

CHINA VALVES TECHNOLOGY, INC
Form S-1/A
February 20, 2009

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2009

Registration No. 333-154159

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CHINA VALVES TECHNOLOGY, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	3490	86-0891913
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

No. 93 West Xinsong Road,
Kaifeng City, Henan Province, PRC 475002
Telephone: (86) 378-2925211

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. x

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered(1)	Proposed maximum offering price per share	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
Common stock, \$0.001 par value per share	16,778,523(4)	\$8.00(2)	\$134,228,184.00(2)	\$5,275.17
Common stock, \$0.001 par value per share	1,274,497(5)	\$8.00(3)	\$10,195,976.00(3)	\$400.70
Total	18,053,020		\$144,424,160.00	\$5,675.87

(1) In accordance with Rule 416(a), the Registrant is also registering hereunder an indeterminate number of shares that may be issued and resold resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

(2) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933 solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee based on the average of the high and low prices reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on October 7, 2008.

(3) Calculated in accordance with Rule 457(g) based upon the average of the bid and asked prices of the registrant's common stock as reported on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board on October 7, 2008.

(4) Represents shares of the Registrant's common stock being registered for resale that have been issued to the selling stockholders named in this registration statement.

(5) Represents shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of three-year warrants to purchase shares of common stock held by the selling stockholders named in this registration statement.

(6) \$5,675.87 registration fee was previously paid in connection with the filing of the initial registration statement on October 10, 2008.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to such Section 8(a), may determine.

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PROSPECTUS

Subject to completion, dated February 10, 2009

CHINA VALVES TECHNOLOGY, INC.

18,053,020 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to 18,053,020 shares of common stock of China Valves Technology, Inc. that may be sold from time to time by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus, which includes

- 16,778,523 shares of common stock; and
- 1,274,497 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by some of the selling stockholders.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders but we will receive funds from the exercise of the warrants held by the selling stockholders if and when those warrants are exercised for cash. We will use any proceeds from the exercise of such warrants for general corporate and working capital purposes.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board maintained by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, under the symbol "CVVT.OB." The closing bid price for our common stock on February 19, 2009 was \$1.30 per share, as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board .

Any participating broker-dealers and any selling stockholders who are affiliates of broker-dealers may be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and any commissions or discounts given to any such broker-dealer or affiliate of a broker-dealer may be regarded as underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. The selling stockholders have informed us that they do not have any agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute their common stock.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6 to read about factors you should consider before buying shares of our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is , 2009.

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You should only rely on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the selling stockholders have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell, nor is it seeking an offer to buy, these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The items in the following summary are described in more detail later in this prospectus. This summary provides an overview of selected information and does not contain all of the information you should consider. Therefore, you should also read the more detailed information set out in this prospectus, including the financial statements, the notes thereto and matters set forth under "Risk Factors."

In this prospectus, unless indicated otherwise, references to

- the "Company," "China Valves," "we," "us" and "our" are references to the combined business of China Valves Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries, China Fluid Equipment Holdings Limited, Henan Tonghai Fluid Equipment Co., Ltd.;
- "China Valve Samoa" are references to "China Valve Holdings Limited" incorporated in Samoa;
- "China Valve Hong Kong" are references to "China Valve Holdings Limited" incorporated in Hong Kong;
- "China Fluid Equipment" are references to "China Fluid Equipment Holdings Limited" incorporated in Hong Kong;
- "Henan Tonghai Fluid" are references to Henan Tonghai Fluid Equipment Co., Ltd.;
- "Henan Tonghai Valve" are references to Henan Tonghai Valve Technology Co., Ltd.;
- "Zhengdie Valve" are references to Zhengzhou City Zhengdie Valve Co., Ltd.;
- "High Pressure Valve" are references to Henan Kaifeng High Pressure Valve Co., Ltd.;
- "China" and "PRC" are references to the People's Republic of China;
- "RMB" are references to Renminbi, the legal currency of China;
- "HKD" are references to the Hong Kong Dollar;
- "\$" are references to the legal currency of the United States.

The Company

China Valves Technology, Inc., formerly known as Intercontinental Resources, Inc., or Intercontinental, develops, manufactures and sells high-quality metal valves for the electricity, petroleum, chemical, water, gas, nuclear power and metal industries in China.

