
GLOSSARY

This glossary contains certain definitions of technical terms used in this prospectus as they related to us. Some of these definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“ABS plastic”	acrylonitrile butadiene styrene plastic, a common thermoplastic used to make light, rigid and molded products
“AGM VRLA battery”	absorbent glass mat battery, a class of VRLA battery in which the electrolyte is absorbed into a mat of fine glass fibers
“Ah”	ampere-hours, an unit of electric charge
“battery capacity”	number of ampere-hours (Ah) a fully charged cell or battery can deliver under specified conditions of discharge
“electrode plate”	electrical conductor and the associated active materials at which an electrochemical reaction occurs; also referred to as the positive and negative plates in a rechargeable battery
“electrolyte”	medium which provides the ion transport function between the positive and negative electrode plates in a battery
“energy density”	amount of energy stored in a given volume; calculated as the amount of energy divided by the weight of the battery
“gel VRLA battery”	a class of VRLA battery with gelified electrolyte
“GFA”	gross floor area
“ISO”	the short form of the name of the International Organization for Standardization, a non-governmental organization which sets the ISO standards, which are worldwide industrial and commercial standards
“KVAh”	kilo volt ampere-hours
“kWh”	kilowatt hour
“lead-acid battery”	a battery using lead sulphate converted from lead oxide and metallic lead as its electrodes
“motive power battery”	a lead-acid battery which provides power for motion
“mu”	a unit of measure used in China that is equivalent to $666\frac{2}{3}$ square meters
“OEM”	acronym for original equipment manufacturer, a business that manufactures good or equipment for branding and resale by others
“primary battery”	a battery which cannot be recharged and is discarded when it has delivered its useful capacity

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“TPPL VRLA battery”	a type of VRLA battery made with punched, thin plate pure lead plates instead of lead alloy plates
“rechargeable battery” or “secondary battery”	a battery that after discharge may be restored to its charged state by passage of an electrical current through the cell
“reserve power battery”	a lead-acid battery used to ensure continuous power supply in case of primary power sources failure or outage and to store electricity generated by an attached source
“separator”	electrically insulating layer of material which physically separates electrode plates or opposite polarity
“SLI battery”	a starting, lighting or ignition lead-acid battery used to start up vehicles or other internal combustion engines
“spiral pure lead battery”	a battery whose electrode plates are made with pure lead and are wound into a spiral form to make cylindrical cells
“sq.m.”	square meter(s)
“TPPL”	thin plate pure lead
“tubular gel VRLA battery”	a battery made with tubular positive electrode plates and flat pasted negative plates with lead-calcium alloy grid and gelled electrolyte
“UPS”	uninterruptible power supply, an electrical apparatus that provides emergency power when there is a primary power source failure or an outage
“voltage”	electromotive force or potential difference, expressed in volts (V)
“VRLA battery”	a valve-regulated lead-acid battery; a battery with a pressure relief valve which opens when the battery’s internal hydrogen evolution becomes dangerously high during a charge; also called sealed lead-acid battery or maintenance free lead-acid battery
“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 those with pH values higher than 7 are considered alkaline
“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 0.000001g per litre

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“ $\mu\text{g/gHB}$ ”	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 $\mu\text{g/gHB}$ is equal to one microgram per gram hemoglobin or 0.000001g per gram hemoglobin
“ $\mu\text{g/m}^3$ ”	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 $\mu\text{g/m}^3$ is equal to one microgram per cubic meter or 0.000001g per cubic meter
“ 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