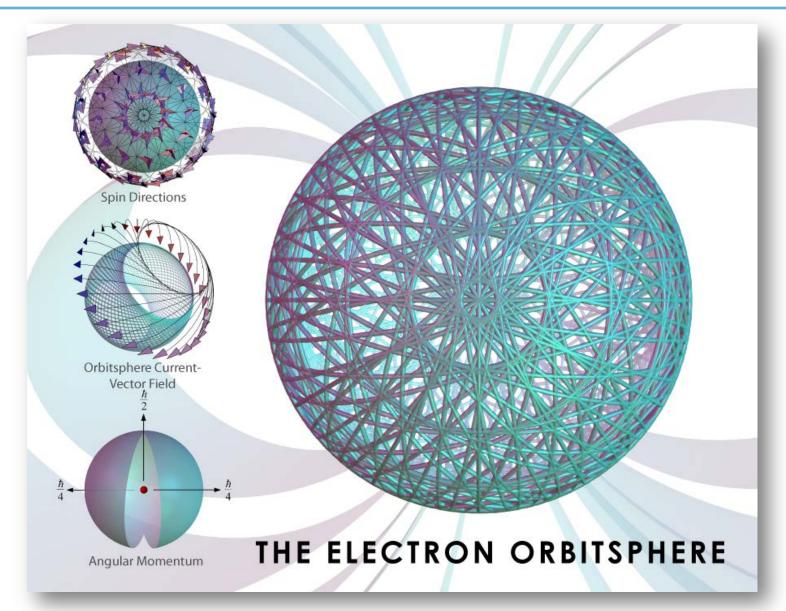
Background

Review of Theory



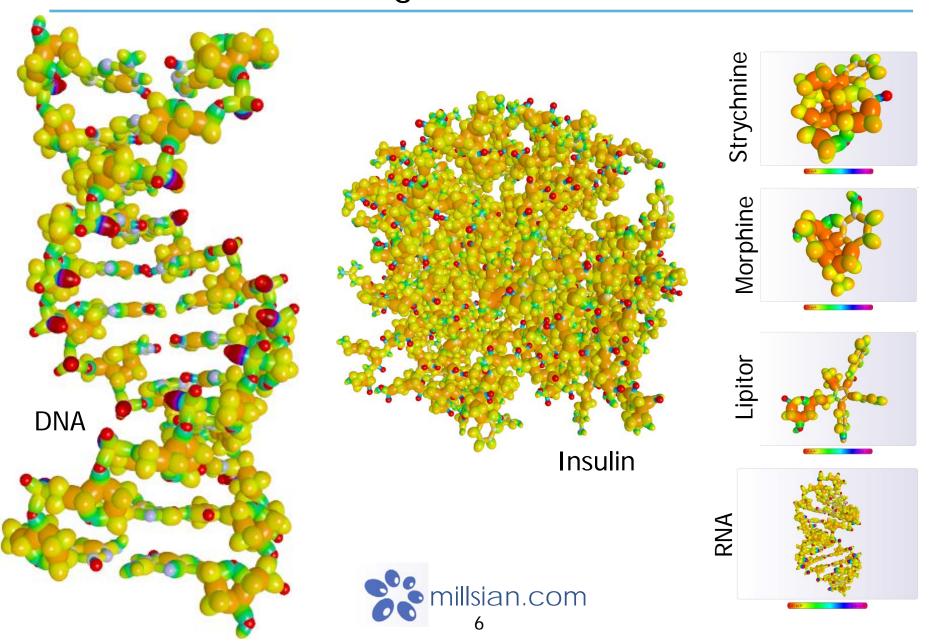
- Founder, Dr. Randell Mills, proposed a new model of the electron that was used to predict our novel energy technology
- Assume physical laws apply on all scales including the atomic scale
- Start with first principles
 - Conservation of mass-energy
 - Conservation of linear and angular momentum
 - Maxwell's Equations
 - Newton's Laws
 - Special Relativity
- Highly predictive— application of Maxwell's equations precisely predicts hundreds of fundamental spectral observations in exact equations with no adjustable parameters (fundamental constants only). Correctly predicts the fundamental observations of chemistry and physics in exact equations over a scale (largest to smallest) of 1 followed by 85 zeros.





Millsian 2.0: Modeling Molecules



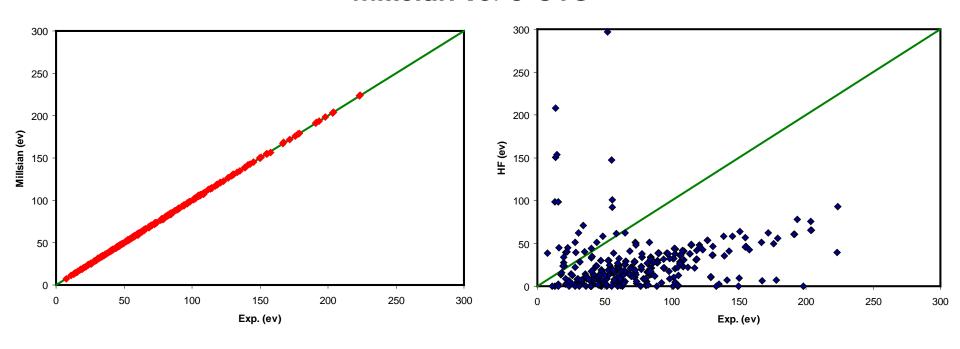


Comparison of Classical to Quantum Mechanical Performance



The total bond energies of exact classical solutions of 415 molecules generated by Millsian 1.0 and those from a modern quantum mechanics-based program, Spartan's pre-computed database using 6-31G* basis set at the Hartree-Fock level of theory, were compared to experimental values.

Millsian vs. 6-31G*



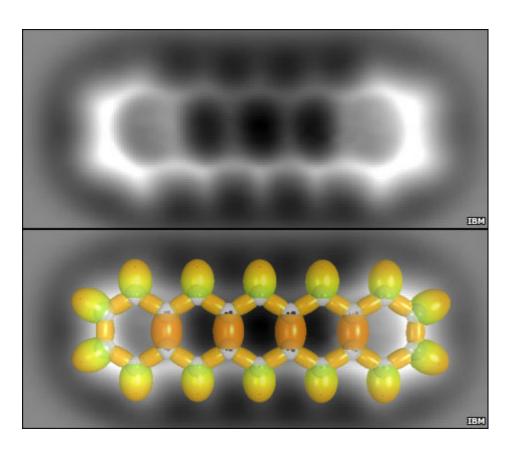
R. L. Mills, B. Holverstott, W. Good, A. Makwana, J. Paulus, "Total Bond Energies of Exact Classical Solutions of Molecules Generated by Millsian 1.0 Compared to Those Computed Using Modern 3-21G and 6-31G* Basis Sets," Phys. Essays 23, 153 (2010); doi: 10.4006/1.3310832

Physical Image Compared to Physical Solution



The polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon pentacene was imaged by atomic force microscopy using a single CO molecule as the probe. The resulting breakthrough in resolution revealed that in contrast to the fuzzy images touted by quantum theoreticians as proof of the cloud model of the electron, the images showed localized bonding MOs and AOs in agreement with the classical solution.

Top, atomic force microscopy image of pentacene by Gross et al. Bottom, the superimposed analytical classical solution that matches the physical structure.



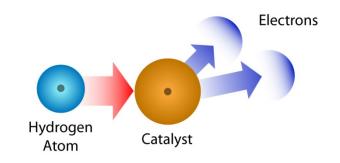
[L. Gross, F. Mohn, N. Moll, P. Liljeroth, G. Meyer, "The chemical structure of a molecule resolved by atomic force microscopy", Science, Vol. 325, (2009), pp. 1110-1114.]

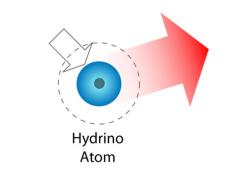


The BlackLight Energy Process

Hydrino Reaction ("BlackLight Process")

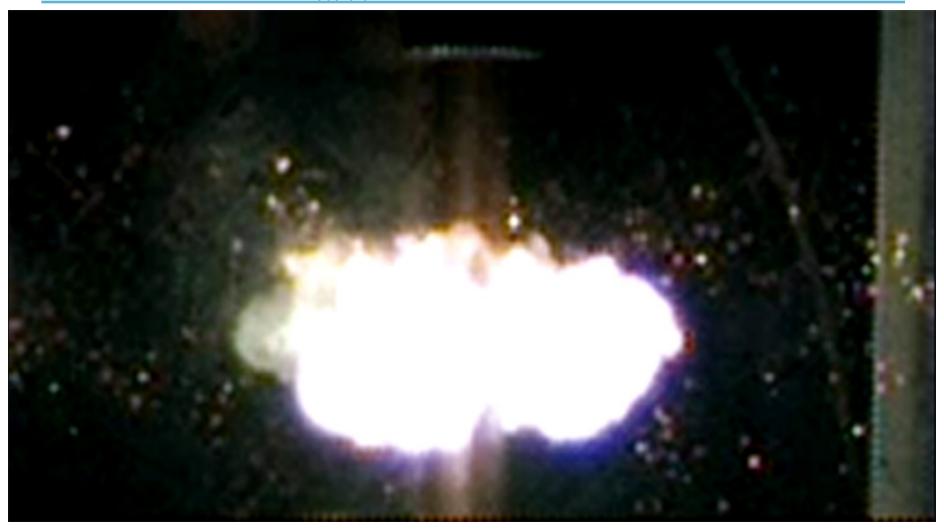
- Atomic hydrogen reacts with an energy acceptor called a catalyst wherein energy is transferred from atomic hydrogen to the catalyst which forms an ion due to accepting the energy
- 2. Then, the negative electron drops to a lower shell closer to the positive proton to form a smaller hydrogen atom called a "hydrino" releasing energy that ultimately is in the form of heat
- 3. The catalyst ion regains its lost electrons to reform the catalyst for another cycle with the release of the initial energy accepted from hydrogen. With the imposition of an arc current condition, the limiting space charge of the ionized electrons is eliminated and the rate becomes massively high.





BLP Plasma at Billions of Watts per Liter for a Duration of Ten Times Longer than when the Electrical Power Decays to Zero and No Theoretical Chemical Power is Possible.





Click the above image to view on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDhRvnYZbng

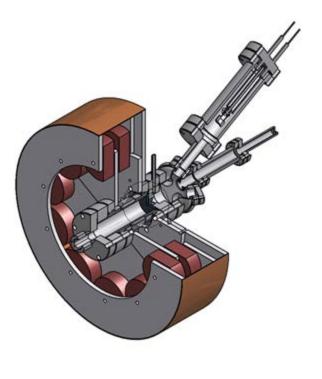


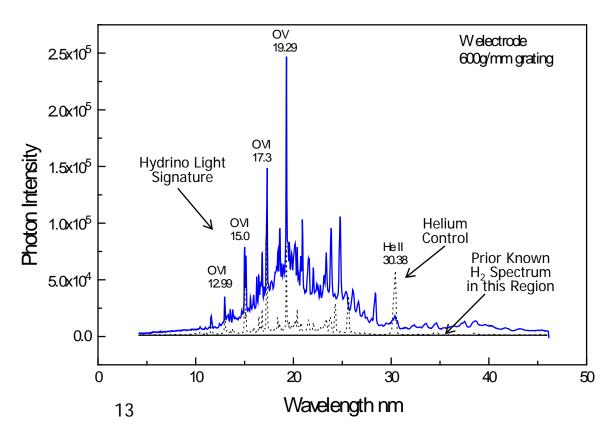
Hydrino Transition Continuum Soft X-Ray Emission

Hydrino Light Signature



- Experimental Setup for the Observation of the Hydrino Light Signature
 - Light signature from pure hydrogen at much higher energy than deemed possible for this element in any known form
 - Continuum radiation showing H going below the level previously thought to be the "Ground State"







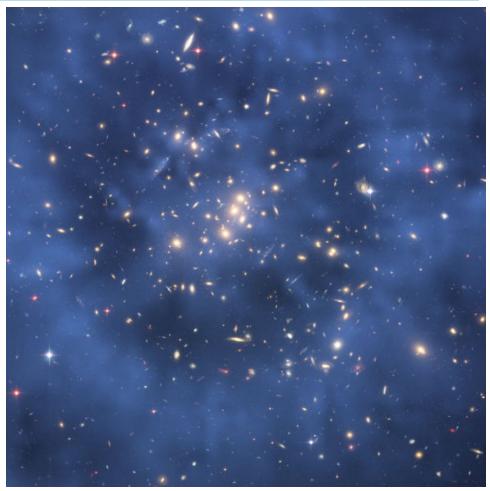
Dark Matter Ring in Galaxy Cluster

This Hubble Space Telescope composite image shows a ghostly "ring" of dark matter in the galaxy cluster Cl 0024+17. The ring is one of the strongest pieces of evidence to date for the existence of dark matter, a prior unknown substance that pervades the universe.

Characteristic EUV continua of hydrino transitions following radiationless energy transfer with

cutoffs at
$$\lambda_{H \to H \left[\frac{a_H}{p=m+1}\right]} = \frac{91.2}{m^2} nm$$

are observed from hydrogen plasmas in the laboratory that match significant celestial observations and further confirm hydrino as the identity of dark matter.



M. J. Jee et al., Discovery of a ringlike dark matter structure in the core of the galaxy cluster C1 0024+17, Astrophysical Journal, 661, (2007) 728–749.

F. Bournaud et al., Missing mass in collisional debris from galaxies, Science, 316, (2007) 1166–1169.

R. L. Mills, Y. Lu, K. Akhar, Spectroscopic observation of helium-ion- and hydrogen-catalyzed hydrino transitions, Cent. Eur. J. Phys., 8, (2010) 318–339, DOI: 10.2478/s11534-009-0106

R. L. Mills, Y. Lu, "Time-Resolved Hydrino Continuum Transitions with Cutoffs at 22.8 nm and 10.1 nm," Eur. Phys. J. D, 64, (2011), pp. 65, DOI: 10.1140/epjd/e2011-20246-5.

R. L. Mills, Y. Lu, Hydrino Continuum transitions with cutoffs at 22.8 nm and 10.1 nm, Int. J. Hydrogen Energy, 35 (2010) 8446–8456, doi: 10.1016/j.ijhydene.2010.05.098.

Hydrino Identification

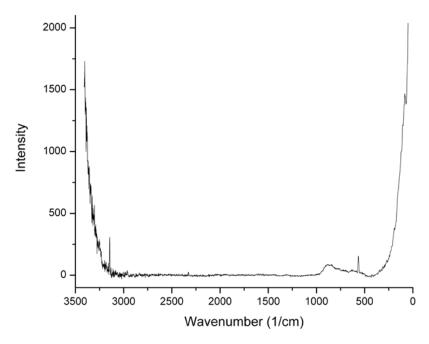
- GUT
- Molecular modeling
- H(1/2) and H(1/4) hydrino transitions observed by continuum radiation
- Astronomy data verifying hydrinos such as H(1/2), H(1/3), and H(1/4) hydrino transitions
- H⁻(1/2) hyperfine structure
- H₂ (1/4) XPS binding energy
- H₂ (1/4) ro-vib spectrum in crystals by e-beam excitation
- H₂ (1/4) FTIR
- H₂ (1/4) Raman
- H₂ (1/4) Photoluminescence spectroscopy

- Fast H in plasma including microwave and rt-plasmas
- Rt-plasma with filament and discharge
- Afterglow
- Highly pumped states
- H inversion
- Power with multiple solid fuels chemistries
- SunCell energetic plasma
- ToF-SIMS and ESI-ToF identification of hydrino hydride compounds
- Solid H NMR
- H (1/4) spin-nuclear hyperfine transition
- Electricity gain over theoretical in CIHT cells

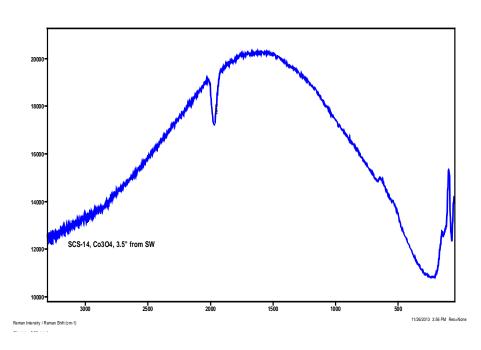


Raman Spectrum of $H_2(1/4)$

The Raman spectra obtained on MoCu witness foils using a Thermo Scientific DXR SmartRaman spectrometer and the 780 nm laser showing a new inverse Raman effect absorption peak starting at 1950 cm⁻¹ that matches the free rotor energy of $H_2(1/4)$ (0.2414 eV) to four significant figures.



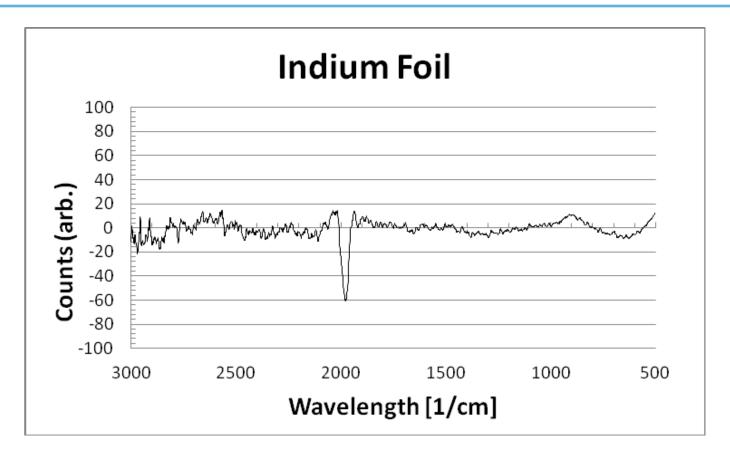
MoCu starting material showing no peak



MoCu witness foil exposed to solid fuel plasma.



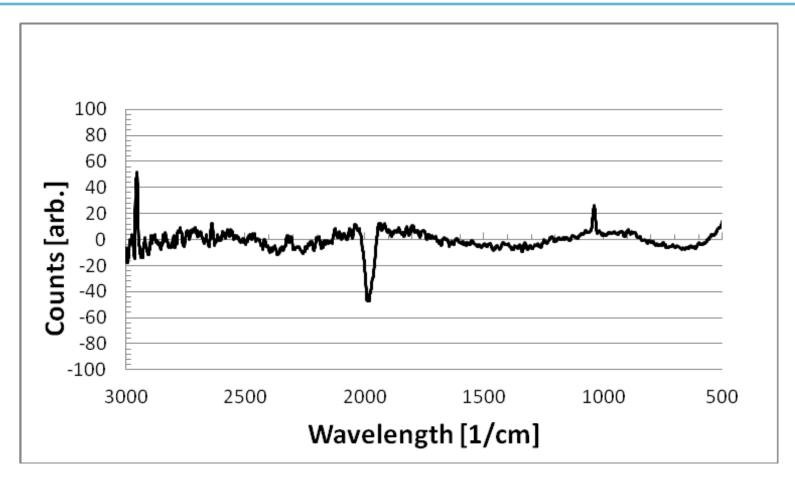




The Raman spectrum obtained on a In metal foil exposed to the product gas from a series of solid fuel ignitions under argon, each comprising 100 mg of Cu mixed with 30 mg of deionized water. Using the Thermo Scientific DXR SmartRaman spectrometer and the 780 nm laser, the spectrum showed an inverse Raman effect peak at 1982 cm⁻¹ that matches the free rotor energy of $H_2(1/4)$ (0.2414 eV) to four significant figures.







The Raman spectrum recorded on the In metal foil exposed to the product gas from the argon-atmosphere ignition of 50 mg of NH_4NO_3 sealed in the DSC pan. Using the Thermo Scientific DXR SmartRaman spectrometer and the 780 nm laser the spectrum showed the $H_2(1/4)$ inverse Raman effect peak at 1988 cm⁻¹.





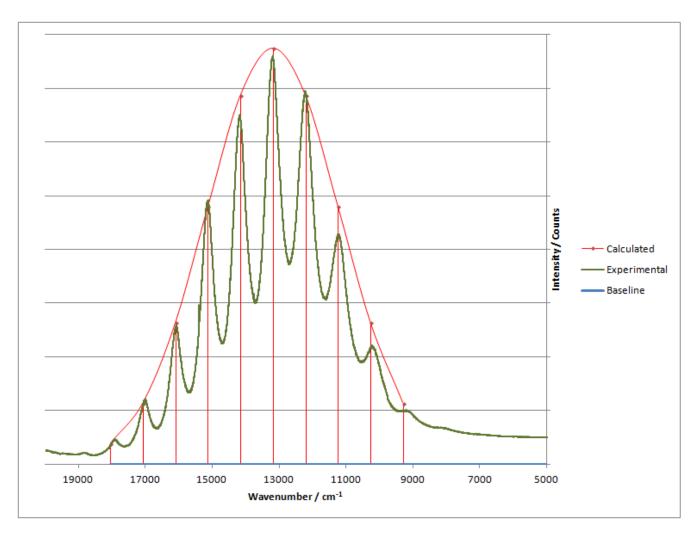
Comparison of the theoretical transition energies and transition assignments with the observed Raman peaks.

| Assignment | Calculated (cm ⁻¹) | Experimental (cm ⁻¹) | Difference (%) |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| P(5) | 18,055 | 17,892 | 0.91 |
| P(4) | 17,081 | 16,993 | 0.52 |
| P(3) | 16,107 | 16,064 | 0.27 |
| P(2) | 15,134 | 15,121 | 0.08 |
| P(1) | 14,160 | 14,168 | -0.06 |
| Q(0) | 13,186 | 13,183 | 0.02 |
| R(0) | 12,212 | 12,199 | 0.11 |
| R(1) | 11,239 | 11,207 | 0.28 |
| R(2) | 10,265 | 10,191 | 0.73 |
| R(3) | 9,291 | 9,141 | 1.65 |
| R(4) | 8,318 | 8,100 | 2.69 |



Data Comparison

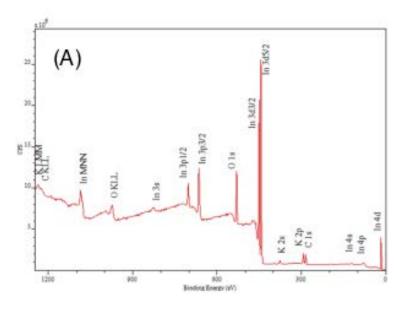
A plot comparison between the theoretical energies and assignments given on the previous slide with the observed Raman spectrum.



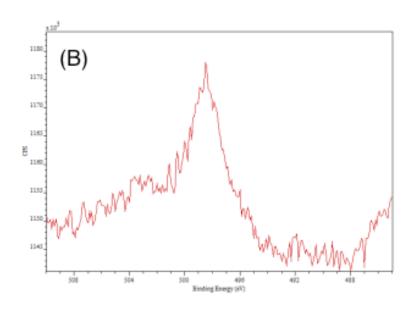




XPS spectra recorded on the indium metal foil exposed to gases from sequential argonatmosphere ignitions of the solid fuel 100 mg Cu + 30 mg deionized water sealed in the DSC pan.



(A) A survey spectrum showing only the elements In, C, O, and trace K peaks were present.

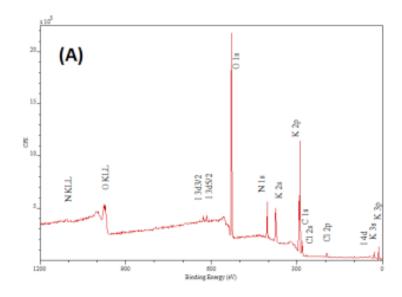


High-resolution (B) spectrum 498.5 peak at showing a assigned to $H_2(1/4)$ wherein other possibilities were eliminated based absence of any other the corresponding primary element peaks.

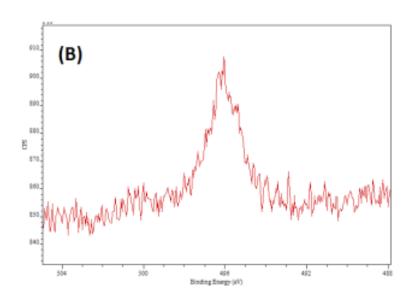




XPS spectra recorded on KOH-KCI (1:1 wt%) getter exposed to gases from sequential argon-atmosphere ignitions of the solid fuel 85 mg of Ti mixed with 30 mg of deionized water sealed in the DSC pan.



(A) A survey spectrum showing only the elements K, C, O, N, and trace I peaks were present.



(B) High-resolution spectrum showing a peak at 496 eV assigned to $H_2(1/4)$ wherein other possibilities were eliminated based on the absence of any other corresponding primary element peaks.



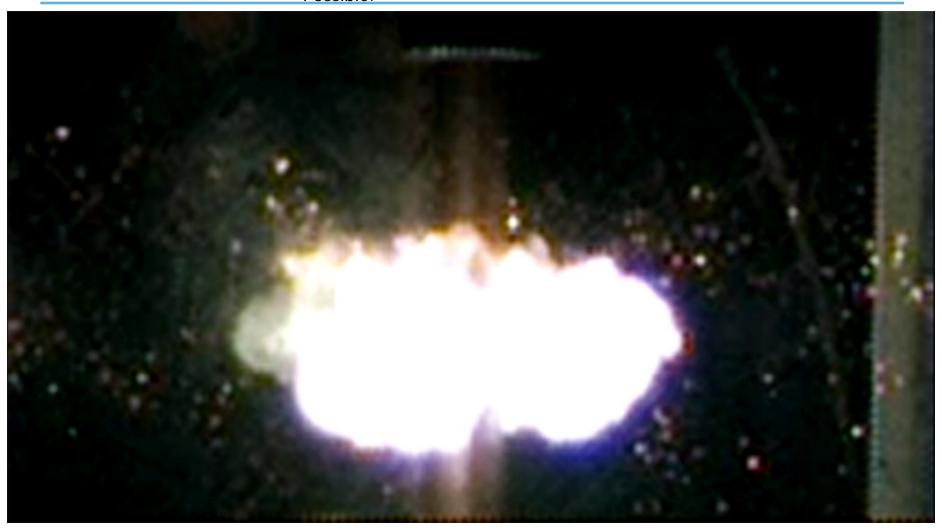
Solid Fuel Plasma

Solid Fuel produces plasma power at billions of watts per liter from the formation of hydrinos using H₂O as the only source of fuel.

(Recorded Ignition Plasma at 18,000 frames per second)

BLP Plasma at Billions of Watts per Liter for a Duration of Ten Times Longer than when the Electrical Power Decays to Zero and No Theoretical Chemical Power is Possible.





Click the above image to view on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDhRvnYZbng



Validation

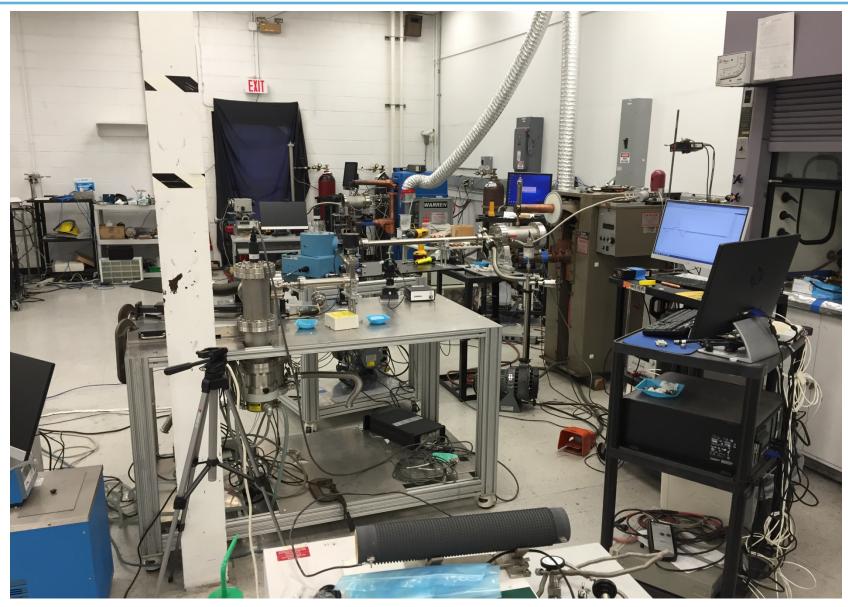




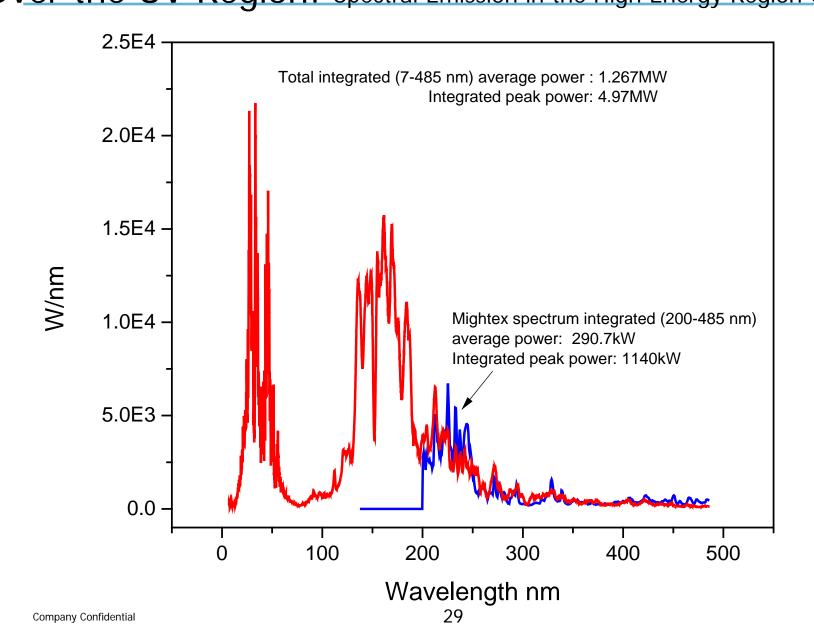








Optical Power Measurement Using NIST Standard Deciliant Over the UV Region: Spectral Emission in the High Energy Region Only





Measurement of the SunCell Power Using the Relative Rate of Temperature Rise In the Water Coolant Loop

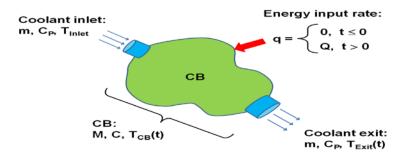


Figure A1. CB thermal model

The ratio of the energy input rates Q_2/Q_1 at any time t is

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{dT_{Exit}(t)}{dt}\right)_2}{\left(\frac{dT_{Exit}(t)}{dt}\right)_1}$$

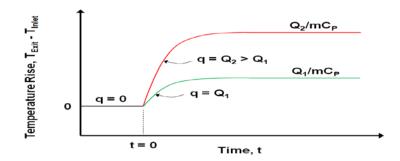


Figure A2. Coolant temperature rise vs. time





SunCell Power



| 2016-06-23-CG-Demo-Run | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|--|--|
| Description: | Value | Units | | |
| Pre-slope: | 3.67E-04 | °C/s | | |
| Post-slope: | 6.92E-02 | °C/s | | |
| Slope Ratio: | 188.6 | X | | |
| | | | | |
| Electrode Input Power: | 3.48 | kW | | |
| Electromagnetic Pump Input Power: | 0.46 | kW | | |
| Induction Heater Input Power: | 2.74 | kW | | |
| Total Input Power: | 6.68 | kW | | |
| | | | | |
| Total Output Power: | 1,260 | kW | | |
| | | | | |



Business Plan

The Energy Problem





- 39% of global CO2 emissions
- 43% global power demand growth by 2040.
- 78% of worldwide energy generation still carbon based fuels by 2040



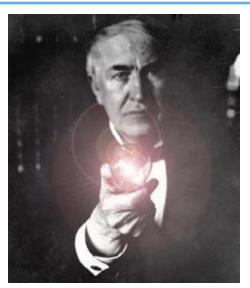
- 20% of global CO2 emissions
- Tougher emissions regulations
- Despite excitement in EVs, only 3% of vehicles by 2025
- Battery economics remain a barrier for FVs

What is needed is cheap, non-polluting, fast, easy to site, globally available, 24/7 power; now



About Brilliant Light Power

- Reinventing electricity, independence of being completely off grid
- New, sustainable, nonpolluting energy
- Technology and science validated by independent third parties
- Extensive proprietary methods and systems
- Electricity company, sales via lease agreement, no metering
- Partnership & outsource business model
- Transitioning from research to reality
- Profound implications for electric power accessible, affordable, clean

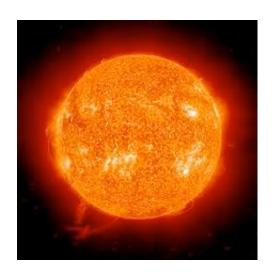


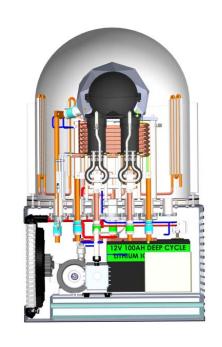




The Solution: SunCell®

- Continuous power source, developed with proprietary technology
- Non-polluting: by-product is harmless lower energy state of hydrogen called Hydrino®, lighter than air, vents to space
- System is sealed with H₂O fuel injected with nonreactive, recirculated silver, absolutely safe materials and operation
- Capital cost estimated at \$50 to \$100 per kW at production power & scale, versus \$3,463 for solar
- No Metering: Electricity sold at about \$0.05 per kWh via a per diem lease fee.
- Low operating cost, only consumable is minimal amounts of water
- Scalable from 10kW to 10 MWs
- Initially stationary, developing to motive
- Field test in 1H 2017
- Commercial launch in 2H 2017





SunCell Economics



Current Annual Gross Earning Capacity of Any Electrical Generator:

o \$1/W

Capital Cost:

o \$60/kW

Life Span:

o 20 years

Capital Cost Annually:

o \$3/kW

Solar Capital Cost (2013):

o \$3,463/kWa

Maintenance Cost:

o \$1.20/kW

Generation Cost:

o \$0.001/kWh



ahttp://www.nrel.gov/analysis/tech_lcoe_re_cost_est.html



SunCell® CPV Cost Drops Dramatically with Scale

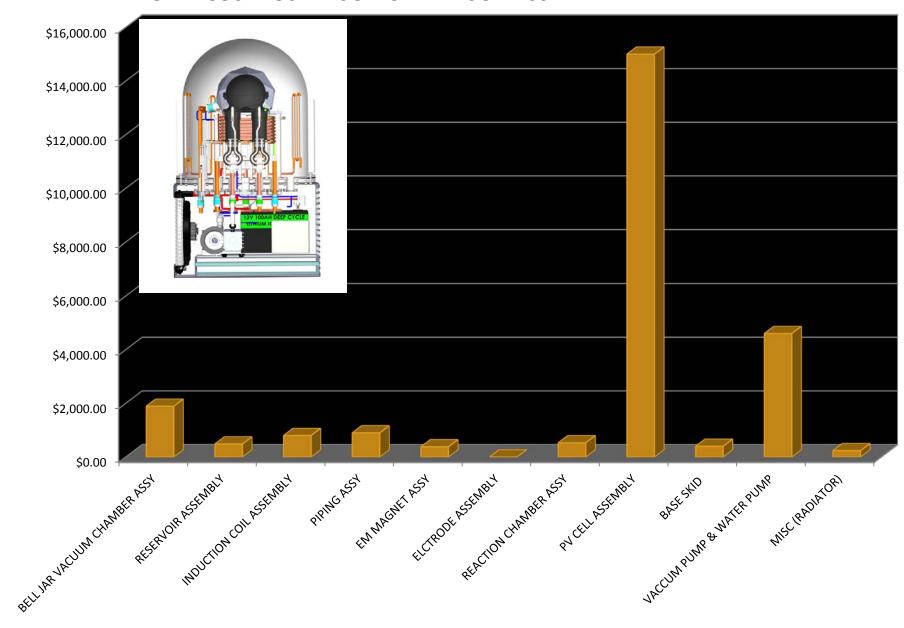
- For SunCell units of ~>100 kW, the cost per kW is essentially that of the PV converter component.
- At a volume of ~100 MW/yr, the SunCell® CPV converter is estimated to cost less than \$75 per kW (2000 Suns concentration, 30% efficiency) and less than \$20 per kW (10,000 Suns concentration)
- At 10 GW annual production which is equivalent to the global annual deployment of c-Si solar, the cost of SunCell® CPV converter is estimated to cost less than \$32 per kW (2000 Suns concentration) and less than \$6 per kW (10,000 Suns concentration)

(Kelsey Horowitz, "A Bottom-up Cost Analysis of a High Concentration PV Module", CPV-11, 2015; NREL/PR-6A20-63947)





TOTAL COST 250KW SUN CELL AT SUB ASSEMBLY LEVEL



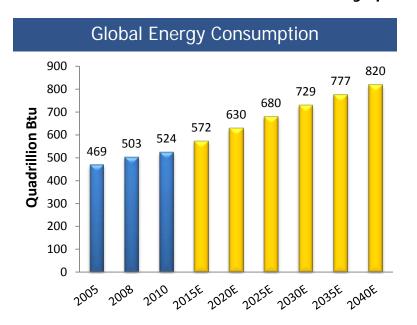
COST ANALYSIS FOR FIRST OF A KIND 250KW (2000 Suns)

