

GLOSSARY

This glossary of technical terms contains explanation of certain terms used in this prospectus as they relate to us and as they are used in this prospectus in connection with our business or us. These terms and their given meanings may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“electric car”	a car with one or more electric motors for motion
“electrode”	an area at which electrochemical processes take place, such as the positive and negative electrodes of a battery
“electrolyte”	a dilute mixture of sulphuric acid that provides the sulphate ion for the discharge reactions in a battery
“ISO”	the short form of the name of the International Organization for Standardization, a non-governmental organization which sets the ISO standards, being world-wide industrial and commercial standards
“IT”	information technology
“lead-acid battery”	a battery using lead sulphate converted from lead oxide and metallic lead at its electrodes
“Leq dB (A)”	a scale for measuring noise over a period of time
“Li-ion”	Lithium ion
“Li-ion battery”	a battery using lithium metallic oxide in its positive electrode and carbon material in its negative electrode. The lithium ions inside the battery move between the positive electrode and the negative electrode during charge or discharge
“mg/L”	milligram per litre, a measurement of concentration used to measure how many milligrams of a certain substance are present in one litre of liquid. 1 mg/L is equal to one milligram per litre or 0.001 g per litre
“motive battery” or “motive batteries”	a battery or battery products which provides or provide power for motion

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“nano technology”	the manufacturing technology which applies nanoscale materials in production processes
“Ni-Cd battery”	a battery using nickel hydroxide in its positive electrode and cadmium hydroxide in its negative electrode
“Ni-MH battery”	a battery using nickel hydroxide in its positive electrode and hydrogen-absorbing alloys in its negative electrode
“pH”	power of hydrogen, a measure of the acidity of a solution in terms of activity of hydrogen ions. Aqueous solutions with pH values lower than 7 are considered acidic, while pH values higher than 7 are considered alkaline
“Ringelmann number”	the number (ranging from 0(white) to 5(black)) appearing on the Ringelmann Chart describing the density or equivalent opacity of smoke emission
“sq.m.”	square meter/meters
“µg/L”	microgram per litre, a measurement of concentration used to measure how many micrograms of a certain substance are present in one litre of liquid. 1 µg/L is equal to one microgram per litre or 0.000001 g per litre
“µg/gHB”	microgram per gram hemoglobin, a measurement of concentration used to measure how many micrograms of a certain substance are present in one gram of hemoglobin. 1 µg/gHB is equal to one microgram per gram hemoglobin or 0.000001 g per gram hemoglobin
“µg/m ³ ”	microgram per cubic meter, a measurement of concentration used to measure how many micrograms of a certain substance are present in one cubic meter of air. 1 µg/m ³ is equal to one microgram per cubic meter or 0.000001 g per cubic meter