Our operations are headquartered in Kaifeng, Henan Province, PRC. Our two Chinese operating subsidiaries are Zhengdie Valve and High Pressure Valve.

Our broad product range and well known brands have led to long-standing relationships with several key distributors in our industry. Our diverse end markets, extensive distributor and end-user relationships, acquisition strategy and leading market position have contributed to strong operating margins and sales growth. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, our sales revenue and net income were \$46,008,206 and \$8,071,696, respectively. Our sales revenue and net income were \$37,036,282 and \$7,142,592, respectively, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, and \$25,530,183 and \$4,679,379, respectively, during the same period in 2006.

Our Industry

China is currently experiencing growth in urbanization and heavy industrialization. The Company believes that increased demand for energy and water treatment in urban centers will increase demand for valve products. According to the China Valve Industry Association's research, sales of valve products in the Chinese domestic market in 2007 reached \$6.97 billion, an increase of 30% from the previous year, and the Chinese market is expected to increase at an annual rate of more than 30% for the next 5 years.

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According to the China Valve Industry Association's research, the valve market is divided into five primary segments: (i) power; (ii) petrochemical; (iii) oil; (iv) water supply; and (v) metallurgy, which account for approximately 21 , 12 , 24.5 , 14 and 8 of market share, respectively. All other valve products account for the remaining 20.5%.

The power industry in China has experienced rapid growth aided particularly by economic reforms by the Chinese government and the opening of the Chinese market to the outside world. In 2006, total installed capacity achieved 600 million KW and generated electricity volume of 284 million KWh, both of which were the highest in the world. Currently in China, there are sixteen thermal power projects under construction or scheduled to commence operation in the near future. We expect to have an extensive market share in the supercritical pressure unit market. Another sector of the power industry, nuclear power, is also experiencing rapid growth. Based on the target power generation increases set forth in the eleventh five-year plan of the Chinese government (2006-2010), or the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the 2006 report issued by the China Valve Industry Association, or the 2006 Report, estimated the demand for valves in the nuclear power industry will reach RMB 3 billion by 2010, with an average annual amount of RMB 0.6 billion from 2006 to 2010.

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan also focuses on the development of the petrochemical and oil industries. The Chinese government plans to develop 80-100 mil-mt/year projects, including both build-out and transformation of existing 40-45 mil-mt/year equipment/facilities and construction of new large-scale ethane equipment/facilities. In addition, the government expects that prior to 2010, the newly established large-scale gas pipeline would reach a capacity of above 20,000 KM and crude high-pressure oil pipelines of 5,000 KM will be built during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period. These large-scale projects have expanded the market for special valves and high-temperature valves for ethane fission gas as well as the market for high-temperature, high-pressure and grind-resist valves used in large-scale gas projects.

The 2006 Report estimated that the total demand for valves in China will reach \$12 billion by 2010. We will continue to work to utilize all the tangible and intangible resources to expand and strengthen our products and increase our market share.

Our Competitive Strengths

- Broad range of products and leading brands. We believe that we have the most comprehensive range of valve products in our industry and enjoy leading market positions based on the estimated market share of our key products, broad brand recognition and a strong reputation for quality and service within the markets we serve.
- Low-cost and high quality manufacturing capabilities. We have daily production capacity for 23 tons of high quality valves and 15 tons of high pressure and high temperature valves. We believe our historical capital investment in manufacturing technologies helps us reduce the costs of producing our products. We focus on manufacturing and selling high quality valves at competitive prices. We believe we have price advantage over most of our competitors.
- Highly experienced and incentivized research and development team. We have a R&D department composed of 114 engineers with many years of experience. We are committed in developing new products, we generally launch a new model every two months.

· Highly experienced, proven management team. We are led by an experienced management team with a long and successful track record, enabling us to recognize and capitalize upon attractive opportunities in our key markets. Our 15 most senior members of the management team have an average of over 18 years of experience in the valve industry

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and have substantial experience in acquisition and integration of businesses, cost management rationalization and efficient manufacturing processes. The management team is led by Siping Fang, the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, who has over 20 years of experience in the valve industry.