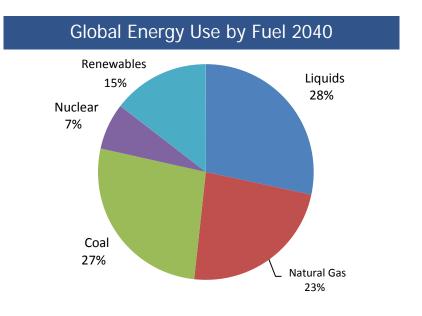
| 250KW SUN CELL COST ANALYSIS | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| DESCRIPTION | TOTAL COST AT SUB ASSY LEVEL | |
| BELL JAR VACUUM CHAMBER ASSY | \$1,891.47 | |
| RESERVOIR ASSEMBLY | \$484.17 | |
| INDUCTION COIL ASSEMBLY | \$800.00 | |
| PIPING ASSY | \$900.00 | |
| EM MAGNET ASSY | \$380.00 | |
| ELCTRODE ASSEMBLY | \$0.00 | |
| | \$530.00 | |
| REACTION CHAMBER ASSY | \$15,000.00 | |
| PV CELL ASSEMBLY | \$400.00 | |
| BASE SKID | \$4,600.00 | |
| VACCUM PUMP & WATER PUMP | | |
| MISC (RADIATOR) | \$236.00 | |
| DESCRIPTION | TOTAL COST 250KW | |
| TOTAL COST 40 | \$25,221.64 | |





- \$8 trillion~ expended on total fossil fuels globally in 2013.
- \$1 trillion+ annually for energy infrastructure through 2030
- Energy demand has nearly doubled over the past 20 years, projected to increase 56% from 2010 to 2040
- Renewable energy to satisfy only ~15% of demand by 2040
- Wind and solar are relatively poor sources of baseload power

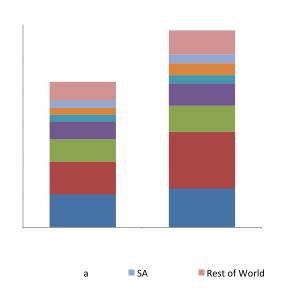








- \$3.5 trillion~ global market at \$0.12 per kWh at site
- \$1.5 trillion addressable market for SunCell at breakthrough rate of about \$0.05 per kWh
- 28% demand increase by 2025
- SunCell expected to expand electrical use, fueling new growth
- SunCell estimated generation cost ~\$0.001 per kWh



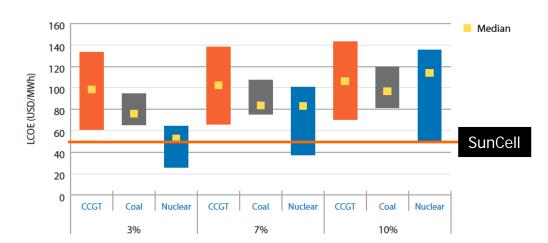


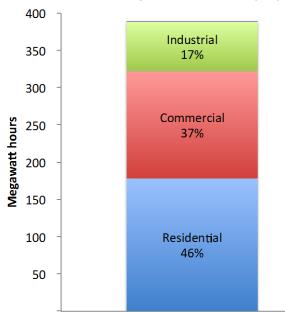
Figure ES.1: LCOE ranges for baseload technologies (at each discount rate)

US Electricity



- \$387~ billion market
- Average consumer price of \$103 per MWh, double SunCell goal of \$50 per MWh
- US residential larger percentage than Global markets
- SunCell breaks entry barriers:
 - Always on power, low capital cost, low operating cost, huge power density, no pollution
 - Off grid without corresponding regulations or transmission and distribution costs of >\$38 per MWh

US Electricity Revenue 2015 (\$B)



Levelized Avoided Cost of Electricity (LCAE) New Generation

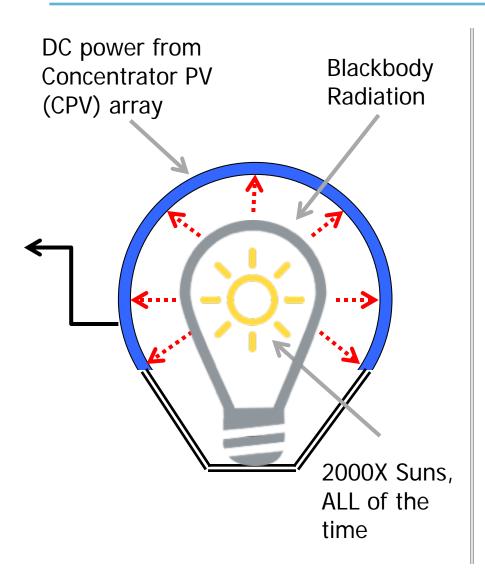
| Advanced | NG w/ | NG w/ | Advanced | Solar PV |
|----------|----------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Coal | Combined Cycle | Advanced CC | Nuclear | |
| \$70.9 | \$71.4 | \$71.4 | \$72.1 | \$80.4 |
| | | | | |

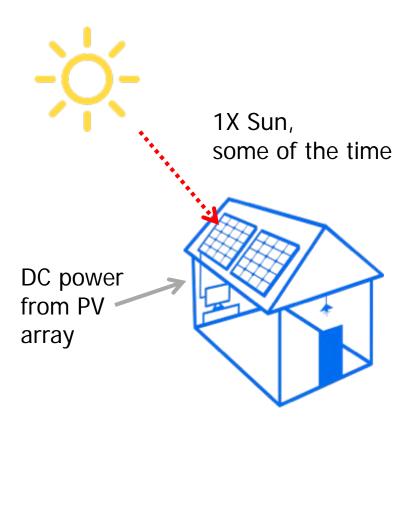
Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE)

| Ad | vanced | NG w/ | NG w/ Adv. | Advanced | Solar PV | SunCell |
|----|--------|----------------|------------|----------|----------|---------|
| (| Coal | Combined Cycle | CC | Nuclear | | |
| 5 | 5116 | \$75.2 | \$72.6 | \$95.2 | \$114.3 | \$50-70 |
| | | | | | | |

SunCell® vs Solar PV







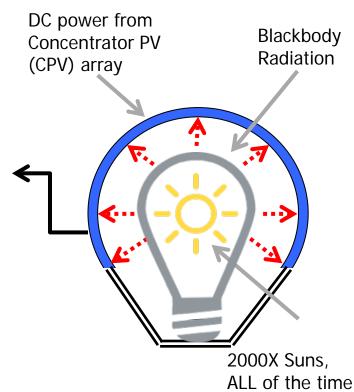


Product Development Foundation

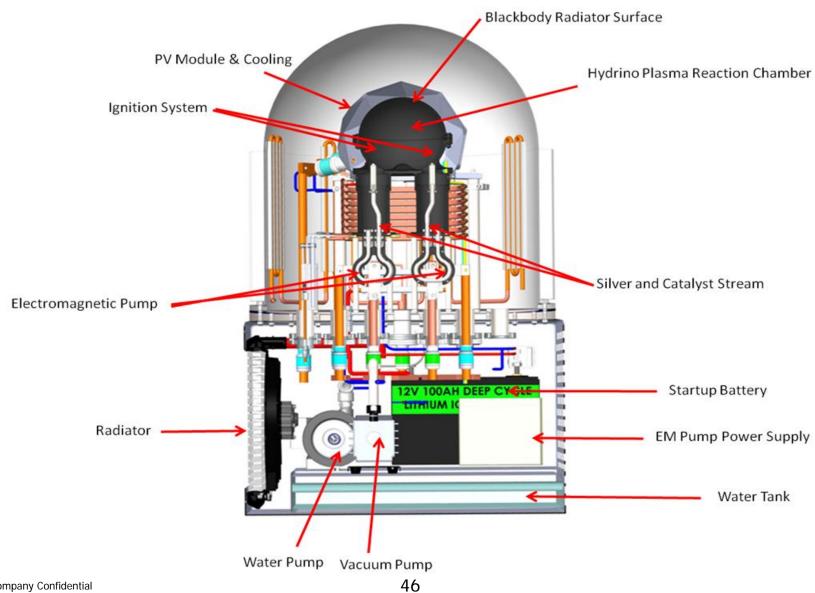
- SunCell converts the short wavelength light to a blackbody radiation, resembles the emission of the Sun
- Blackbody temperature is adjusted to more closely match the response spectrum of commercial PV
- Rapid, low cost development approach

Established Foundation

- Theory solved, IP filings
 - Light source demonstrated
 - Certified by five validators
 - Four confirming methodologies
- Advanced thermophotovoltaic (CPV)
 - Suppliers selected
 - CPV cell design
 - Dense receiver array design
- Black body radiator design
- Costed bill of materials
- Engineering Design Drawings
 - Light source prototypes

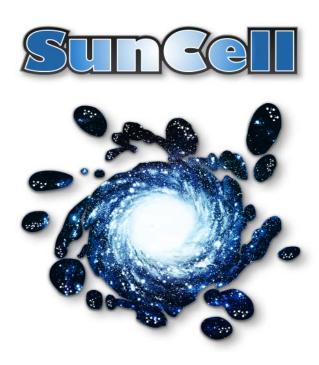








Concentrator Photovoltaic Conversion



Photovoltaic Conversion of Optical Power Into Electricity



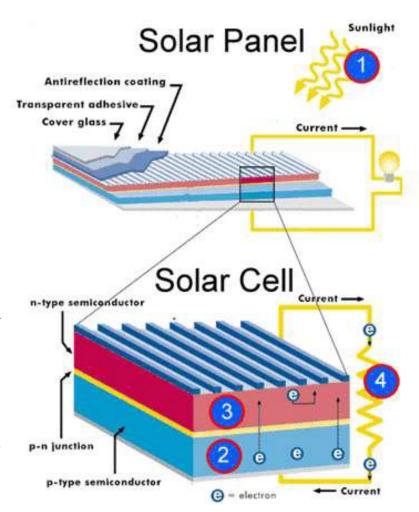
A solar cell comprises at least two wafer layers of differentially doped semiconductor material that exhibits the photovoltaic effect, the production of electrical power when irradiated with light of the solar spectrum.

Certain materials such as silicon are doped with trace amounts of atoms that exchange electrons between at least two bands that have different dopants, one electron acceptor or p-type and one electron donor or n-type, to cause a gradient between them at their interface called a p-n junction.

When the cell is struck by light 1, electrons reverse the natural diffusion gradient and are transferred between the layer of p-type semiconductor material having excess electrons 2 to the layer of n-type semiconductor material having a deficiency of electrons 3 to create electrical power 4 delivered to an external load.

All photovoltaic have metal added at the bottom and top of the flat panel to collect and deliver electrons to allow the current flow through an external circuit to harness this power. An antireflective coating is also added to make the silicon better absorb photons.

Concentrator solar cells that typically comprise triple junctions responsive to different regions of the solar spectrum convert incident radiation of high intensity such as 2000 Sun equivalent to electricity at high efficiency such as >40%.





SunCell Electrical Power

SunCell produces plasma power at billions of watts per liter from the formation of hydrinos using H₂O as the only source of fuel. The plasma power is directly converted to electrical power by a photovoltaic power converter.

Electricity Demo





Click the above image to view the video on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mIRIB66mkPk

Triple Junction CPV Cell





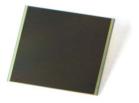
DRAFT - NOT FOR RELEASE

Solar Junction

DATA SHEET SJ3 CPV CELL

SOLAR JUNCTION High Performance CPV Cells with 42.0% Mean Production Efficiency

provide the highest efficiency solution for CPV systems. Solar Junction's single crystal structure, made with our proprietary material technology, ensures reliable superior performance throughout the lifetime of the CPV system. Specific system needs can be addressed on request through custom modifications designed by Solar Junction's in-house engineering and manufacturing teams.



FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Sustained efficiency at very high concentrations
- Fully lattice matched single crystal structure for reliable operation
- Silver metallization with gold finish front and back contacts
- Anti-reflective coating (ARC) matched to glass
- Rapid custom design available to meet your needs all engineering in-house
- 100% flash testing available

SJ3-55 AVERAGE VALUES

100W/cm², 25° C, ASTM G173-03 AM1.5D DNI + Circumsolar Spectrum

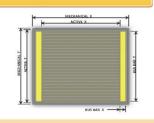
| Parameter | Typical Value |
|------------------|---------------|
| Eff. | 42.0 % |
| Eff. Sigma | 0.5% |
| P _{max} | 13.1 W |
| I _{sc} | 4.35 A |
| V _{oc} | 3.50V |
| FF | 86 % |

| Parameter | Thermal Coefficient | |
|-----------|------------------------|--|
| Eff. | -0.055% abs./°C | |
| V | -4.5mV/°C | |

45% Concentration Efficiency INREL Measured Record 44% 41% PRODUCTION AVERAGE 39% 37% TYPICAL COMPETITOR 1,000 Concentration

FORM FACTORS

| Standard | Aperture | Active Area | Mechanical | Busbar |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Prod. Type | (mm) | (mm²) | (mm) | (mm) |
| SJ3-55 | 5.5 x 5.5 | 30.25 | 6.17 x 5.62 | 0.25 x 5.46 |



© 2012 Solar Junction

Solar Junction Corporation
401 Charcot Avenue, San Jose CA 95131 www.sj-solar.com TEL: 1.408.503.7000

Rev: Oct., 2012

Triple Junction CPV Dense Array





Advanced Dense Array Module (ADAM)

Product Type: Concentrator Triple Junction Solar Cell

Module - 3C30M

Application: Concentrating Photovoltaic (CPV) Sytem for

Dish Application



General

AZUR SPACE'S Advanced Dense Array Module (ADAM) is intended to be used in HCPV receivers with reflective optics, e.g. parabolic mirrors. It consists of a two-dimensional array of high efficiency solar cells mounted on a cooling element. Electrical protection of solar cells against reverse voltage is provided by bypass diodes. The solar cells and diodes within ADAM are completely interconnected and only electrical connection to the external circuitry and connection to cooling system shall be provided by system integrator. For requested thermal management of the module, an active liquid cooling system is necessary. The ADAM module has to be protected against all environmental influences (e.g. water, humidity, dust, pollution, etc.).



Design and Mechanical Data

 Base Solar Cell Material
 GalnP/GaAs/Ge on Ge substrate

 Base Cooler Material
 Copper and AIN Ceramic

 AR Coating Solar Cell
 TIOJ/AbQ.

 Module Size
 17,8 cm x 12,7 cm

 Module Active Area
 11,77 cm x 12,1 cm = 142,417 cm²

Cooler Thickness without fittings ca. 0,9 cm
Cooler Thickness with fittings ca. 2,9 cm
Total module thickness ca. 3,4 cm

Electrical plus contact suitable for clamp process Electrical minus contact suitable for clamp process



Typical Electrical Data

(Measurement condition: 1.5 AMd - 1000 W/m² (ASTM G 173-03), T = 25° C)

| Sun | I _{sc} | V _{oc} | I _{MPP} | V _{MPP} | P _{mpp} | FF | η |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|-----|
| concentration | [A] | [V] | [A] | [V] | [kW _{mpp}] | [%] | [%] |
| × 700 | 53 | 76 | 50 | 64 | 3,20 | 79,5 | |

Values are valid for homogeneous illumination only!

Bypass diode protection is provided for each segment. Inhomogeneous illumination, a lower light intensity or higher temperatures will reduce the power



Typical Temperature Coefficients of Solar Cell (@ 500 suns)

Temperature range (25 - 80°C)

| Parameter | (Δ I _{sc} / I _{sc(25°C)}) / ΔΤ | (Δ V _{oc} / V _{oc(25°C)}) / ΔΤ | (\$\Delta\$ Pmpp / Pmpp(25°C)) / \$\Delta\$T |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| value | 0,074 %/°K | -0,137 %/°K | - 0,106 %/°K |



Triple Junction CPV Dense Array Cont'd





Recommended Cooling Unit

Wafer connection: 2 inlet and 2 outlet fittings on the rear side

Wafer flow rate: 14 − 18 l/min
Pressure drop: 0,3 bar @ 15 l/min

Max. water inlet temperature: 60° C Max. system peak preassure: 3 bar

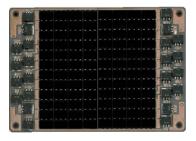
Failure of cooling unit or interruption of cooling flow has to be avoided; otherwise damage will result within seconds.

Thermal Power Output

At 700 sun concentration approximately ~ 6 kW



Picture of Front Side



Picture of Rear Side



Water Inlets

Water Outlets

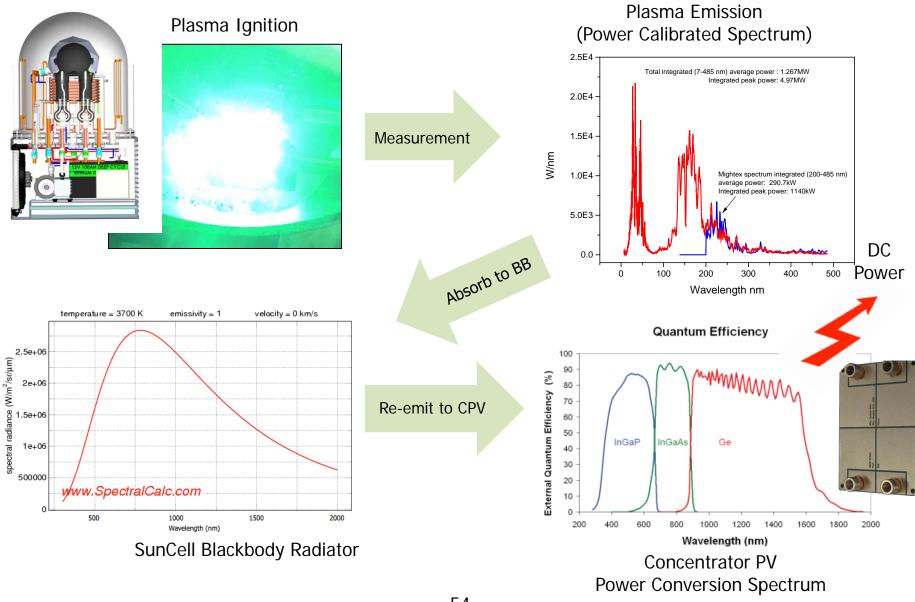
Order information

| ADAM fittings | picture | SAP-Material number for order |
|---|---------|----------------------------------|
| with thread connector outer thread: M20 inner thread: G 1/4 height: 2 cm | | 80563 |
| with hose connector (20 mm outer tube diameter) | | 80420 |

