



DON'T LOOK NOW

but batteries are about to change our lives in ways that can barely be imagined.

They power our cars, our flashlights, our cellphones and laptops; our curling irons, pacemakers, hearing aids, forklifts, riding toys and golf carts. They are batteries, the ubiquitous workhorses of the Modern World.

Every year, more than 3 billion of them are thrown away and billions more are purchased. According to Luxe Research, global sales of batteries topped \$100 billion in 2018. If projections hold they will exceed \$400 billion by 2020!

So what are batteries? Where do they come from and where are they headed?

Essentially, batteries are storage devices. They have two poles, positive and negative, and an electrolyte. The electrolyte is a material, invariably metallic, that stores energy and separates the poles.

Batteries come in all shapes and sizes, and are classified in terms of their useful life. Primary batteries, think dry cell (C, D, AA, AAA), cannot be recharged and must be disposed of when they are depleted. On the other hand, secondary batteries can be recharged again and again, dramatically increasing their utility.

Demand for the latter has soared in recent years as prices have declined. Today, they are found in everything from electric vehicles and power tools to bathroom scales and vape pens. Although there are many kinds of secondary batteries, differing only in terms of their chemistry, the lithium-ion is the best known and the most widely used.

According to _____, sales of lithium batteries are forecast to reach \$109 billion by 2026, up from \$36 billion in 2018, a compounded annual growth rate of 13.4%.

While the chemistry of batteries has continued to improve, they are still limited in their storage capacity and, because of materials used in their manufacture, difficult to dispose of. Though batteries have come a long way since they were first invented, they still have a long way to go. That is because they have limited storage capacity and a relatively short useful life. In addition, they are expensive to produce and hard to dispose of.



BATTERIES: A LOOK BACK

The first batteries were little more than lab curiosities. Investigators like Alessandro Volt and, later, Benjamin Franklin, developed them as a means to capture and store the electrons produced by their experiments. These early batteries were extremely simple and had limited storage capacity.

By the late nineteenth century, batteries had evolved to a point where they could be used to support fledging industries. Benjamin Franklin, the discoverer of electricity, sparked the development of batteries, and allowed what was, for all intents and purposes, a lab curiosity, to be applied in ways that were both useful and significant. Initially aqueous, these batteries quickly became the backbone of the telecommunications industry through the later part of the nineteenth century.

- Alkaline
- Carbon-Zinc
- Lead acid
- Lead-calcium
- Lithium
- Lithium-ion
- Lithium polymer
- Lithium thionyl chloride
- Magnesium chloride
- Nickel Chloride
- Nickel Hydrogen
- Nickel iron
- Nickel metal hydride
- Silver cadmium
- Silver oxide
- Silver zinc
- Zinc chloride
- Zinc-air

ENTER THE CONFLOW BATTERY/GENERATOR

ConFlow is an early stage company which has developed a class of electronics that promises to replace conventional batteries, both primary and secondary. Unlike conventional batteries, it doesn't store energy. It "harvests" it, gathering electrons from the surrounding air.

While the ConFlow battery closely resembles a battery, it performs very much like an electrical generator, producing a constant stream of electrons. More than ten years in development, the ConFlow battery/generator is patent protected. The device is lightweight and inexpensive. It never needs recharging and never needs to be replaced.

Unlike conventional batteries, the ConFlow battery/generator does not use an exotic metal or a metal amalgam to capture or hold electrons. A technological breakthrough, it draws on the latest findings in such diverse fields as electro-chemistry, metallurgy and small particle design.

An attractive and cost-effective alternative to both traditional and untraditional sources of energy, the ConFlow battery/generator holds out the promise of transforming the world as we know it.

ConFlow is working closely with ILOCX to raise needed capital. An on-line exchange, ILOCX offers investors an opportunity to buy licenses to technologies and services being developed by young, innovative companies.

ConFlow has issued 100,000 unit licenses. The licenses carry a 10% royalty and are good for three years.

Priced at \$20 USD, they will generate \$2,000,000, which the company intends to use to bring its battery/generator to market.

Edward Fitzpatrick, ILOCX's Chief Executive, stated, "Working closely with the inventor of the battery and his team over the past few months has helped me appreciate just how far-reaching the effect of this device can be. It could forever change the way power is generated and distributed and, in so doing, profoundly alter the dynamics of a wide range of industries."

Mr. Fitzpatrick went on to say, "Launching such a product on our own platform benefits both companies. It allows ConFlow to quickly gain access to the capital it needs, and it shines a bright light on the ability of our Exchange to assist young, innovative companies reach their goals and objectives."





IS IT SAFE TO USE?

ConFlow Power Device is completely safe to use. The battery has been thoroughly tested. ILOCX requires that all products undergo rigorous testing before they are offered to the public.



THE BOTTOM LINE "POWER WITHOUT LIMIT"

It's estimated that, worldwide, sales of batteries will exceed \$400 billion by 2020. More than 500 companies compete for share of the market. This industry has more than 500 major players, and the industry is growing very rapidly. The major problem with the industry is that all major players offer conventional battery types which don't offer the best performance and have a short life span. ConFlow Power has the opportunity to change the whole world with their ConFlow Power Device, which will not only provide the best value for money to the customers, but it will also be more environmentally friendly.

This technology can be very useful in sectors like medical electronics, defense, communication, and transportation, where electricity an outage can cause huge damage. Having a ConFlow Power Device will provide uninterrupted power which will help these sectors.

In addition, and possibly the most important factor is that the ConFlow Device has zero waste. It is using electrons in the air, and therefore, unless you want to use it in space, it is the cleanest and most effective power source the world has seen to date.