Our Growth Strategy

Our primary objectives are to increase profitability, cash flow and revenue while developing and enhancing our position as the leading fluid equipment and pump manufacturer in China. Our strategy for achieving these objectives includes the following key elements:

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. China's valve market is very fragmented. We anticipate that the fragmented nature of the Chinese valve market will continue to provide opportunities for growth through strategic acquisitions. Our acquisition strategy will continue to focus on entities with (1) fluid products that provide opportunities for us to expand and (2) products that can be marketed through our existing direct sales teams and distribution channels or provide us with new distribution channels for our existing products, thereby increasing marketing and distribution efficiency.

Further Penetrate Existing Market Segments. We intend to seek to further penetrate existing market segments to drive sustainable growth by (1) strengthening our existing customer relationships and (2) attracting new customers. We will continue to provide quality products, fulfill logistical requirements and volume demands efficiently and consistently, and provide comprehensive product support from design to after-market customer service.

Enter New Market Segments. To drive organic growth from our existing businesses, we intend to continue to leverage our customer relationships to develop or acquire new products and product extensions to enter into new market segments such as nuclear power, oil and chemical markets.

High End Product Focus. We will continue to focus on high end valve products, such as high-parameter and special usage valves. Because of our technology and R&D strength, we will continue to focus on high end valve products and pursue higher margins than the industry average. Additionally, we intend to cooperate with the electricity power design colleges and solicit support from industry associations.

Increase in International Sales. We plan to increase our focus on sales into international markets. In the short term, we plan to focus on neighboring developing countries and in the long term, we expect to focus on the United States and Europe.

Our Challenges

Our ability to successfully operate our business and achieve our goals and strategies is subject to numerous challenges and risks as discussed more fully in the section titled "Risk Factors," including for example:

- Downturns in the power, petrochemical, oil and water supply industries that we serve;
- Adverse macro-economic, political, regulatory, legal and foreign exchange risks associated with international expansion;
- Domestic and foreign competition;

- Any loss of the key distributors (currently, 30% of our sales comes from our key distributors), customers or key members of our senior management; and
- Disruption of supply chains.

You should read and consider the information set forth in “Risk Factors” and all other information set forth in this prospectus before investing in our common stock.

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Corporate Information

We are a Nevada holding company for several direct and indirect subsidiaries in China. Our principal operations in China are conducted through High Pressure Valve and Zhengdie Valve, which are held by our direct wholly-owned subsidiary Henan Tonghai Fluid, a PRC company and China Fluid Equipment, a Hong Kong corporation. China Fluid Equipment and Henan Tonghai Fluid has no active business operations other than their ownership of High Pressure Valve and Zhengdie Valve.

The following chart reflects our organizational structure as of the date of this Prospectus.

The address of our principal executive office in China is No. 93 West Xinsong Road, Kaifeng City, Henan Province, People's Republic of China, 475002. Our telephone number is (86) 378-2925211, and our fax number is (86) 378-2924630. We maintain a website at www.cvalve.net that contains information about us, but that information is not part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Common stock offered by selling stockholders	18,053,020 shares, including 1,274,497 shares of common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by some of the selling stockholders. This number represents 28.9% of our current outstanding common stock
Common stock outstanding before the offering	62,385,103 shares.
Common stock outstanding after the offering	63,659,600 shares.
Common stock outstanding after the offering assuming all warrants are exercised	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock covered by this prospectus. To the extent that the selling stockholders exercise, for cash, all of the warrants covering the 1,274,497 shares of common stock registered for resale under this prospectus, we would receive \$2,820,000 in the aggregate from such exercises. We intend to use such proceeds for general corporate and working capital purposes.
Risk Factors	You should read "Risk Factors" for a discussion of factors that you should consider carefully before deciding whether to purchase shares of our common stock.

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Summary Consolidated Financial Information

The following summary consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of China Valves and its subsidiaries. The summary consolidated financial data for the periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. This information should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our results for any future periods.

(All amounts, except earnings per share data, in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 (Unaudited) 2007 (Unaudited)		Year Ended December 31, 2007 2006	
Revenue	46,208	26,017	37,036	25,530
Operating expenses	8,127	4,344	6,349	4,463
Operating profit	18,505	10,410	8,637	6,545
Income taxes	2,826	843	1,338	1,158
Net income	8,017	5,179	7,143	4,679
Earnings (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	0.19	0.13	0.18	0.12

	As of September 30, 2008 2007 (unaudited) (unaudited)		As of December 31, 2007 2006	
Balance sheet data:				
Working capital	39,672	11,138	9,262	3,159
Current assets	70,901	33,130	35,759	33,747
Total assets	106,645	57,977	64,767	57,499
Current liabilities	31,229	21,992	26,497	30,588
Shareholders’ equity	75,417	32,269	37,173	26,911
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	106,645	57,977	64,767	57,499

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this Prospectus, before making an investment decision. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Our business would be adversely affected by a downturn in government spending related to infrastructure upgrades, repairs and replacements, or in the reduced demand in power, petrochemical, oil or water supply industries.

Our business is primarily dependent upon spending on new infrastructure projects, as well as infrastructure upgrades, repairs and replacement, in the power, petrochemical, oil and water supply industries. We are also subject to general economic conditions, the need for large-scale projects, interest rates and government incentives provided for public work projects. As a result, our sales could be impacted adversely by declines in the number of projects planned by government agencies, government spending cuts, general budgetary constraints, difficulty in obtaining necessary permits or the inability of government entities to issue debt. It is not unusual for projects in power, petrochemical, oil or water supply industries to be delayed and rescheduled for a number of reasons, including changes in project priorities and difficulties in complying with environmental and other government regulations. We cannot assure you that economic growth experienced by China will continue or that if it does, that state and local governments will address deferred infrastructure needs. Any significant decline in the project spending in the key industries or governmental spending on infrastructure could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our industry is very competitive in China.

The domestic market for valve products is competitive. We compete with approximately 168 medium-sized, local Chinese valve manufacturers, although we are aware of only two that have similar manufacturing capacities as our company. The number of these companies varies from time to time. While we may have greater resources than our smaller competitors, it is possible that these competitors have better access in certain local markets to customers and prospects and lower production and raw material costs. Some of our valve products compete on the basis of price and are sold in fragmented markets with low barriers to entry, allowing less expensive domestic producers to gain market share and reduce our margins.

Foreign competition is intense and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to domestic competition, we face intense foreign competition. The intensity of foreign competition is affected significantly by fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against Chinese currency and by the level of import duties imposed by the Chinese government on certain products. Our major international competitors are Velan Inc., KSB Group and Tyco Flow Inc. Many of our competitors have more resources and greater brand recognition than we enjoy. While our resources may not be as great as our larger competitors, we believe our product quality and direct sales offices and distribution network are superior in China. If our competitors are able to gain greater market share or improve their sales efforts, our sales may decrease, we may be forced to lower our prices, or our marketing costs may increase, all of which could negatively impact our financial results.

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Any decline in the availability, or increase in the cost of raw materials could materially affect our earnings.

Our valve manufacturing operations depend heavily on the availability of various raw materials and energy resources. The mix of raw materials used in the production of valves is mainly composed of casting steel blank parts, forging steel blank parts and steel, which represent 60% of all raw materials used in the production of valves. The fuel costs in our manufacturing operations, particularly heavy oil and electricity, account for over 2% of total manufacturing costs. The availability of raw materials and energy resources may decline and their prices may fluctuate greatly. We have long-term relationships with several suppliers; however, we do not have long term supply contracts and if our suppliers are unable or unwilling to provide us with raw materials on terms favorable to us, we may be unable to produce certain products. This could result in a decrease in profit and damage to our reputation in our industry. In the event our raw material and energy costs increase, we may not be able to pass these higher costs on to our customers in full or at all. Any increase in the prices for raw materials or energy resources could materially increase our costs and therefore lower our earnings.

We depend on a group of major distributors for a significant portion of our sales; any loss of these distributors could reduce our sales and continuing consolidation of distributors could cause price pressure.

In fiscal year 2007, 70% of our sales revenue was generated from our direct sales teams throughout China and 30% was generated from our distributors. Sales through distributors was highly concentrated in a few distributors, with 64.51% of distributor sales coming from our ten largest distributors, and 29.2% from the three largest distributors: Dalian Yukai High Pressure Valves Co., Ltd., Xinxiang Plastic Equipment Manufacturing Plant and Qinghuangdao City Fengchi Mechanical Installation Company. Our business relationships with most of our major distributor branches may be terminated at the option of either party upon 30 days' notice.

While our relationships with our ten largest distributors have been long-lasting, distributors in our industry have experienced significant consolidation in recent years, and we cannot assure you that our distributors will not be acquired by other distributors who buy products from our competitors. Our ability to retain these customers in the face of other competitors generally depends on a variety of factors, including the quality and price of our products and our ability to market these products effectively. We cannot assure you that, as consolidation among distributors continues, distributors will not be able to force us to lower our prices, which would have an adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Any disruption in the supply chain of raw materials and our products could adversely impact our ability to produce and deliver products.

As a manufacturing company, we face serious challenges in supply chain management for raw materials and delivery of our products. Supply chain fragmentation and local protectionism within China further complicates supply chain disruption risks. Local administrative bodies and physical infrastructure built to protect local interests pose transportation challenges for raw material transportation as well as product delivery. In addition, profitability and volume could be negatively impacted by limitations inherent within the supply chain, including competitive, governmental, legal, natural disasters, and other events that could impact both supply and price. Any of these occurrences could cause significant disruptions to our supply chain, manufacturing capability and distribution system that could adversely impact our ability to produce and deliver products.

We do not maintain a reserve fund for warranty or defective products claims. Our costs could substantially increase if we experience a significant number of warranty claims.

We typically warrant all of our products and provide replacement or credit to our customers who are not satisfied with our products for a period of one year from the date of shipment. We have not established reserve funds for potential customer claims because, historically, we have not experienced significant customer complaints about our products and none of our customers have requested damages for any loss incurred due to product quality problems.

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We believe that our customer support teams, our quality assurance and manufacturing monitoring procedures will continue to keep claims at a level that does not support a need for a reserve. However, if we were to experience a significant increase in warranty claims, our financial results could be adversely affected.

Our rapid expansion could significantly strain our resources, management and operational infrastructure which could impair our ability to meet increased demand for our products and hurt our business results.

To accommodate our anticipated growth, we will need to expend capital resources and dedicate personnel to implement and upgrade our accounting, operational and internal management systems and enhance our record keeping and contract tracking system. Such measures will require us to dedicate additional financial resources and personnel to optimize our operational infrastructure and to recruit more personnel to train and manage our growing employee base. If we cannot successfully implement these measures efficiently and cost-effectively, we will be unable to satisfy the demand for our products, which will impair our revenue growth and hurt our overall financial performance.

China Valves manufacturing operations have been operating at close to full capacity and, accordingly, we began constructing a new manufacturing facility in Kaifeng in September 2008 and expect it to be completed in January 2009. The total budget for the project will be approximately \$17 million, of which \$6.7 million will be spent in fiscal year 2008 and \$10.3 million in fiscal year 2009. Other capital expenditures in the first nine months of 2008 were \$3.3 million for the purchase of equipment. Thus, the total capital expenditures in fiscal year 2008 are \$10.0 million.

In fiscal year 2009, we will upgrade the facilities of our subsidiary Zhengdie Valve. The total budget for the upgrade will be approximately \$3.9 million. We also began to upgrade our financial and ERP systems at the end of 2008 with a projected budget of \$765,000.

At September 30, 2008, we had 1,002 employees including 114 technicians and researchers, 521 production workers, 105 sales personnel, 154 engineering and technical support personnel and 108 administrative personnel. In fiscal year 2009, to support our expected revenue growth, we expect to hire an additional 130 production workers and 45 staff members in other departments excluding corporate, fiscal and accounting personnel. As we will further enhance the internal control system in fiscal year 2009, we expect to hire an additional 9 corporate, fiscal and/or accounting staff members including IT expertise. Total incremental staffing in 2009 is expected to be 184 employees.

We must manage growth in operations to maximize our potential growth and achieve our expected revenues and any failure to manage growth will cause a disruption of our operations resulting in the failure to generate revenue.

In order to maximize potential growth in our current and potential markets, we believe that we must expand the scope of our valve manufacturing and production facilities and capabilities and continue to develop new and improved valves. This expansion will place a significant strain on our management and our operational, accounting, and information systems. We expect that we will need to continue to improve our financial controls, operating procedures and management information systems. We will also need to effectively train, motivate and manage our employees. Our failure to manage our growth could disrupt our operations and ultimately prevent us from generating the revenues we expect.