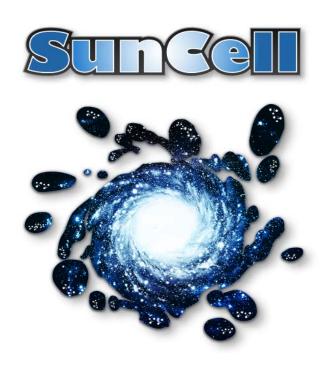


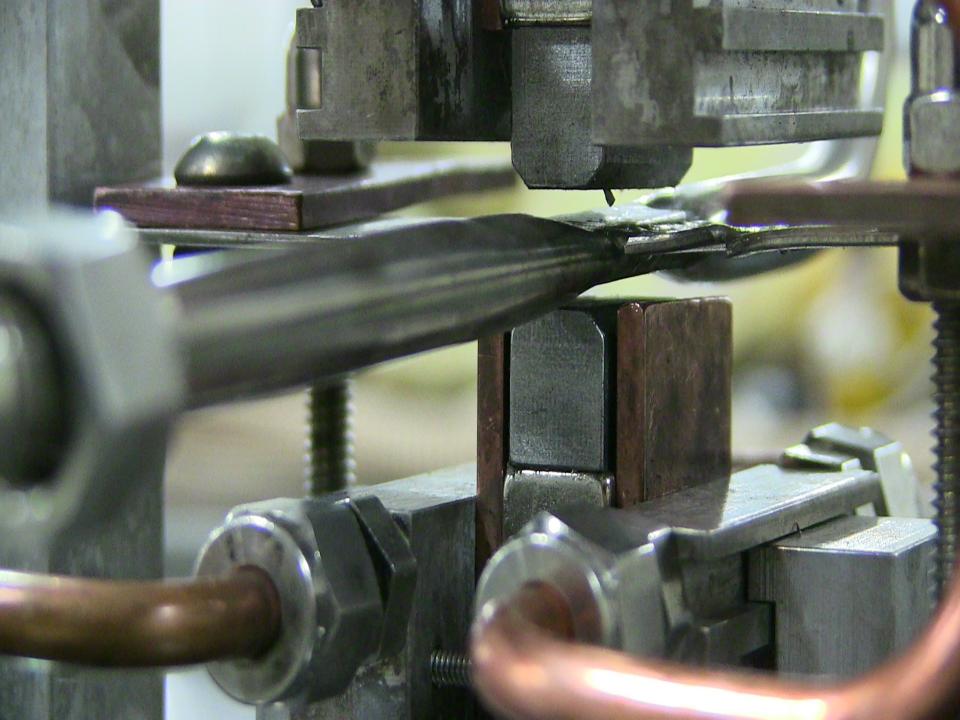
Spectral Emission in the High Energy Region Only

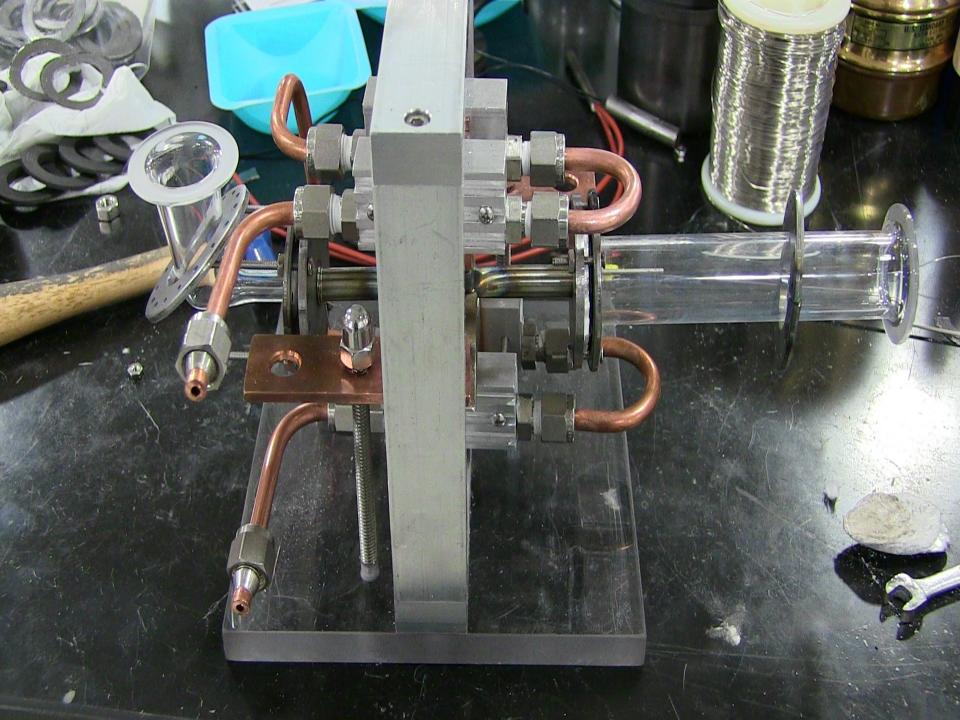


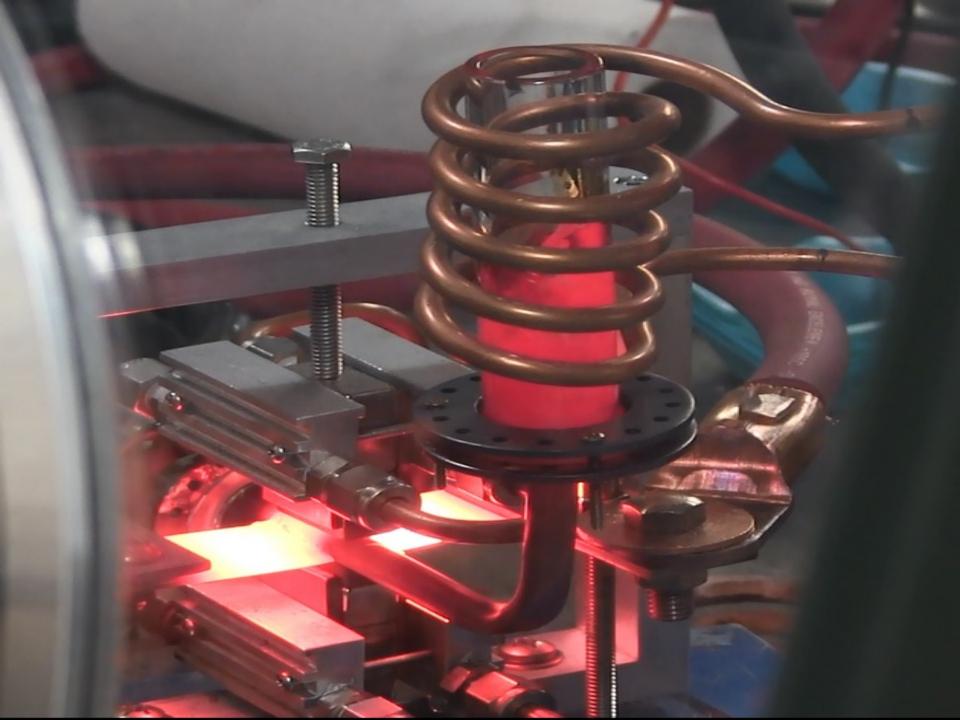


Electromagnetic Pump











Electromagnetic Pump





Click the link to view the video on Vimeo: https://vimeo.com/190147338

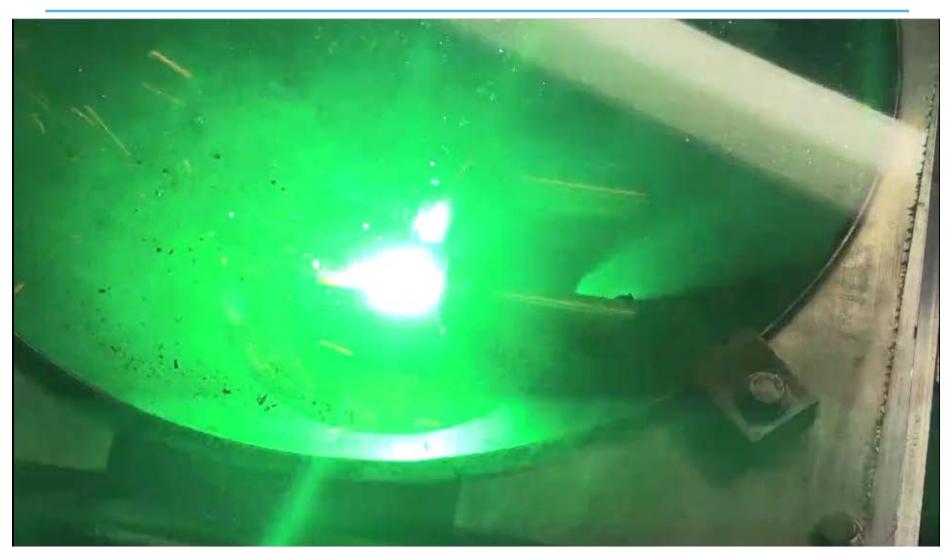
Continuous EUV and UV Emission with EM Pump Injection





Continuous EUV and UV Emission with EM Pump Injection





Click the link to view the video on Vimeo: https://vimeo.com/190145567

SunCell Operating

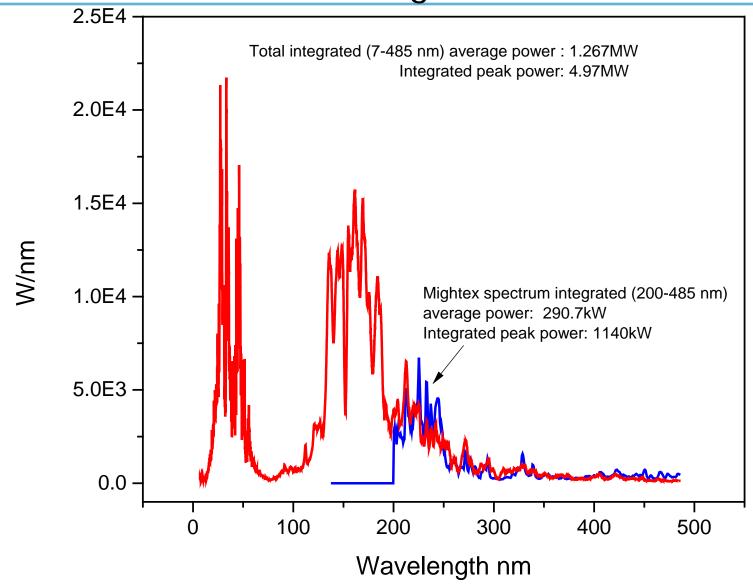




Click the link to view the video on Vimeo: https://vimeo.com/171827449

Optical Power Measurement Using NIST Standard Over the UV Region

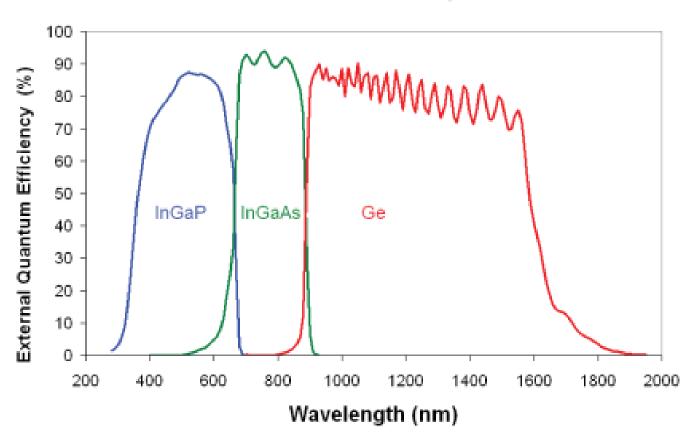






Wavelength Region Selectivity of PV Cell Types

Quantum Efficiency



Transition from EUV and UV Mode to Blackbody Mode

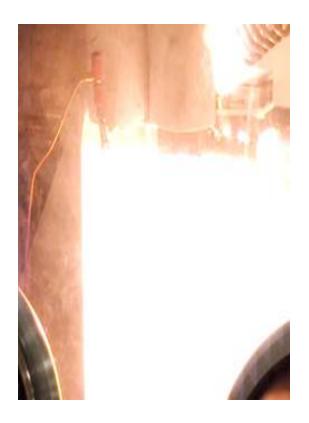


EUV and UV to 5000K Blackbody Mode with Gravity Injection





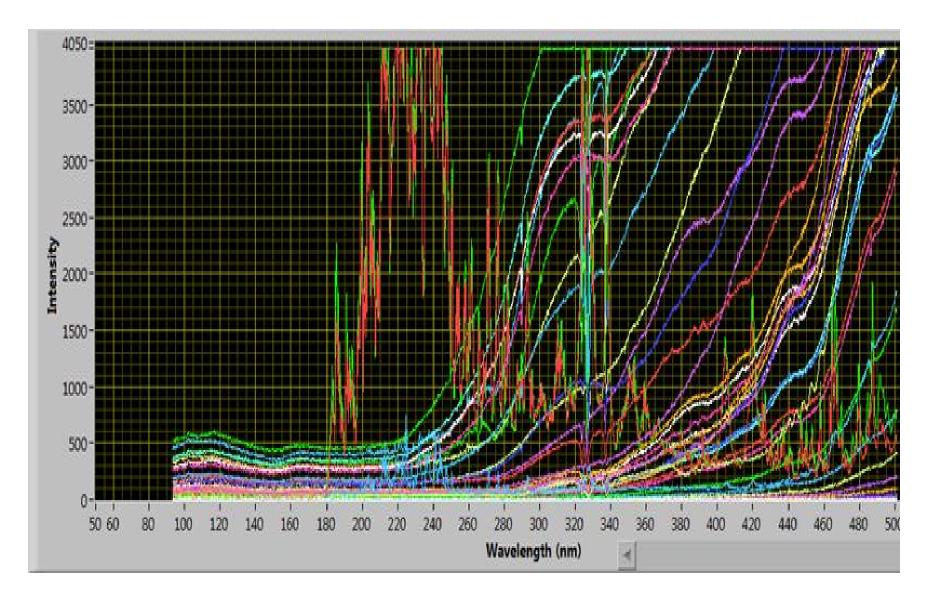




1 2

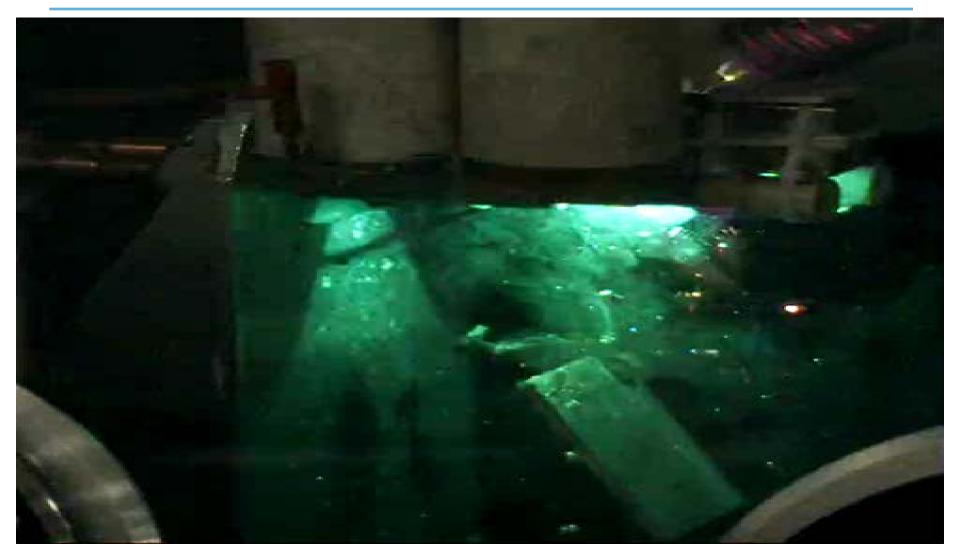
Time Sequence of the Transition of the Spectral Emission from Short Wavelength Line Emission to 5000K Blackbody Emission







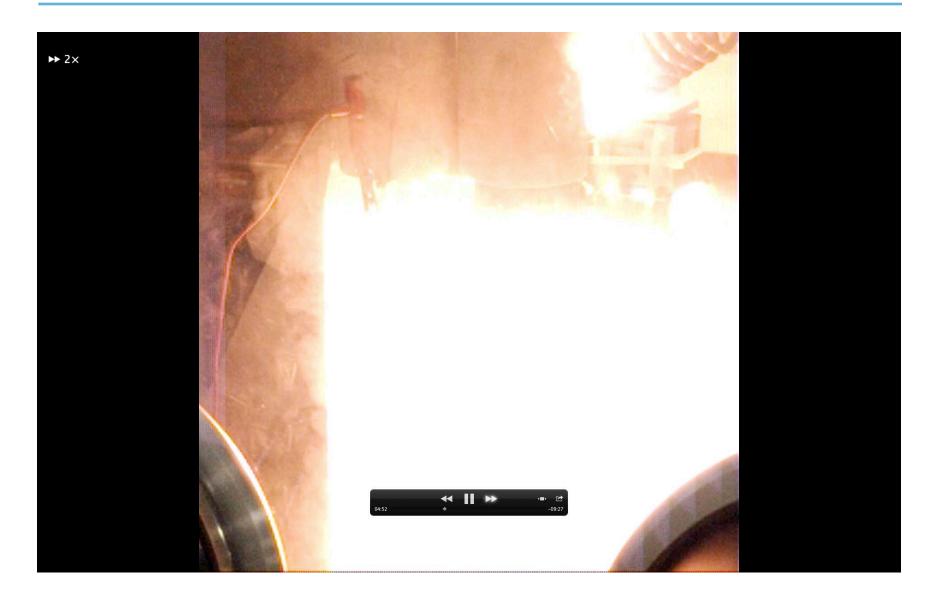
Continuous 5000K Blackbody Emission Gravity Injection



Click the link to view the video on Vimeo: https://vimeo.com/151432384



5000K Blackbody Mode



| Login Name: | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Password: | | |
| Forgot | Login Password? | |

Spectral Calc.com



High-resolution spectral modeling

Gas-Cell Simulator | Atmospheric Paths | My Spectra | Line List Browser | Blackbody Calculator | Atmosphere Browser | Solar Calculator | Unit Converter

Home

Subscrib

| | Blackbody | Calculator |
|--|------------|---|
| Inputs | | Results |
| Units: Watts Wavelength (µm) Kelvin Blackbody Properties: Temperature: 5000 Emissivity: 1 | K km/s | Radiant emittance: 1.12811e+07 W/m²/sr Radiance: 1.27994e+07 W/m²/sr/µm Peak spectral radiance: 0.579551 µm Wavelength of peak: |
| Recession Velocity: 0 | J | |
| Wavelength 0 | μm | Spectral Radiance: 0 W/m ² /sr/µm (0 photons/J) |
| Lower Limit 0.2 Upper Limit 2 | µm] µm | Band Radiance: 1.03091e+07 W/m ² /sr |
| | | |

Calculate Help

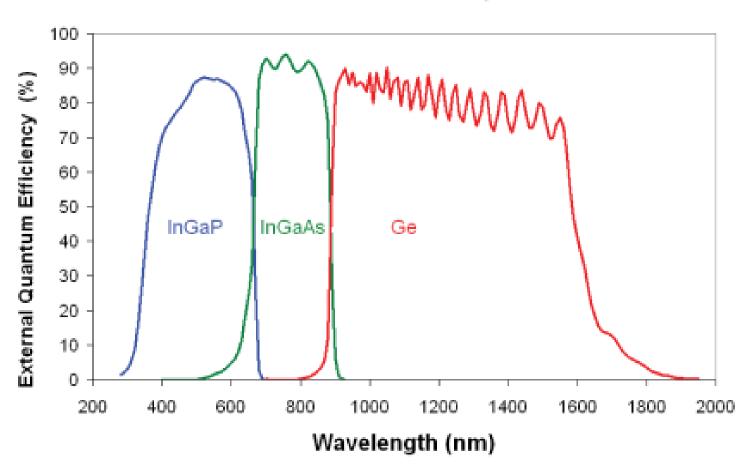


<u>Text File</u> **Subscribe** to get **logo free graphs**, in addition to full access to the spectral calculator!



