



Brillouin Energy

Press Release

CONGRESS VIEWS BRILLOUIN ENERGY'S LENR WET™ AND HHT™ BOILER REACTOR SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING THERMAL ENERGY

BERKELEY, CA, 18 November 2015 – Brillouin Energy Corporation, developer of renewable energy technologies capable of producing commercially useful amounts of thermal energy (heat) based on controlled low energy nuclear reactions (“LENR”), announced today that its WET™ and HHT™ Boiler System reactor core modules were presented to Congress on Capitol Hill.

On Monday, November 2nd, 2015, Brillouin Energy WET™ and HHT™ Boiler System Reactor core modules were demonstrated to Congress during an event, which was sponsored by U.S. Representative Anna Eshoo. The Company's ultra-clean, low-cost WET™ and HHT™ Boiler System reactor core modules were presented by Brillouin Energy's President and Chief Technology Officer, Robert Godes. Joining Mr. Godes were Brillouin Energy's Chief Executive Officer, Robert W. George, Business Development Director, David Niebauer, and Technical Advisory Board Members Dr. Michael McKubre of Stanford Research International (SRI) and Carl Page of the Anthropocene Institute.



Robert W. George discusses the commercial opportunities for Brillouin Energy's LENR technologies.



Robert Godes presents Brillouin Energy's LENR core module on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC.

“Demonstrating Brillouin Energy’s latest reactor modules on Capitol Hill is a wonderful opportunity to increase awareness of our clean energy “fuel-free” technology to Congress and others among U.S. governmental and scientific representatives,” explained Robert Godes, President and CTO of Brillouin Energy Corp. “Additionally, this demonstration allows us to present the significant progress that has been made toward commercializing the development of Brillouin Energy’s LENR technologies.”

As Dr. Michael McKubre said, “it is very clear that something on the order of four times (4x) and potentially more gain in power (and therefore ultimately energy) was achieved at an impressive and industrially significant operating temperature of around 640°C. To my knowledge this had not been achieved before in the LENR field. That the Brillouin Energy Q-Pulse™ control system is capable of triggering the excess power on and off is also highly significant.”



Dr. Michael McKubre discusses Stanford Research International's latest tests of Brillouin Energy's LENR technologies.

Brillouin Energy has two Boiler Systems – its WET™ Boiler System and its Hydrogen Hot Tube (HHT™) Boiler System, under development for eventual commercial deployment.

1. The WET™ Boiler System, is being designed to generate heat from 212° to 302° Fahrenheit, and is intended for home heating and hot water use.
2. The HHT™ Boiler System is being designed to generate heat at 932° to 1,112° Fahrenheit, and is intended for commercial electricity generation.

The nickel metallic reactor core module is very small relative to the amount of thermal energy output, making the technology very clean and efficient with a virtually inexhaustible fuel supply. Brillouin Energy is currently working to scale the heat production up to commercial output levels.

Photographs of Brillouin Energy's demonstration on Capitol Hill and its WET™ Boiler and HHT Boiler System nickel metallic reactor cores are available upon request.

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About Brillouin Energy

Brillouin Energy is a clean-technology company based in Berkeley, CA, which is developing, in collaboration with Stanford Research International (SRI), an ultra-clean, low-cost, renewable energy technology that is capable of producing commercially useful amounts of thermal energy.

Brillouin Energy's technology is a proprietary method of electrical stimulation of nickel metal conductors using its proprietary Q-Pulse™ control system. The process pulses the system to generate excess heat. The excess heat produced is a product of reactions in hydrogen (from water or gas) in the nickel metal lattice.

The LENR process is neither fission nor fusion, but like fusion, it does convert hydrogen into helium releasing the tiny mass difference as large amounts of heat. The physics of LENR is quite different from fusion because it relies on the synthesis of ultra-cold neutrons using a proton-electron-capture reaction. Ultra cold neutrons accumulate on hydrogen to form helium, heat and a high-energy electron. Only hydrogen fuels the reaction and the output is non-toxic helium and zero CO2.