We cannot assure you that our internal growth strategy will be successful, which may result in a negative impact on our growth, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

One of our strategies is to grow internally through increasing the development of new products and improve the quality of existing products. However, many obstacles to this expansion exist, including, but not limited to, increased competition from similar businesses, international trade and tariff barriers, unexpected costs, costs associated with

marketing efforts abroad and maintaining attractive foreign exchange ratios. We cannot, therefore, assure you that we will be able to successfully overcome such obstacles and establish our services in any additional markets. Our inability to implement this internal growth strategy successfully may have a negative impact on our growth, future financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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We cannot assure you that our acquisition growth strategy will be successful, resulting in our failure to meet growth and revenue expectations.

In addition to our internal growth strategy, we have also explored the possibility of growing through strategic acquisitions. We intend to pursue opportunities to acquire businesses in the PRC that are complementary or related in product lines and business structure to us. We may not be able to locate suitable acquisition candidates at prices that we consider appropriate or to finance acquisitions on terms that are satisfactory to us. If we do identify an appropriate acquisition candidate, we may not be able to negotiate successfully the terms of an acquisition, or, if the acquisition occurs, integrate the acquired business into our existing business. Acquisitions of businesses or other material operations may require debt financing or additional equity financing, resulting in leverage or dilution of ownership. Integration of acquired business operations could disrupt our business by diverting management away from day-to-day operations. The difficulties of integration may be increased by the necessity of coordinating geographically dispersed organizations, integrating personnel with disparate business backgrounds and combining different corporate cultures.

We also may not be able to maintain key employees or customers of an acquired business or realize cost efficiencies or synergies or other benefits we anticipated when selecting our acquisition candidates. In addition, we may need to record write-downs from future impairments of intangible assets, which could reduce our future reported earnings. At times, acquisition candidates may have liabilities or adverse operating issues that we fail to discover through due diligence prior to the acquisition. In addition to the above, acquisitions in the PRC, including state owned businesses, will be required to comply with the laws of the PRC, to the extent applicable. There can be no assurance that any given proposed acquisition will be able to comply with PRC requirements, rules and/or regulations, or that we will successfully obtain governmental approvals that are necessary to consummate such acquisitions, to the extent required. If our acquisition strategy is unsuccessful, we will not grow our operations and revenues at the rate that we anticipate.

We may have difficulty defending our intellectual property rights from infringement, resulting in lawsuits requiring us to devote financial and management resources that would have a negative impact on our operating results.

We regard our service marks, trademarks, trade secrets, patents and similar intellectual property as critical to our success. We rely on trademark, patent and trade secret law, as well as confidentiality and license agreements with certain of our employees, customers and others to protect our proprietary rights. We have received patent protection for certain of our products in the PRC. No assurance can be given that our patents, trademarks and licenses will not be challenged, invalidated, infringed or circumvented, or that our intellectual property rights will provide competitive advantages to us. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain a license from a third-party for technology that we may need to conduct our business or that such technology can be licensed at a reasonable cost.

Presently, we provide our valves mainly in the PRC. To date, no trademark or patent filings have been made other than in the PRC. To the extent that we market our services in other countries, we may have to take additional action to protect our intellectual property. The measures we take to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate and we cannot give you any assurance that our competitors will not independently develop formulations, processes and services that are substantially equivalent or superior to our own or copy our products.

We depend on our key management personnel and the loss of their services could adversely affect our business.

We place substantial reliance upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, revenues or prospects. We do not maintain key man life insurance on the lives of these individuals.

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We may incur significant costs to ensure compliance with United States corporate governance and accounting requirements.

We may incur significant costs associated with our public company reporting requirements, costs associated with newly applicable corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission. We expect all of these applicable rules and regulations to significantly increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time consuming and costly. We also expect that these applicable rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these newly applicable rules, and we cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

We may not be able to meet the accelerated filing and internal control reporting requirements imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, resulting in a possible decline in the price of our common stock and our inability to obtain future financing.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Commission adopted rules requiring each public company to include a report of management on the company's internal controls over financial reporting in its annual reports. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing a company's financial statements must also attest to and report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting as well as the operating effectiveness of the company's internal controls.

While we expect to expend significant resources in developing the necessary documentation and testing procedures required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, there is a risk that we may not be able to comply timely with all of the requirements imposed by this rule. In the event that we are unable to receive a positive attestation from our independent registered public accounting firm with respect to our internal controls, investors and others may lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and our stock price and ability to obtain equity or debt financing as needed could suffer.