Wavelength Region Selectivity of PV Cell Types

Quantum Efficiency



| | | Blackbody Calculator Atmospher | e Browser Solar Calculator I | Jnit Converter |
|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Blackt | oody Calculator | Results | |
| | Inputs | | | |
| Units: Watts | к * | Radiant emittance: | 1.06275e+07 W/m ² | |
| Wavelength (µm) | \$ km/s | Radiance: | 3.38283e+06 W/m ² /sr | |
| Kelvin | • | Peak spectral radiance: | 2.8402e+06 W/m ² /sr/µm | |
| Blackbody Properties: | • | Wavelength of peak: | 0.783176 μm | |
| Temperature: 3700 | | wavelength of peak. | | |
| Emissivity: 1 | j | | | |
| Recession Velocity: 0 |] | | | |
| Wavelength 10 | μm | Spectral Radiance: 2505.92 | N/m ² /sr/μm | |
| | | (5.03412 photons/s | | |
| Lower Limit 0.2 | μm | Band Radiance: 2.80602e+06 V | W/m ² /sr | |
| Upper Limit 2 | μm | | | |
| | Calcu | late Help | | |
| | | | | |
| | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| | | | y = 0 km/s | |
| (uni) | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| າກ ² ຂະໃນ ກ) | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| oe (W/m²sr/µm) | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| adianoe (Wim ² /sri _t um) | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| otral radianoe (W/m²/sr/μm) | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| spectral radiance (W/m²ss/μm) | temperature = 3700 K | | y = 0 km/s | |
| spectral radiance (W/m²(sr/μm) | temperature = 3700 K 2.5e+06 2e+06 1.5e+06 1e+06 500000 www.SpectralC | emissivity = 1 velocit | y = 0 km/s | |
| spectral radiance (W/m²s/n/µm) | temperature = 3700 K 2.5e+06 2e+06 1.5e+06 1e+06 500000 | emissivity = 1 velocit Calc.com | y = 0 km/s | |
| spectral radiance (W/m²s/u/μπ) | temperature = 3700 K 2.5e+06 2e+06 1.5e+06 1e+06 500000 www.SpectralC | emissivity = 1 velocit | | |

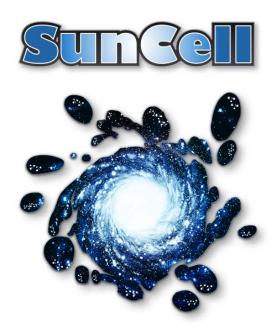


Spectral Calculator-Hi-resolution gas spectra 6/24/16, 9:13 PM

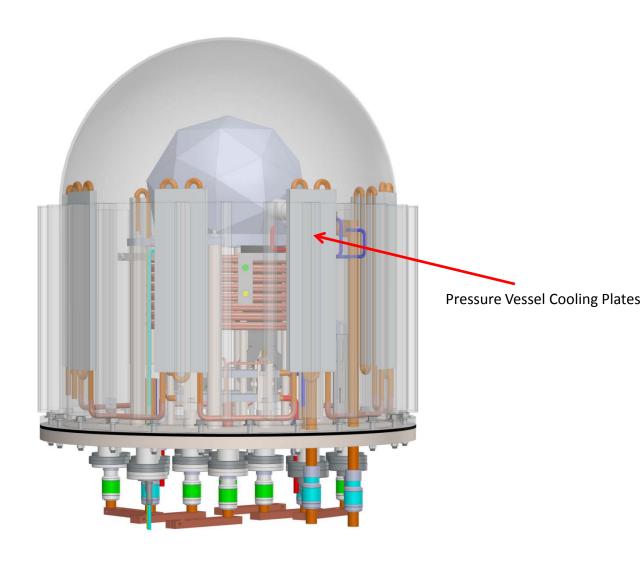
| Blackbod | lackbody Calculator Atmosphere Browser Solar Calculator Unit Conve y Calculator | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Inputs | Results | | | |
| Units: Watts | | | | |
| (Wavelength (μm) | Radiant emittance: 4.59312e+06 W/m ² | | | |
| Kelvin | Radiance: 1.46204e+06 W/m ² /sr | | | |
| Blackbody Properties: | Peak spectral radiance: 995282 W/m ² /sr/µm | | | |
| Temperature: 3000 K Emissivity: 1 | Wavelength of peak: 0.965918 μm | | | |
| Emissivity: 1 Recession Velocity: 0 km/s | | | | |
| · L 4 | | | | |
| Wavelength [1] µm | Spectral Radiance: 992435 W/m ² /sr/µm (5.03412e+18 photons/J) | | | |
| Lower Limit 0.2 µm | | | | |
| Upper Limit 3 µm | Band Radiance: 1.3012e+06 W/m ² /sr | | | |
| temperature = 3000 K | emissivity = 1 velocity = 0 km/s | | | |
| ral radiance (W/m ² /sr/µm) e000000 (M/m ² /sr/µm) | | | | |
| i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | lc.com | | | |
| 0.5 | 1.5 2 2.5 3 wavelength (μm) | | | |
| Wavelength (μm) Text File Subscribe to get logo free graphs, in addition to full access to the spectral calculator! | | | | |



