

October 3, 2014

THE NEW ERA IN FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION

Ruggero Maria Santilli

CV: www.world-lecture-series.org/santilli-cv

Thunder Energies Corporation, 1444 Rainville Road, Tarpon Springs, FL 34689, U.S.A.,

Email: research@thunder-energies.com Phones: +1-727-940-3944, +1-727-688-3992 Web: www.thunder-energies.com

Summary

Despite important advances by the petroleum industry, the combustion of fossil fuels remains inefficient because of the release in the exhaust of combustible contaminants, such as Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbons, and others. Subject to suitable investments, new technologies can nowadays achieve full combustion of fossil fuels that, in addition to alleviating environmental problems, yield an increase of the energy output. Additionally, new advances in nuclear physics have identified means currently under development for an additional increase of the energy output of fossil fuel combustion. These increases of energy output imply a corresponding increase of fossil fuel reserves. Under proper funding, a main objective of Thunder Energies Corporation is to develop, produce, advertise, sell and service basically new furnaces called Hyper-Furnaces™ in any desired size that achieve the best possible combustion of fossil fuels, as well as the biggest possible energy output permitted by novel technologies. By using a language accessible to a general audience, in this Executive Summary we provide an outline of the main processes and main references. A detailed prospectus with Financial Forecasts is available on request.

The new class of Hy-Fuels™

The best way to achieve full combustion is to add Hydrogen during the combustion of fossil fuels, because Hydrogen has one of the highest flame temperatures and speeds. Therefore, the use of Hydrogen as an additive causes the combustion of combustible contaminants in the exhaust in a way proportional to the Hydrogen percentage. However, the use of Hydrogen as an additive has a number of problems, including: 1) The practical impossibility of adding a Hydrogen tank to a car due to the limited range for gaseous Hydrogen and the danger for liquid tanks with related cryogenic cooling; 2) The high cost and large pollution caused by the current means of Hydrogen production (essentially those of reforming fossil fuels such as methane); 3) Technical problems caused by the injection of Hydrogen in the combustion and others. These problems have been resolved by the new Santilli magnecular bond which is a new bond between atoms of magnetic, rather than valence type. This new bond permits the synthesis of the new class of Hy-Fuels™, such as Hy-Gasoline™, Hy-Diesel™, Hy-Methane™, etc. essentially given by the new magnecular bond of Hydrogen to a given fossil fuel. The new Hy-Fuels can be synthesized via suitable reactors either of large size for production of the new Hy-Fuels at a refinery, or of modest size for their production in a gasoline station. The reduction of Hydrogen production costs and environmental pollution is permitted by the gasification of liquids via Santilli PlasmaArcFlow™ Reactors. A technical description of the new magnecular bond is available in the experimental paper www.santilli-foundation.org/docs/Magnecules-2012.pdf.

The new class of Hyper-Furnaces™

As it is well known, nuclear fusions have been unsuccessfully attempted for over half a century without any possibility of achieving industrial results, that is the production of energy output significantly bigger than the used energy. These attempts have failed due either to the use of insufficient energies to control all needed processes (as it is the case of "cold fusion"), or due to the use of excessive energies causing uncontrollable instabilities (as it is the case for the "hot fusion"). Due to these insufficiencies, a basically new class of nuclear syntheses has been developed by Thunder Energies Corporation under the name of Intermediate Controlled Nuclear Syntheses (ICNS) characterized by various novel features, including the use of the minimal energy needed for all processes and controls. It should be stressed that ICNS are also far from achieving an energy output suitable as a new source of clean electric energy. Nevertheless, the technology of the ICNS has been sufficiently developed to allow their use as an enhancement, rather than a replacement, of the energy output of fossil fuel combustion. This important objective is achieved via the synthesis during combustion of Carbon-12 and Oxygen-16 into Silicon-28 and the ensuing release of large energy. The enhanced energy output is achieved via the combustion of fossil fuels in suitably designed Hyper-Furnaces™ that also achieve full combustion via the use of Hydrogen-based additives. An overview of the vast R&D conducted over decades is available in the Scientific Summary www.thunder-energies.com/scientific-summary.html.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This press release contains forward-looking statements as defined within Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements relate to future events, including our ability to raise capital, or to our future financial performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are, in some cases, beyond our control and which could, and likely will, materially affect actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Any forward-looking statement reflects our current views with respect to future events and is subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity. We assume no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future. For a discussion of these risks and uncertainties, please see our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our public filings with the SEC are available from commercial document retrieval services and at the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov