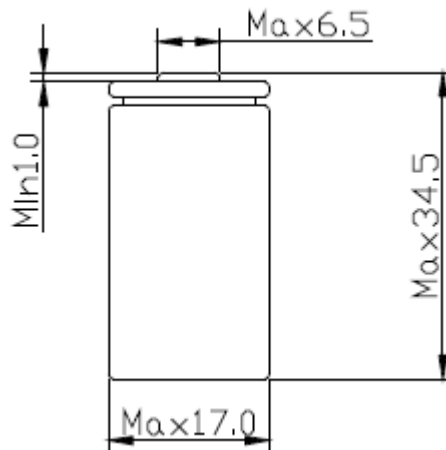


This Specification describes the requirements of the lithium Manganese Dioxide battery supplied by EEMB Co., Ltd.

### 1.0 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

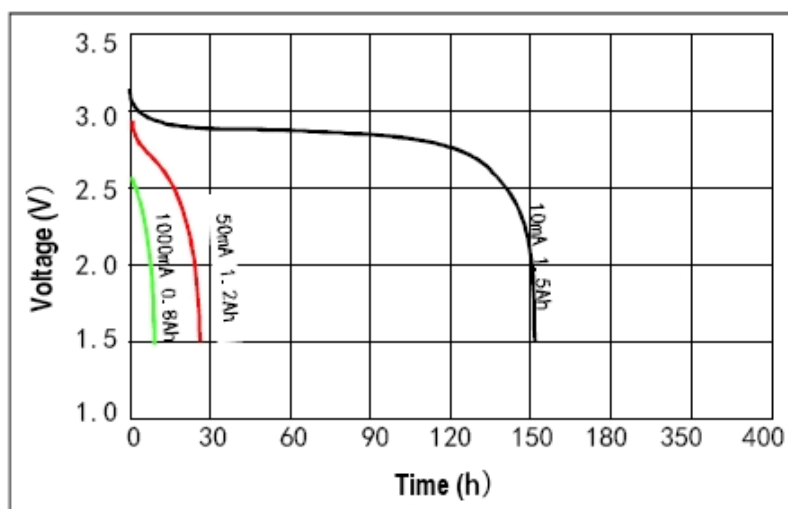
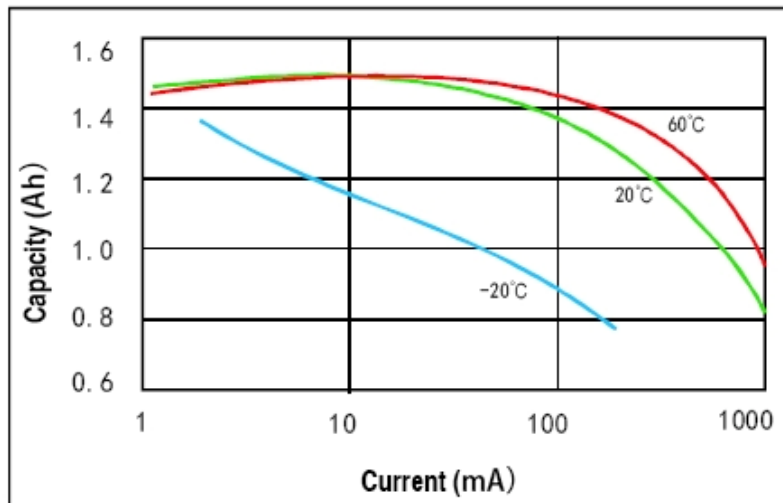
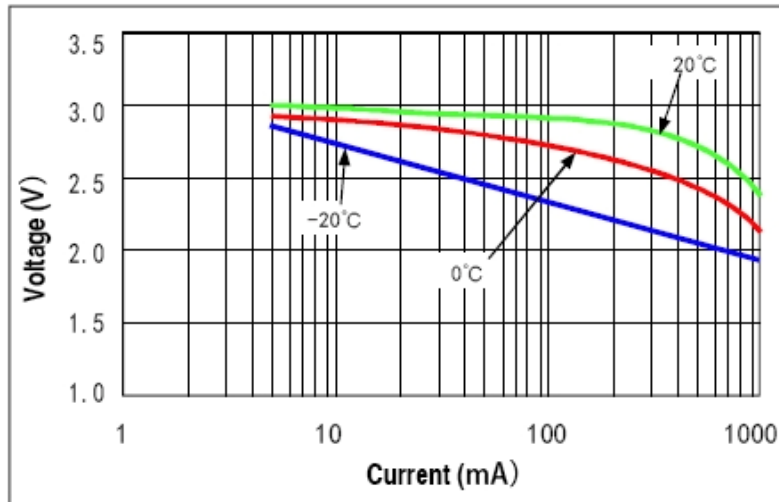
	Battery Type	CR123A
<b>1.1</b>	Nominal Capacity	1500mAh (10mA discharge to 2.0V end-off at 25 °C)
<b>1.2</b>	Nominal Voltage	3.0V
<b>1.3</b>	Maximum continuous Current	1200mA
<b>1.4</b>	Maximum pulse Current	2500mA
<b>1.6</b>	Weight	Approx:16g
<b>1.7</b>	Operating Temperature	-30 °C~ +60 °C
<b>1.9</b>	Appearance	There shall be no such defect as scratch, flaw, crack, rust, leakage, which may adversely affect commercial value of the cell.