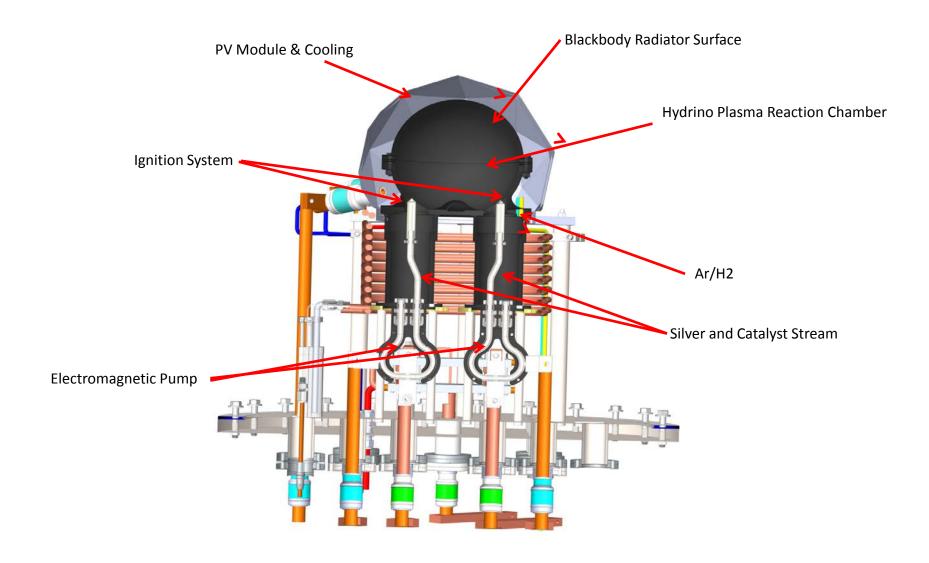
Engineering



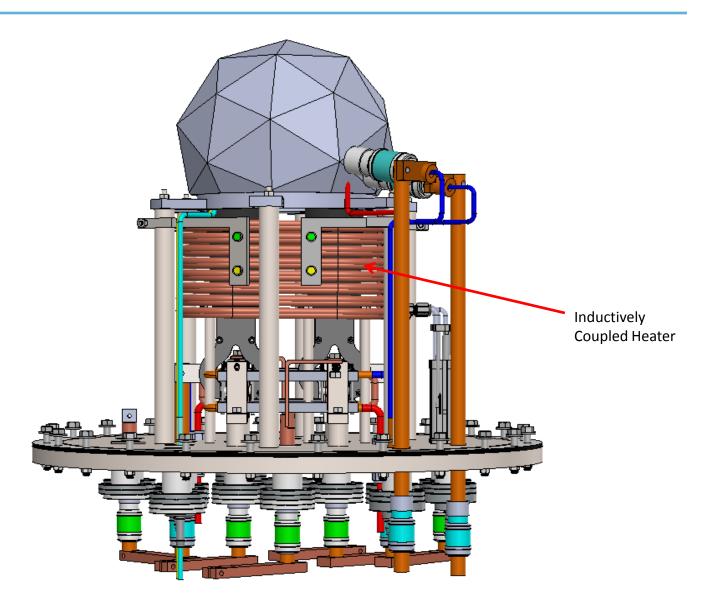




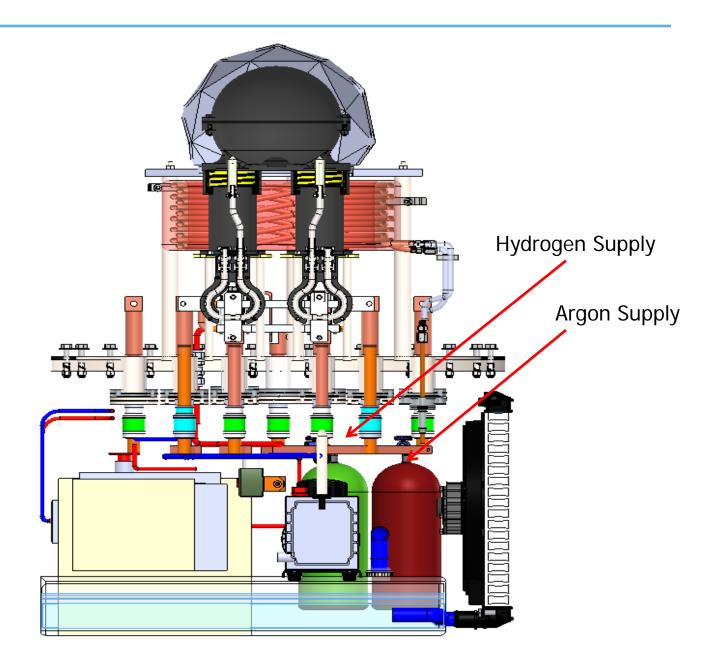




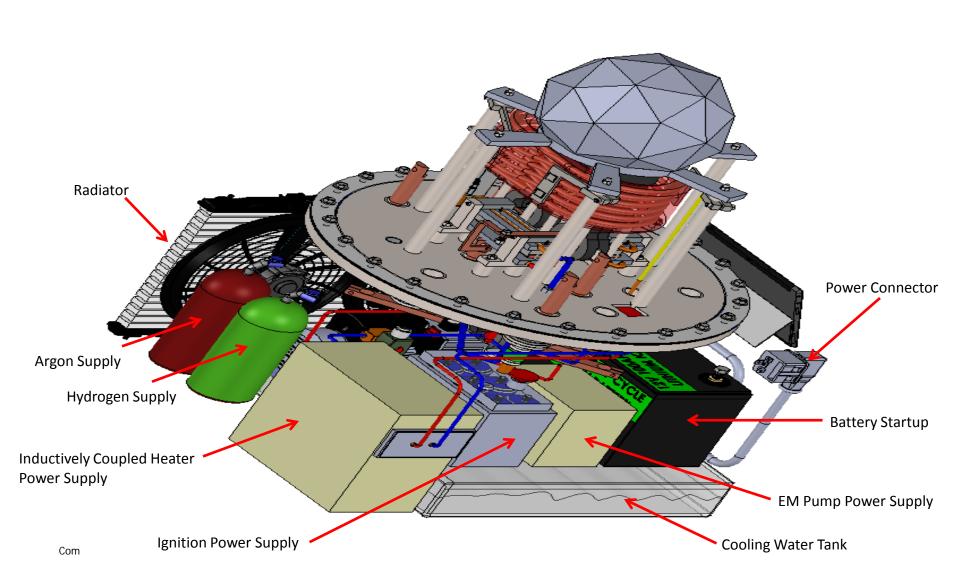




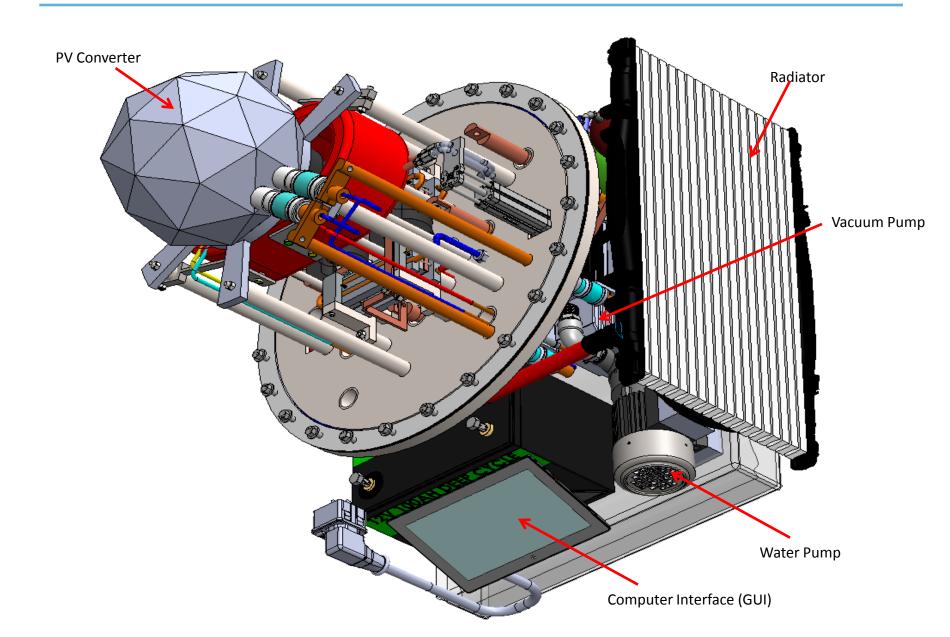




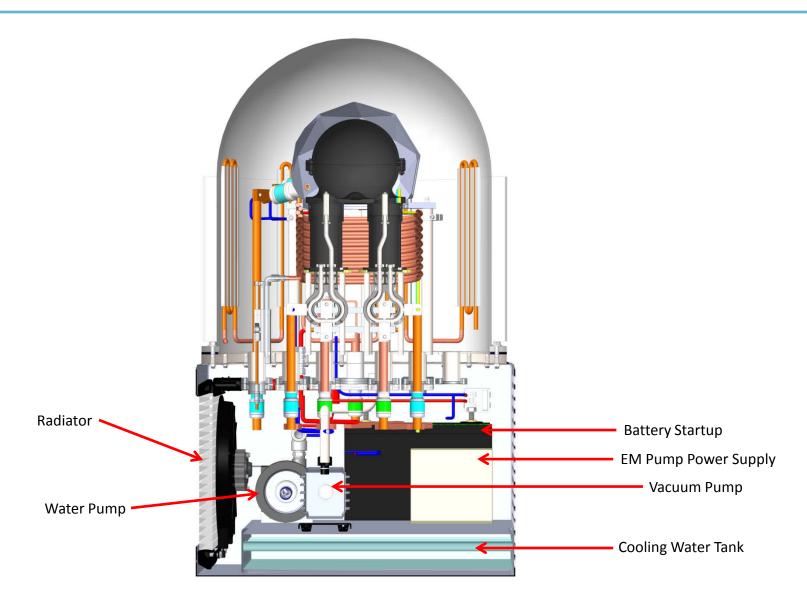




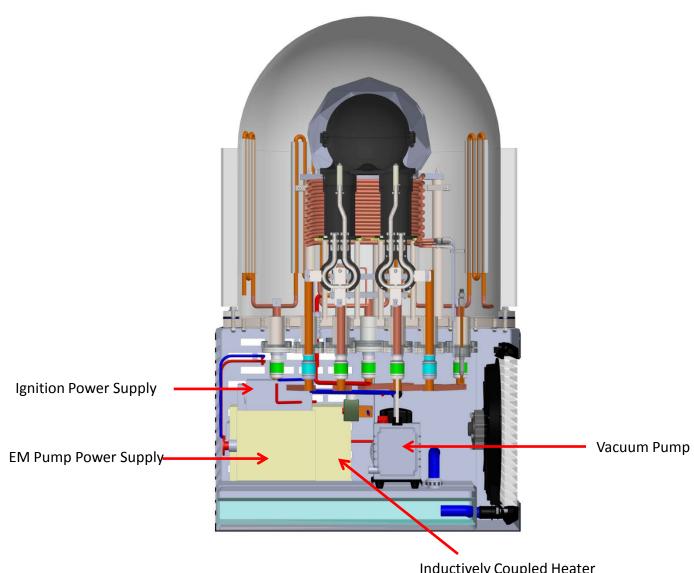






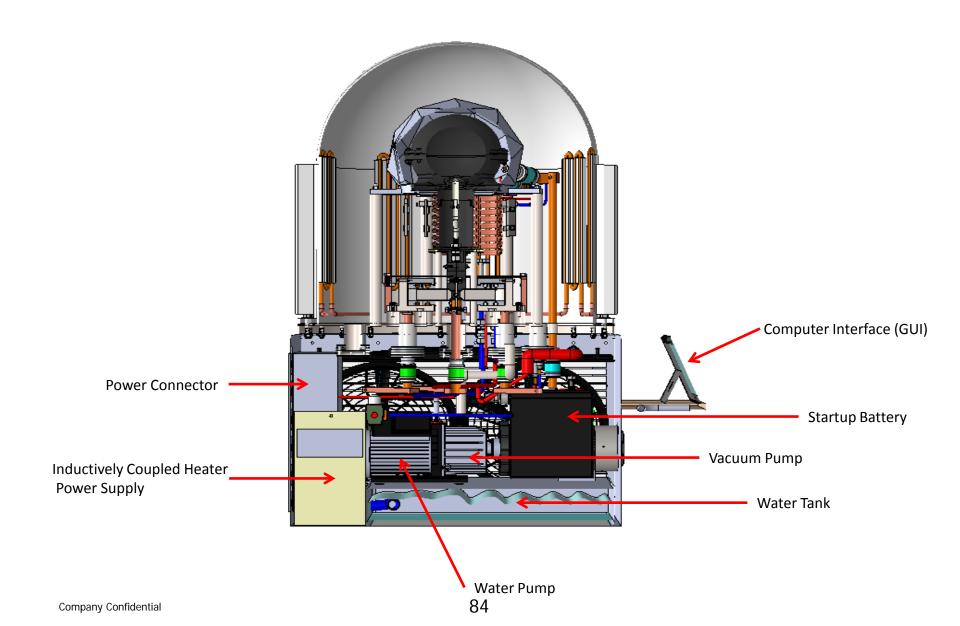




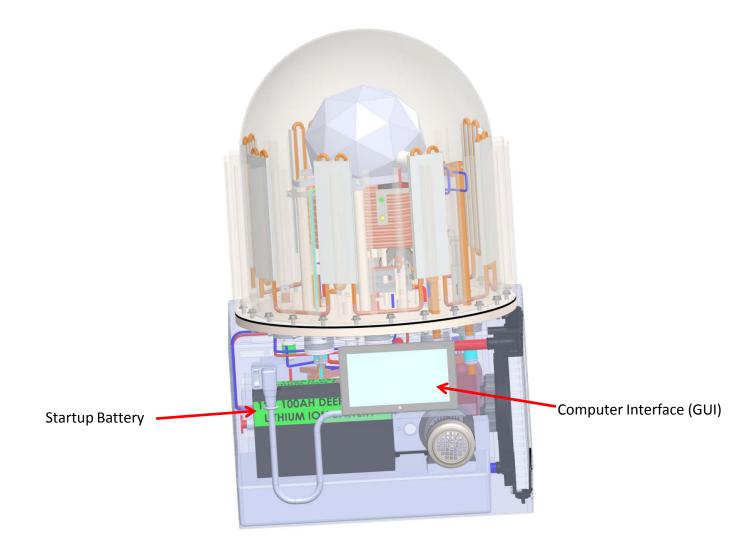


Inductively Coupled Heater Power Supply

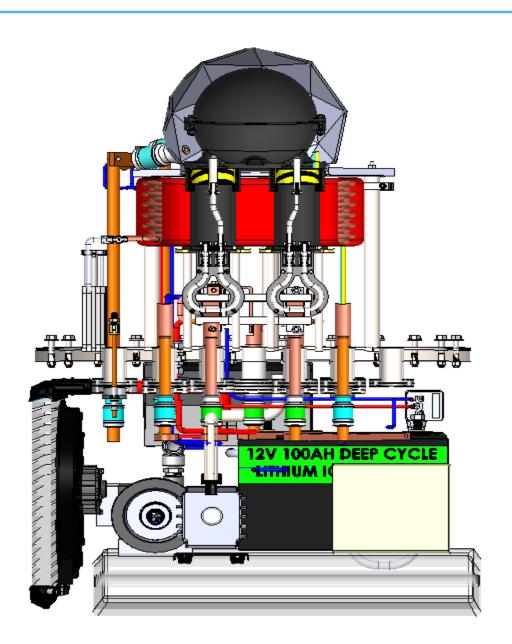




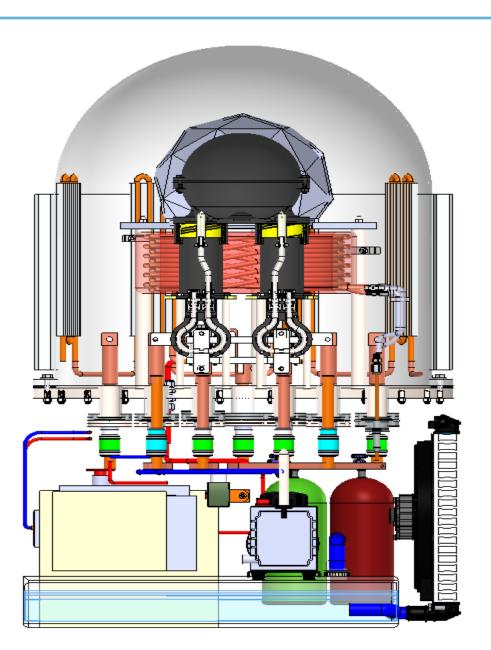




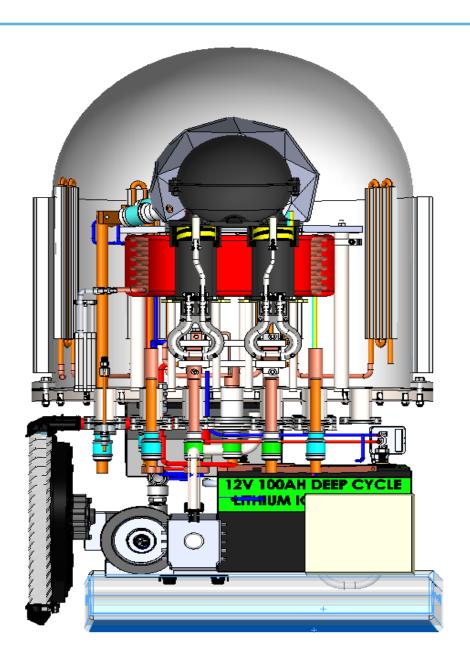




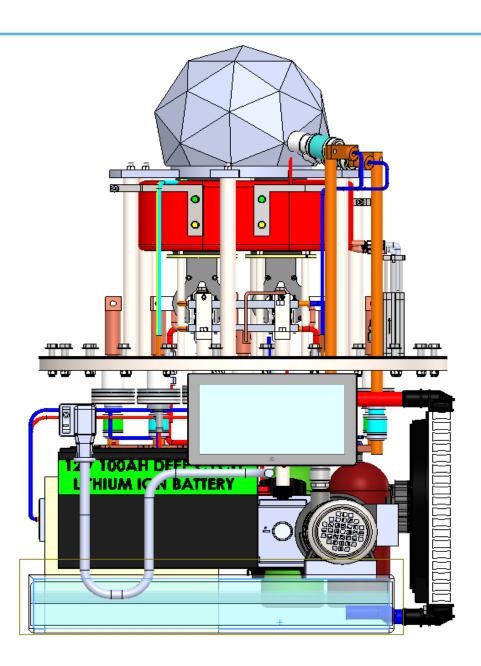




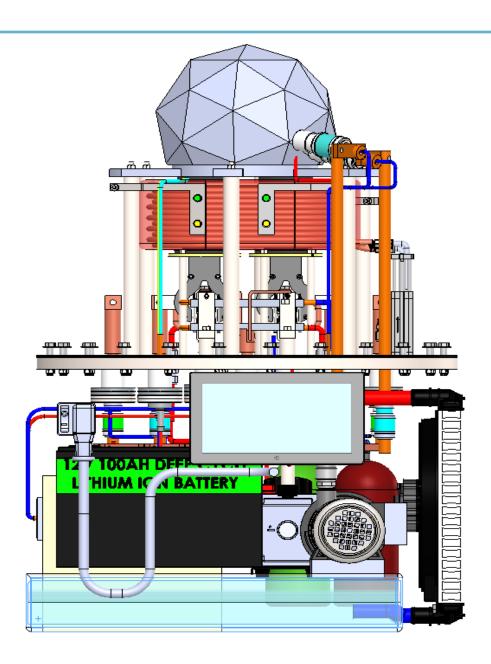




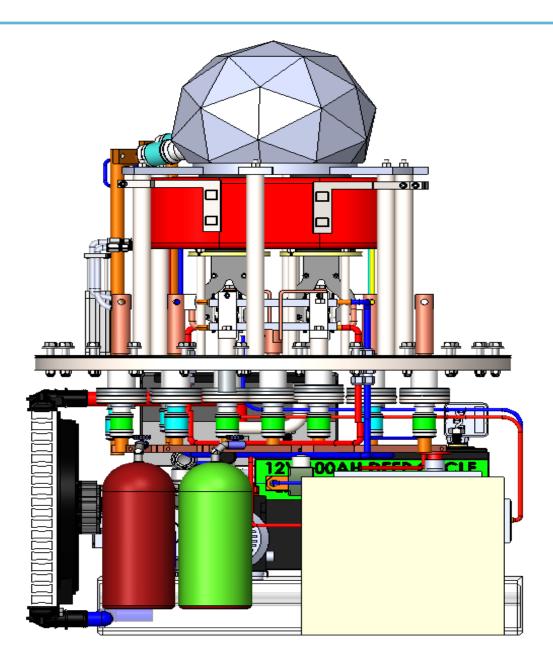




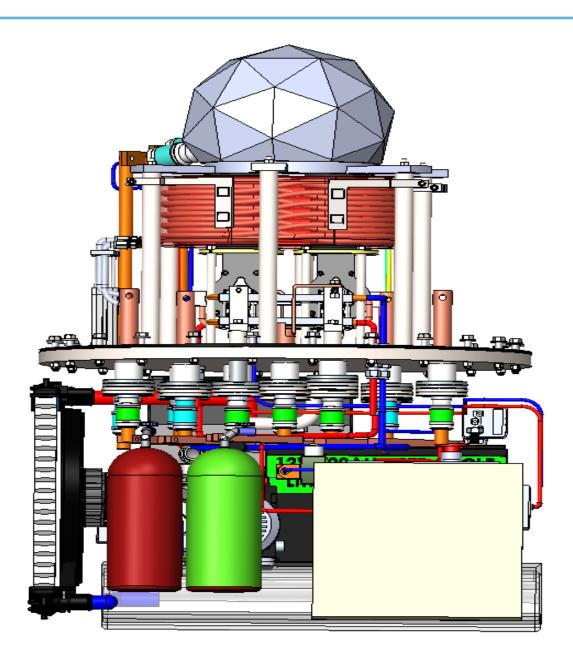




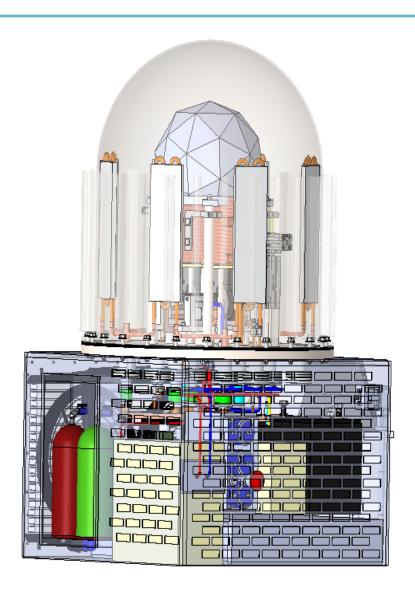




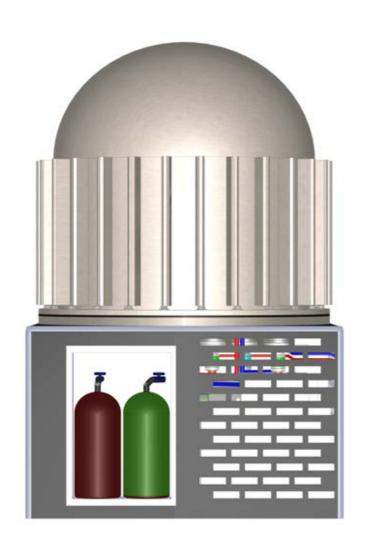


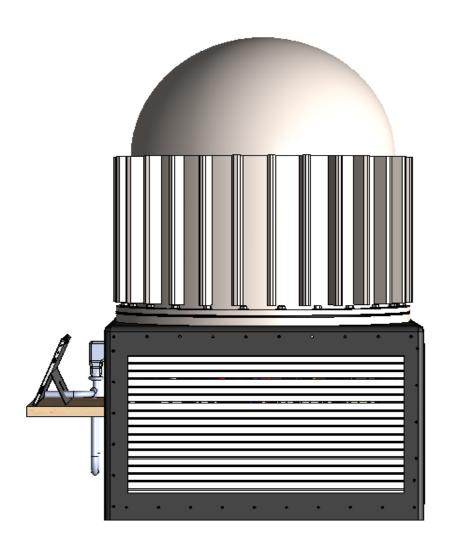






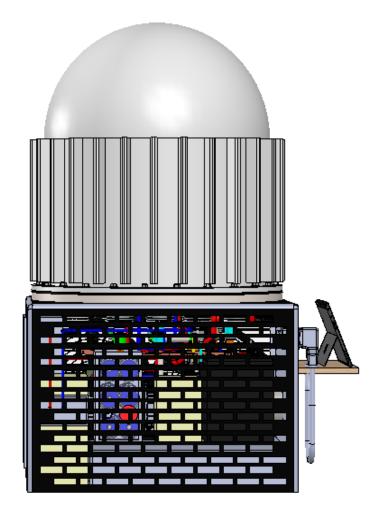














SunCell Commercial Prototype

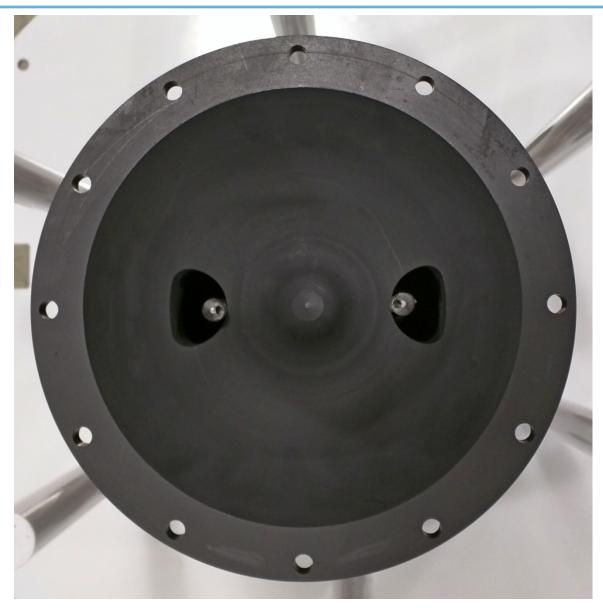


Commercial SunCell Design



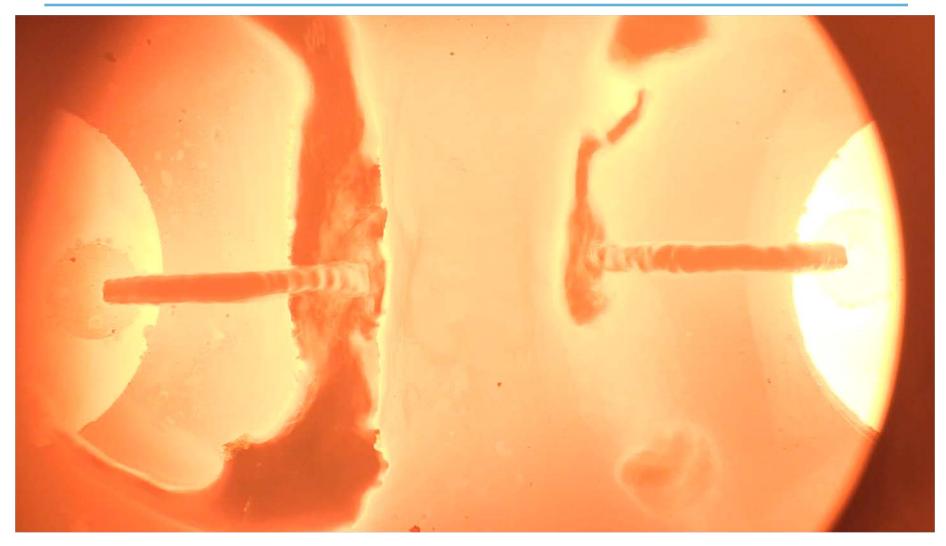






Commercial SunCell Test





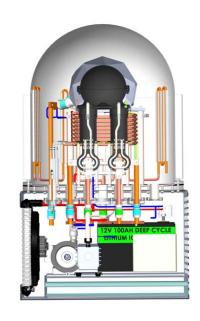
Click the above image to view the video on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jUBheBH9eio





| Development | Party | Timing |
|---|------------|----------|
| Closed system & sustained light source performance | BrLP | Q2 16 |
| Production SunCell Design | Engr. Firm | Q2-Q4 16 |
| CPV modified cell design & fabricate | Supplier | Q2-Q4 16 |
| CPV integration to SunCell light source (blackbody) | Engr. Firm | Q4 16 |
| Initial SunCell Test Units | Engr. Firm | 1H 17 |
| Manufacturing & Repair Readiness | Mfg Firm | 1H 17 |
| SunCell Production Field Deliveries | Mfg Firm | 2H 17 |





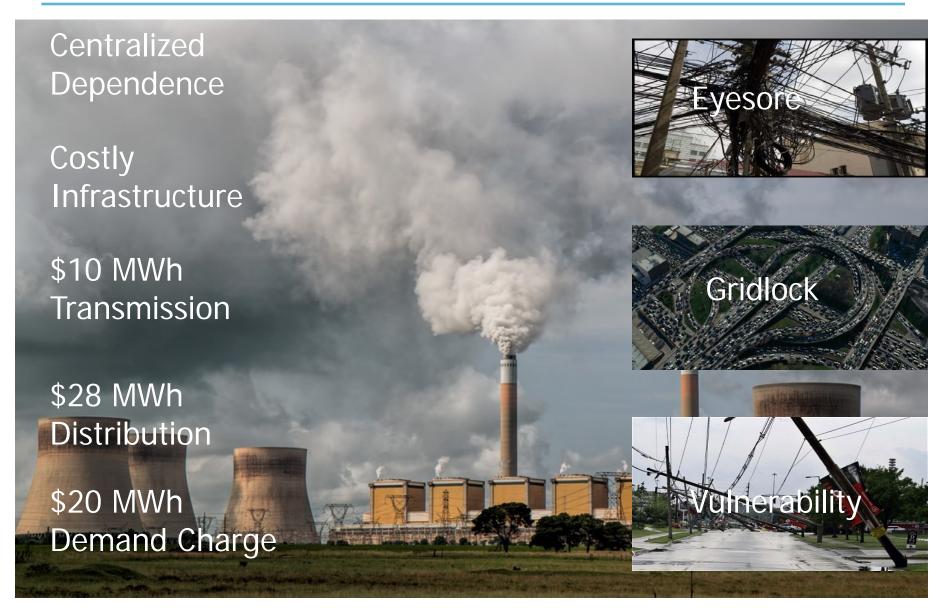


Centralized Electrical Power ... Since 1882





Central Generation Transmission





Global Established Accessible Market with Expansion Opportunities

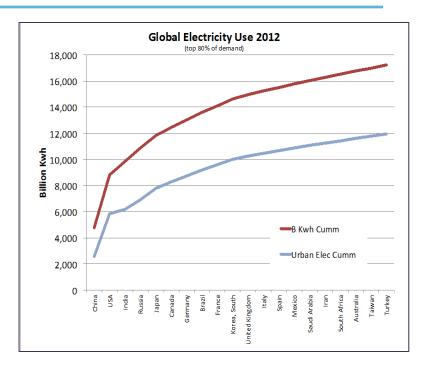
- Reinvent electrification as autonomous, completely off grid, mass produced personal power.
- Flat per diem lease charge with no metering.
- Using cell redundancy being off grid is much cheaper than any grid connection and avoids all related utility regulatory leverage.
- Behind the meter during a short temporary learn out phase in the United States, then global push.





Global Established Accessible Market with Expansion Opportunities

- 69% of global electrical use in urban areas; power consumption mirrors country developmental status
- In the US, the cheapest grid distribution being the local urban grid connection fees of \$0.01-0.02 / kWh are at least ten times the cost of redundant off-grid SunCells
- Off grid deployment avoids transmission, distribution, and demand fees and regulations
- Redundant SunCells satisfies peak demand and service interruption due to breakdown
- Model can be proliferated worldwide urban to rural immediately; no grid or fuels infrastructure required; developed to developing countries (necessity and pollution abatement are also drivers)

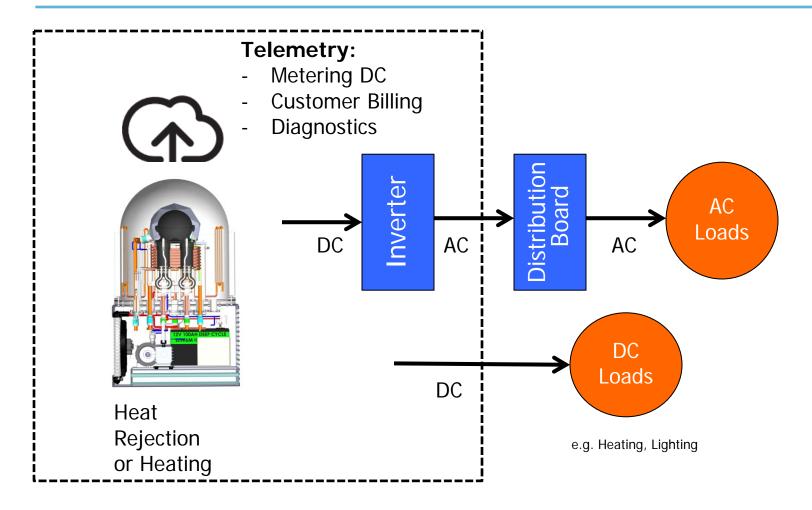




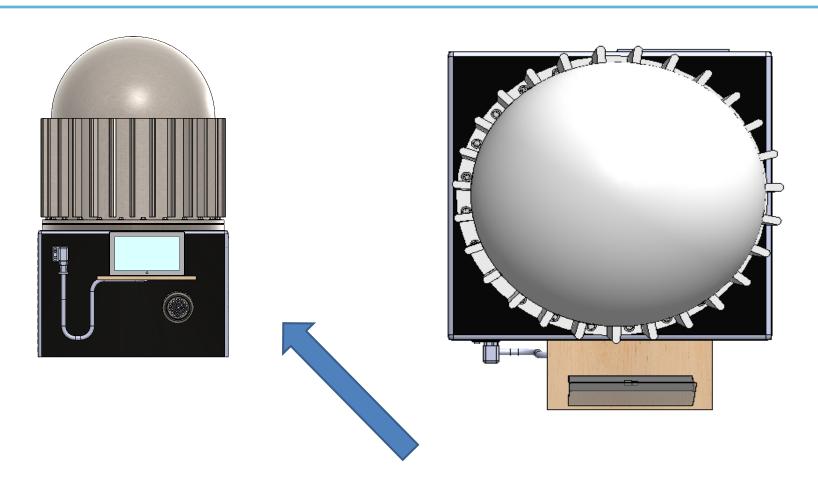
Chicago at Night



SunCell Turnkey System (Basic)



250KW SUNCELL SURFACE AREA & brilliant



SURFACE AREA = $27" \times 27" = 729 \text{ SQ.IN}$





| Feature | Est. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Power Output | 10 kW, 100 kW, 250 kW DC or AC |
| DC Voltage | ~380 or ~760 |
| AC Inverter for 50/60 Hz | Option |
| SunCell dimensions (L,W, H) | 0.5x0.5x0.5m |
| Photovoltaic Power Density | 2000 Suns |
| Blackbody Radiator Power Density | 10 MW/m2 |
| Weight | 100 kg |
| Warm-up Time | 1 min |
| Self-consumption power | <3 kW |
| Response Time (standby to peak) | ~100ms |
| Service Life | 15 years |
| Noise Emission | Sound Proofed |
| Degree of protection (per IEC 60529) | |
| Climatic category (per IEC 60721-3-4) | |

Stationary Market Launch



Highest Power Density to Lowest

Industrial and Commercial

Multitenant Residential

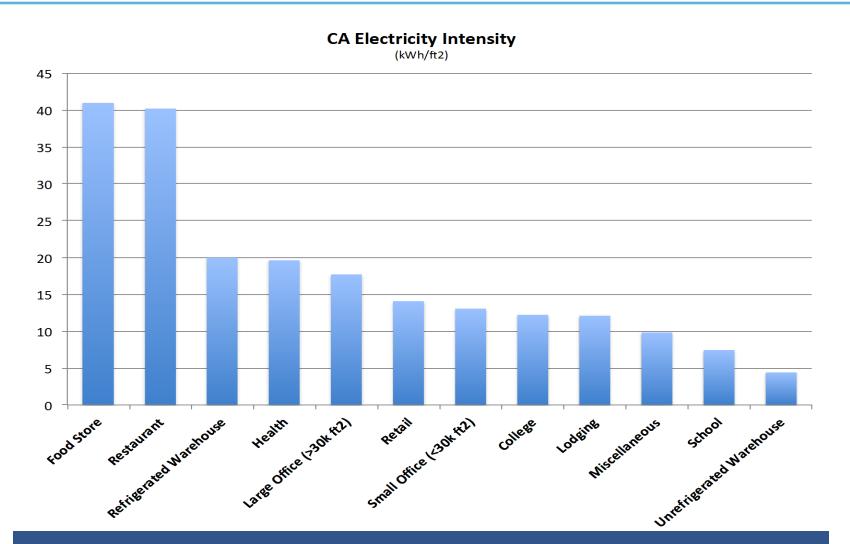
Small Business

Rural Residential

Developing Countries



Commercial Customers



Several Attractive Segments for Initial SunCell Deployment



Stationary Market Launch cont'd

- Baseload
- Initially SunCells behind the meter, retain grid connection; switch to off grid following learn out and reliability demonstration

SunCells:

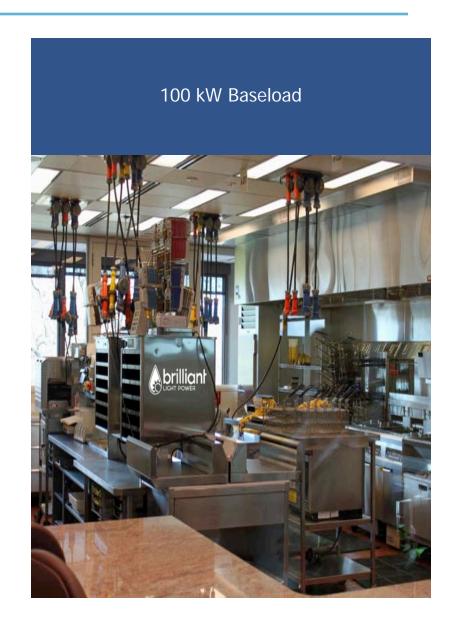
Initial Power:

Gen 1: 10 kW

Gen 2: 100-250 kW

Heating:

 Since 34% of the global energy demand is buildings, for mostly heating <100 °C, rejected heat may be sold as well.





Quick Serve Restaurants (QSR) Power Lease Agreement Benefits

Quick Service Restaurant

- Electricity is high cost driver; annually 30-50 kWh / sft
- \$0.12 to \$0.20 per kWh
- BrLP SunCell 50% savings
- Lease at \$0.05 per kWh (DC)
- Upfront install fee with payback <90 days
- MOU to purchase at least 10MWh of continuous power (individual units with nameplate capacity of 100-200kW)
- Proceed only when satisfied with product and reliability

Brilliant Light Power

- BrLP manages technology and partners, end users very limited risk
- QSR customer base is ideally suited for initial products of 100-200kW power
- Repetitive installations
- End user feedback during upcoming design phase

OSR Gains Clean, Cheap Energy; BrLP Gains Scalable Customer Base

Stationary Market Launch cont'd



| % Global Electricity | 51% | 12% | 18% | |
|----------------------|------------|--|-------------|--|
| | | AAAAqaaqaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa | | |
| | | | | |
| | 00000 | | | |
| | Industrial | Commercial | Residential | |

- DER (Distributed Energy Resource)
 - Multi SunCells off grid
 - No metering, only per diem lease fee based on capacity to suit historic and anticipated maximum load at peak
 - Ganged/Networked SunCell DERs within a large building, complex of buildings, or industrial or commercial site; interconnected by low voltage private grid.
 - Provide capacity, demand response
 - Redundancy, avoid disruption
 - Flexible ramping, smart controls to smooth peaking

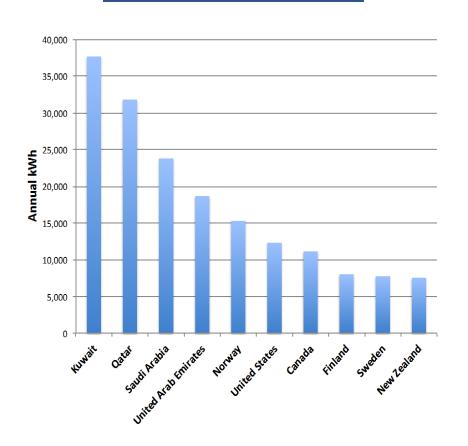
SunCells:

- Core Power:
 - Paralleled systems: 250kW-2MW



Residential Markets

Global Household Electricity



US Household Electricity

- Product: 10kW SunCell
- 128M US residential households
- Average electricity use
 - 12,300 kWh / year
 - 12.5 cents per kWh
 - \$1,369 / year
- US residential market \$176B
- Segmentation:
 - Top 1% use 4X average
 - Top 10% use 2X average
 - Florida 40% above national avg.
 - Texas 26% above national avg.

3M+ High End US Customers for Initial Residential SunCell



Current Smart Appliance Controls Can Smooth Peaking

- Lighting
- Thermostat
- Smoke Detector
- Video Monitors
- Garage Doors
- Air Conditioning
- Locks
- Washer and Dryer

Heating, Air Conditioning & Water Heating is 75% of home demand





4% 5%
Clothes Food Preparation
Dryer
Dish Washer



Wireless Communications Disruption as Off-Grid Model for SunCell

Landlines



Mobile



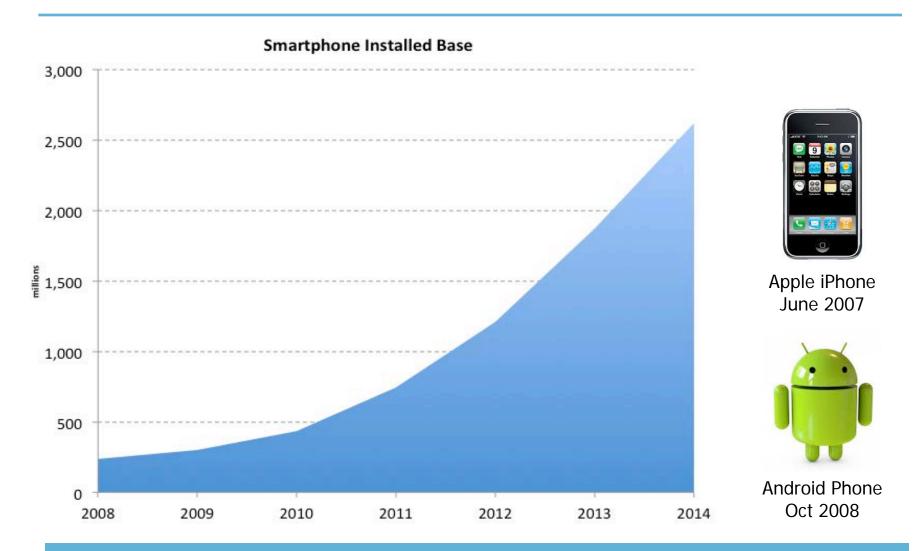


| 1877 | First commercial telephone service | 1979 | First cellular service |
|------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| 2006 | Peaks at 1.3B users, 19% of population | 2002 | Mobile > Landlines |
| 2014 | Users drop to 1.0B | 2014 | 5.2B Unique users, 73% of population |

By 2002, mobile surpassed 125 year old Landline industry. By 2014, mobile is \$1.1T business and 5X Landline users.



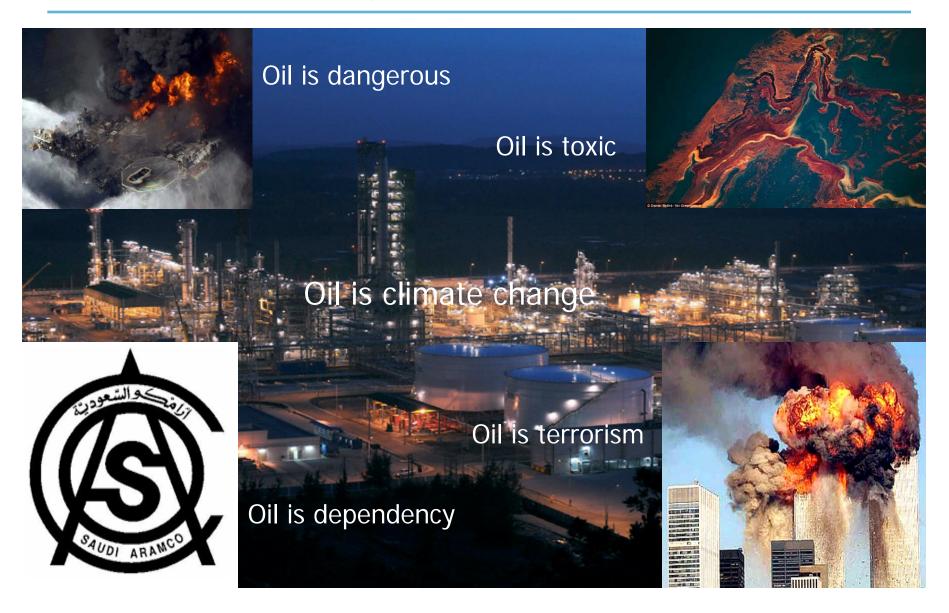
Wireless Smartphone Phone Growth as Off-Grid Model for SunCell



In just 6 years, installed base grows to 2.6B with 49% CAGR

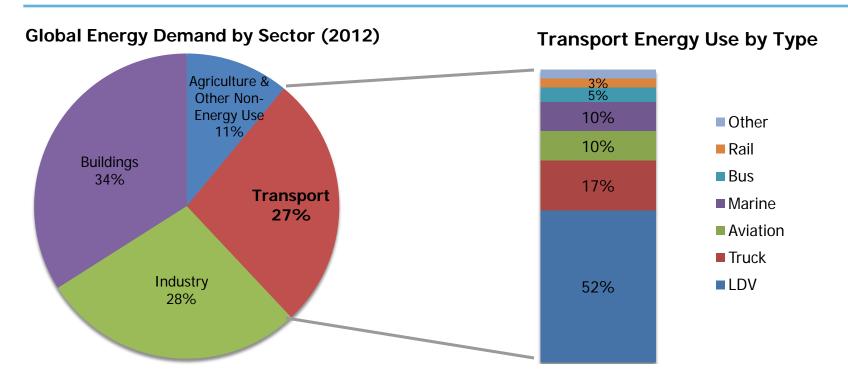


The World Currently Runs on Oil





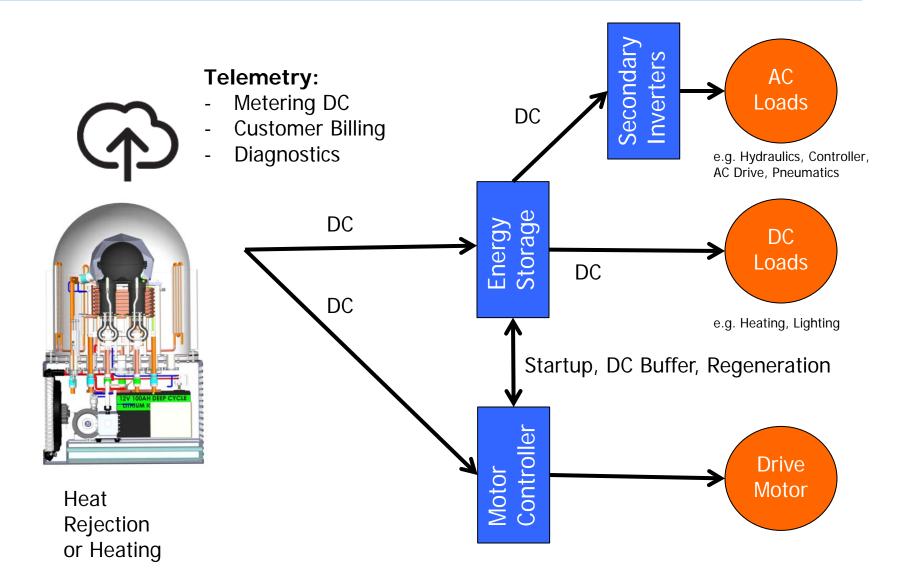
Global Motive Energy Use



- Transportation consumes ~2,200 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) of energy each year or 25,586 Terawatt hours.
- 700M+ Passenger Car population drives energy use, but hours of operation relatively low (~5% of time)







Motive Markets





- 3.4M medium & heavy duty trucks per year
- 0.3M buses per year
- Average of 200kW power, utilized 30-70% of time
- 3,500 terawatt hour electricity potential (add per year)
- > EU existing electricity generation



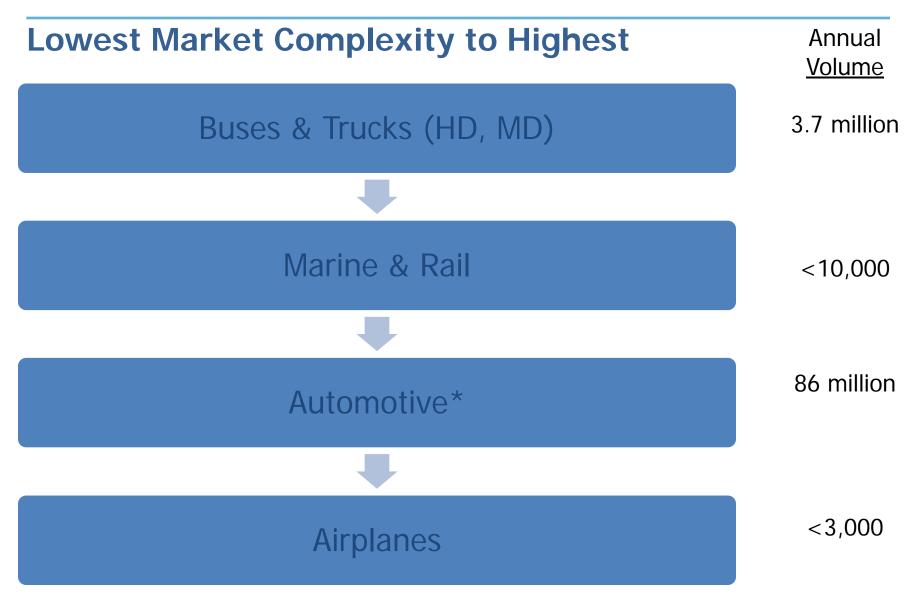
- 86M automobile & light duty Trucks per year
- Average of 100kW power, only used on road 5% of time
- SunCell generate power other 95%
- 46,000 terawatt hour electricity potential (added per year)
- 2X existing global electricity generation



- Trains and ships comprise mobile electric power plants and have a substantial electric hotel load
- Unique requirements for aviation, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and business jets may be entry points, early electric jets have been demonstrated as the industry moves towards electrification