### 2.0 Battery dimension

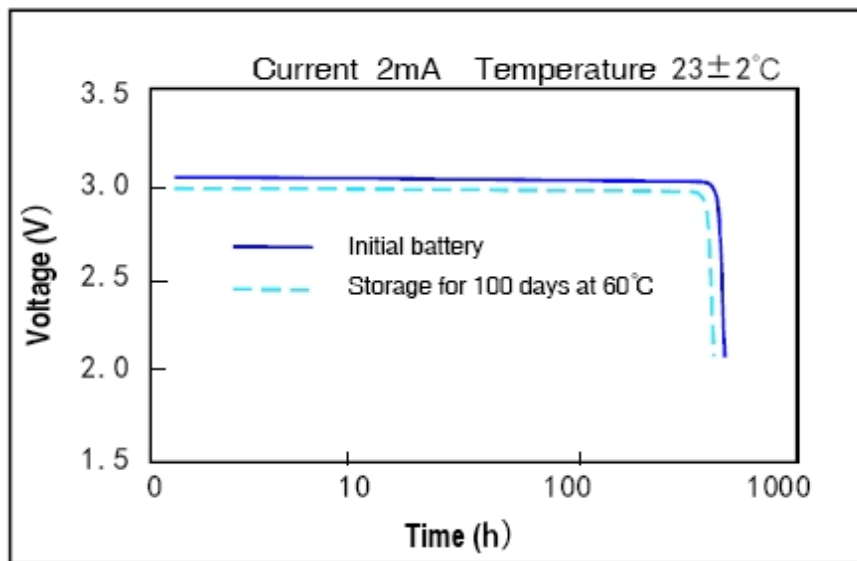


Note: Any representations in this brochure concerning performance, are for informational purposes only and are not construed as warranties either expressed or implied, of future performance.

### 3.0 Discharge characteristics



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## 4.0 Safety Guidelines

### Safety and Handling Issues

We recommend that attention begins to the design and implementation of our lithium-Manganese Dioxide cells to ensure superior operating performance. With our Lithium-Manganese Dioxide Batteries, the appropriate precautions must be taken to avoid physical and electrical abuse otherwise, the batteries can be hazardous if not used properly. To avoid such incidents, we would suggest you review the following safety and handling precautions for your potential applications:

#### 4.1 Do not heat. Nor dispose of in fire.

If heated the plastic materials in the cell such as the gasket and separator may be damaged, causing leakage. The heat generated by a short circuit inside the batteries may lead to bursting or combustion. If disposed of in fire, batteries may violently rupture.

#### 4.2 Do not charge (Lithium Primary Battery CR Series).

When a Lithium Primary Battery is charged, gas is generated inside the battery and can result in swelling, heat generation, leakage, violent rupture or potential fire.

#### 4.3 Avoid forced discharge.

When batteries are force-over discharged with an external power source, the voltage drops to under 0.0 V (reverse electrode), and inner gas is generated. This can lead to swelling, heating, leakage violent rupture and / or potential fire.

#### 4.4 Do not short circuit.

If the positive and negative terminals come into contact with each other or with a metal object, this can cause a short circuit, generating heat. If the batteries are stacked on top of each other or mixed, the resulting short-circuit can lead to heat generation, leakage, violent rupture or fire.

#### 4.5 Do not disassemble, apply excessive pressure or deform.

If a battery is forcefully disassembled, gas may be generated which may cause throat irritation, or the lithium metal may generate heat, causing fire. If deformed under pressure or under impact, distortion of the seal may lead to leakage, or a short circuit inside the battery may lead to potential safety hazards.

#### 4.6 Do not use with other battery types or old batteries with fresh cells.

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