Motive Market Launch



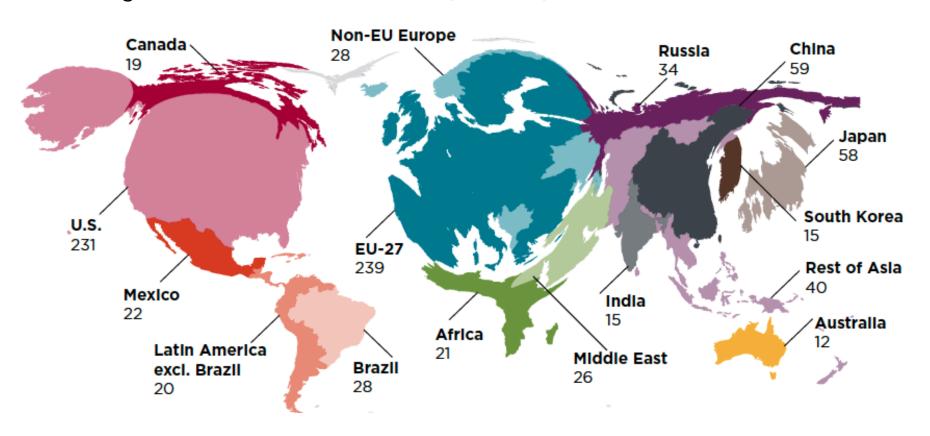


^{*} Automotive includes Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)
Company Confidential



Vehicle Population Provides Profound Opportunity

Passenger Car Vehicle Stock 2013 (millions)

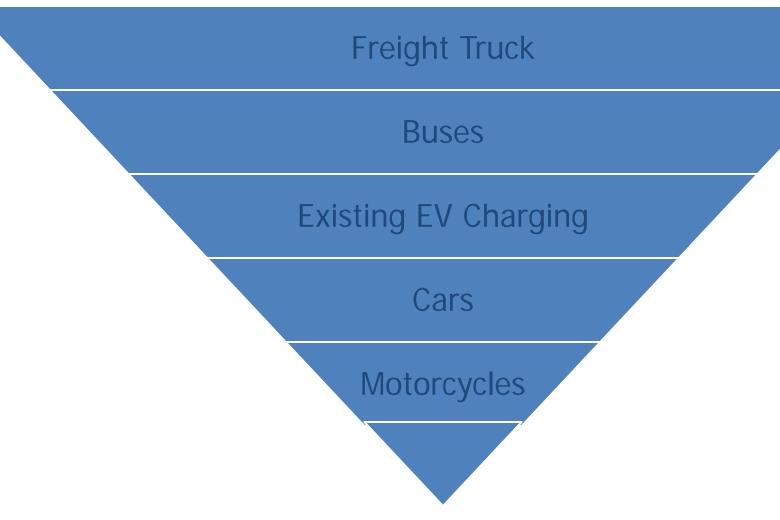


2015 Production: 68M Passenger Cars and 18M Light Duty Trucks



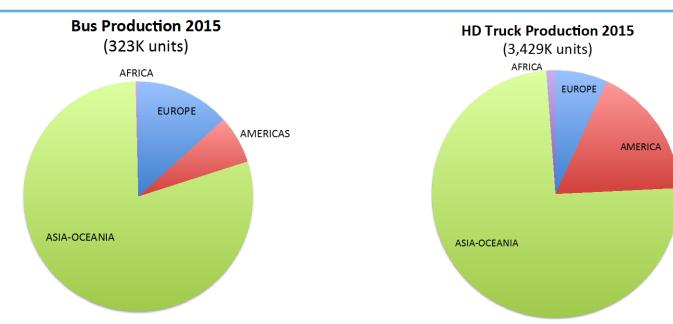
Motive Vehicle Market Launch

Highest Power and Energy Usage to Lowest





Trucks & Buses Have High Power Utilization



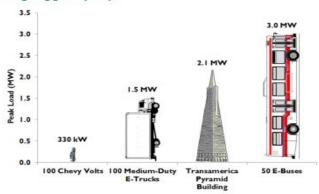
- 3.8 million units per year
- 22% of global transportation energy use with 4% of annual volume
- #1 cost driver is fuel; 39-71% of total operating cost
- High utilization rates
 - Buses: 12-20 hours of operation per day
 - Trucks: 8-14 hours of operation per day
 - Autonomous driver technology has potential to drive up utilization

124



Motive EV Charging: Bus and Truck Market Launch

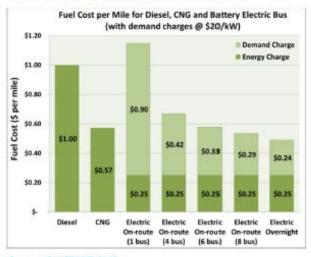
Figure 14: Peak loads for various electric vehicle fleets (without mitigating grid impacts)



Assumptions: the Chew Volt charging rate is 3.3 kW, the medium-duty E-Truck charging rate is 15 kW and the E-Bus charging rate is 60 kW. The peak load for the Transamerica Pyramid building is

- Municipalities are rapidly adopting electric buses
- Freight trucks are also being electrified
- SunCell charger eliminates demand charge, transmission charge, utility regulations and bureaucracy, electrical infrastructure build out
- Charge per kWh with savings of about half the current cost of electric battery charging
- Batteries are more expensive than a SunCell of the same power, but a charging station can be run continuously so the SunCell economics based on utilization are better 125

Figure 11: Impact of peak demand charges on E-Buses



Source: CALSTART [19]

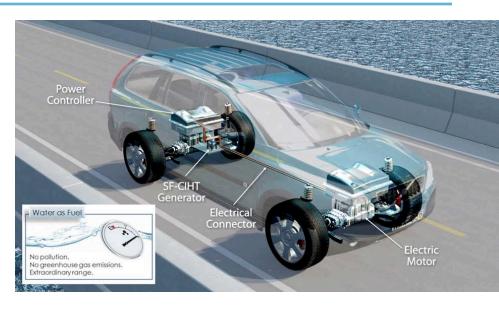
Assumptions:

Each bus drives 40,000 miles per year. The diesel bus has a fuel economy of 4 MPG and diesel is priced at \$4.00 per gallon. The CNG bus has a fuel economy of 3.5 MPDGE and CNG is priced at \$2.00 per DGE. The electric transit buses have an efficiency of 2.5 AC kWh/mile and electricity is priced at \$0.10/kWh. One electric bus charging on-route draws 150 kW from the grid, 4 draw 280 kW, 6 draw 330 kW and 8 draw 380 kW. The electric bus charging overnight draws 40 kW from the grid.





- Over 1000 miles per liter of water.*
- Projected cost of \$50-\$100 per kW electric.
- One third the weight of an internal combustion engine (ICE).
- Projected 200 kW (267 HP) SunCell and electric drive system is less than that of a comparable combustion system.
- Has the potential of unsurpassed capability in terms of range, capital cost, power, logistics, and pollution abatement to zero including zero carbon dioxide emission.



*Calculations: H_2O to $H_2(1/4) + 1/2O_2$ (50MJ/mole or 2.78 GJ/kg, 2.78 GJ/liter)

Model S energy consumption rate of 291 Wh/mile (http://www.teslamotors.com/goelectric#savings)

1 Whr = 3600 J

Model S energy consumption rate of 1 MJ/mile

2780 MJ/liter /(1 MJ/mile) X 0.4 (PV efficiency) = 1112 miles/liter



Motive EV Charging: Car Market Launch

- EV's can replace internal combustion engine cars, but convenient high power electricity is needed
- The cost of the required massive power plant and grid build out that would be in the trillions (doubling of the current infrastructure) is avoided by deploying autonomous distributed SunCell charging stations
- Batteries are more expensive than a SunCell of the same power, but a charging station can be run continuously such that the SunCell economics based on high utilization are better
- Charge \$0.05 per kWh with savings of about half the current cost of electric battery charging







Motive to Stationary



- US installed electric power capacity: 1 TW, 3 kW/person
 1 kW residential, commercial, industrial, respectively, CF = 50%
- Registered road vehicles: 260 million (180 M cars @100 kW, 2.5 M heavy trucks @500 kW, 77.5 M light trucks @250 kW)
 = 120 kW/person
- Non-road availability of cars: 23 h/day = 95% Peak load use of SunCell vehicle generators: 3/120 = 2.5%; off-peak 1/120 = 0.85%, average 1.5%.
- Once 2% of cars are SunCell equipped (4 months of car production), present electric power demand would be fully met by SunCell cars. We need to find new uses for the other 98% capacity of SunCell cars

- 100kW engine average power
- 5% of time for transportation
- SunCell becomes generator other 95%, revenue is spilt with the lessee (60% BrLP/40% lessee)
- Mew applications of the inexpensive, clean massive motive to stationary power are anticipated: water treatment, desalination, continuous hydroponic farming, fish farming, production of commodities and materials such as hydrogen, aluminum, steel, paper, and glass, land reclamation, super power intensive mass transit such as the Hyperloop and high speed rail (maglev) and defense applications such as energy-directed missile defense (e.g. free electron and other lasers and railguns)
- Sea floor and ocean mining (seawater contains about 2-100 ppt of silver and about 0.1 to 2 mg / ton of gold)



Transport Refrigeration Market

| Segment | Global Fleet | Annual Units | Power |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Road (Large Trucks & Trailers) | 4,000K | 200K | 5-20kW |
| Intermodal (ocean) | 950K | 100K | 4-12kW |
| Railcars | 20K | Low | 10-30kW |





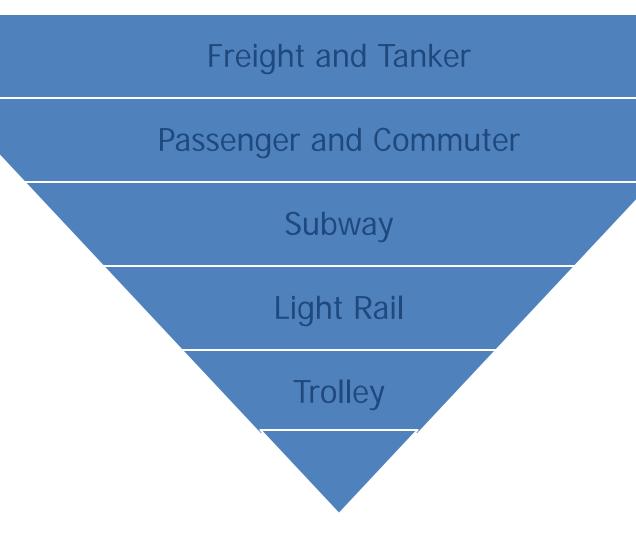
- Applications typically powered by Truck or Ship engine today.
- Some installations have standby generators
- Early market opportunity to provide 10kW SunCell in lieu of engine or generators

129

Motive Rail Market Launch



Highest Power and Energy Usage to Lowest





Motive Rail Market Launch cont'd

- Railways transported over 8% of the world's passengers and goods.
- The rail sector used close to 611 TWh of energy in 2012, mostly provided by oil products and electricity.
- Electrification accounts for nearly one third of total tracks globally in 2012.
- SunCell enables 100% conversion to electric system without high infrastructure conversion cost
- \$0.05 per kWh charge with savings of over
 \$0.05 per kWh on just the energy use







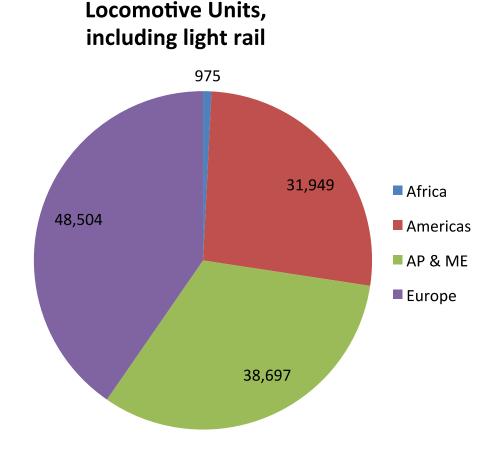








- 120,125 units worldwide
- Average age 27 years
- Annual orders of 5,000-7,000 units
- 611 TWh of energy in 2012



\$31B market potential, with comparable savings for operators





Highest Power and Energy Usage to Lowest

Cargo and Tanker Ships Cruise Ships Commercial Fishing **Yachts** Motorboats

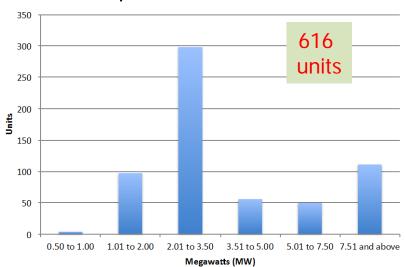
Marine Power Market







Propulsion Generator Sets 2014



- 1 MW SunCell is planned for the heavy marine market
- Majority of the market is in the range of 2 to 3 MW.
- Electric propulsion is becoming mainstream
- Ships are floating power plants
- Electric hotel loads of about 100 kW scale can serve as an entry point
- Charge per nautical mile and per kWH for hotel load with savings of about half the current cost
- Market share: Wärtsilä 59%, MAN 16%, Caterpillar 7%

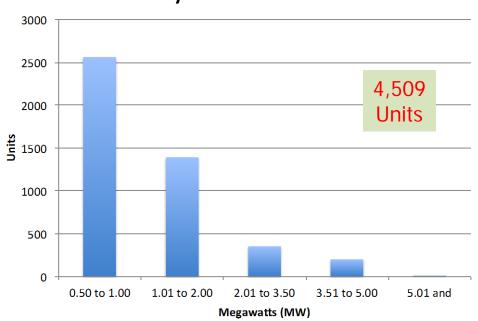


Marine Auxiliary Generator Market Served by Paralleling SunCells





Auxiliary Generator Sets 2014

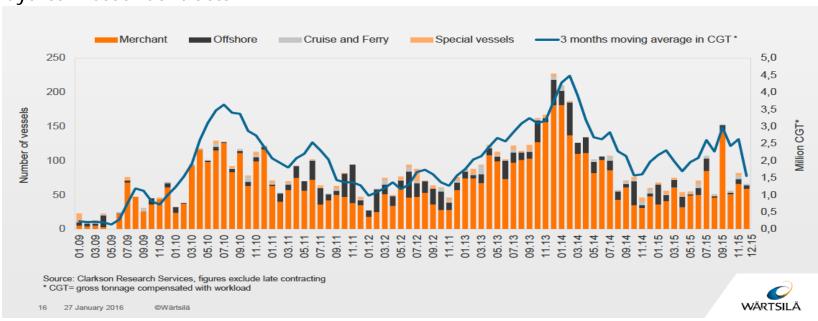


- to 2 to less than 10 ganged 250 kW SunCells services the majority of the market
- Auxiliary Generator Set is fragmented: Wärtsilä's 12%, many other including MAN, HiMSEN (Hyundai Heavy Industries), etc.



Marine Market Power Requirements

Cyclical Vessel Contracts



| 2014 & 2015 Averaged | Ship MW / year | SunCell \$/kWh | Engine Hours / Year | Avg Power Used | \$B / year |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Medium Speed | | | | | |
| Engines | 3,865 | \$0.05 | 4,000 | 50% | \$0.39 |
| Auxiliary Engines | 5,675 | \$0.05 | 4,000 | 50% | \$0.57 |

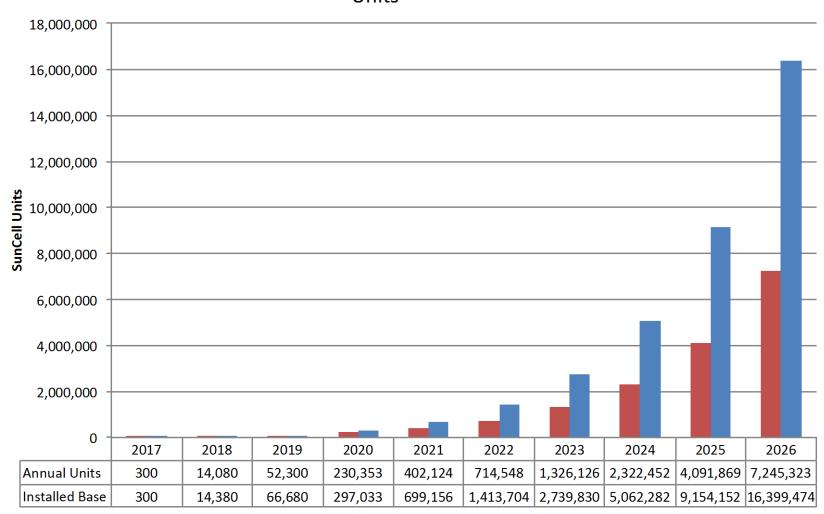
Marine power demand estimated at \$24B per year



Financials – SunCell Units



SunCell Total Units



Partnership Business Model



Partners

Design

Detailed Design

- Test & Validation
- Certification
- Regulations
- Life Testing
- Safety
- IP to BrLP

Manuf.

- ContractManufacturing
- Depot Repair
- Sell ONLY to BrLP
- SupplierManagement
- AssetManagement
- Mfg Engr.
- IP to BrLP

Power Partner

- Inverter
- DER Grid*
- Urban Grid
- Telemetry
- Support

Service

- Install Certs
- Field Service
- Regional Needs
- IP to BrLP

Distribution

- Territory Sales
- Inventory
- Government Relations

Brilliant Light Power

- Finance
- Legal
- HR
- Marketing

- Innovation
- Supply Chain
- Service & Support

- BD Stationary
- BD Motive
- BD Other

^{*}DER: Distributed Energy Resource





- **CFO**
- COO
- Innovation VP
- BD VP Major Markets Leader
 - International
- Supply Chain VP
- Legal VP SEC, Patent & Corporate
- Service & Support VP
- Marketing VP PR, Government Affairs
- Human Resources Staffing, Org. Development



Business Model



- Simple, Clean, Affordable Electricity
- Always on 7/24/365
- Lease with upfront install feet
- End users with long term contracts and relationship
- Self-financing with front-end fees and <90 days payback
- BrLP manages technology and partners, end users very limited risk
- Partnership based value chain for speed & expertise
- Off grid with regulatory independence
- Adoption favorable due to climate change
- Expands reach of electricity to far reaches of the planet, transforming the ways we use energy

140



Summary- Brilliant Light Power

- New, sustainable, nonpolluting energy
- Electricity Company of the future
- Extensive competitive position and customer value
- Off grid, freeing the system of high tariffs, regulation, and dependency
- Transitioning from research to product launch
- Building team, partners and suppliers for success

Brilliant's SunCell could be the most important energy technology of our generation



Patents and Proprietary Technology Advantage

- Main priority is to file and obtain patents relating to the BlackLight Process, systems, and applications of the process.
- 68 issued patents provide coverage in many major energy markets (4 in the U.S.), and greater than 100 pending applications have been filed with important applications in U.S.
- World-wide applications related to the solid fuels process and thermal power plants were filed on April 24, 2008 and July 30, 2009.
- Worldwide applications on the breakthrough energetic plasma producing SunCells® entitled "Power Generation Systems and Methods Regarding Same", filed Jan 2014
- "Photovoltaic Power Generation Systems and Methods Regarding the Same"; application April 2014
- "Electrical Power Generation Systems and Methods Regarding Same", application May 2015
- "Ultraviolet Electrical Generation Systems and Methods Regarding Same", application Dec 2015
- "Thermophotovoltaic Electrical Power Generator", application Jan 2016
- Corresponding applications have been filed or granted in over 50 foreign countries.
- The Company anticipates that the string of patent applications will provide broad patent protection, if these applications ultimately issue as patents.





Thank you!

For more information please visit us at www.brilliantlightpower.com