In addition, in the event that our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to rely on our internal controls in connection with its audit of our financial statements, and in the further event that it is unable to devise alternative procedures in order to satisfy itself as to the material accuracy of our financial statements and related disclosures, it is possible that we would be unable to file our Annual Report on Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which could also adversely affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to secure additional financing as needed.

We may have difficulty raising necessary capital to fund operations as a result of market price volatility for our shares of common stock.

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies has experienced wide fluctuations that have not necessarily been related to the operations, performances, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. For these reasons, our shares of common stock can also be expected to be subject to volatility resulting from purely market forces over which we will have no control. If our business development plans are successful, we may require additional financing to continue to develop and exploit existing and new products and services related to our industries

and to expand into new markets. The exploitation of our services may, therefore, be dependent upon our ability to obtain financing through debt and equity or other means.

Our management is unfamiliar with the United States securities law, they may have to expend time and resources becoming familiar with such laws which could lead to various regulatory issues.

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We became a public company in December 2007 through the reverse acquisition with China Valves Samoa. Our management is not familiar with the United States securities laws. They have to spend time and resources becoming familiar with such laws. This could be expensive and time-consuming and could lead to various regulatory issues which may adversely affect our operations.

RISKS RELATED TO DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC government could impede the overall economic growth of China, which could reduce the demand for our products and damage our business.

We conduct substantially all of our operations and generate most of our revenue in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are affected significantly by economic, political and legal developments in China. The PRC economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including:

- a higher level of government involvement;
- a early stage of development of the market-oriented sector of the economy;
 - a rapid growth rate;
- a higher level of control over foreign exchange; and
 - the allocation of resources.

As the PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy, the PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. While these measures may benefit the overall PRC economy, they may also have a negative effect on us.

Although the PRC government has in recent years implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the PRC government continues to exercise significant control over economic growth in China through the allocation of resources, controlling the payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and imposing policies that impact particular industries or companies in different ways.

Any adverse change in economic conditions or government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth in China, which in turn could lead to a reduction in demand for our services and consequently have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

We conduct substantially all of our business through our operating subsidiary in the PRC. Our operating subsidiaries are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. The PRC legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, a series of new PRC laws and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, since the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to you and us. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. In addition, all of our executive officers and all of our directors are residents of China and not of the United States, and substantially all the assets of these persons are

located outside the United States.

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As a result, it could be difficult for investors to affect service of process in the United States or to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States against our Chinese operations and subsidiaries.

If we are found to have failed to comply with applicable laws, we may incur additional expenditures or be subject to significant fines and penalties.

Our operations are subject to PRC laws and regulations applicable to us. However, many PRC laws and regulations are uncertain in their scope, and the implementation of such laws and regulations in different localities could have significant differences. In certain instances, local implementation rules and/or the actual implementation are not necessarily consistent with the regulations at the national level. Although we strive to comply with all the applicable PRC laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that the relevant PRC government authorities will not later determine that we have not been in compliance with certain laws or regulations.

Our failure to comply with the applicable laws and regulations in China could subject us to administrative penalties and injunctive relief, as well as civil remedies, including fines, injunctions and recalls of our products. It is possible that changes to such laws or more rigorous enforcement of such laws or with respect to our current or past practices could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Further, additional environmental, health or safety issues relating to matters that are not currently known to management may result in unanticipated liabilities and expenditures.

The PRC government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we must conduct our business activities.

The PRC government has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be harmed by changes in its laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs, environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. We believe that our operations in China are in material compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. However, the central or local governments of the jurisdictions in which we operate may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations. Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties or joint ventures.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our sales revenue effectively.

All our sales revenue and expenses are denominated in RMB. Under PRC law, the RMB is currently convertible under the “current account,” which includes dividends and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the “capital account,” which includes foreign direct investment and loans. Currently, our PRC operating subsidiary may purchase foreign currencies for settlement of current account transactions, including payments of dividends to us, without the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, the relevant PRC government authorities may limit or eliminate our ability to purchase foreign currencies in the future. Since a significant amount of our future revenue will be denominated in RMB, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize revenue generated in RMB to fund our business activities outside China that are denominated in foreign currencies.

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Foreign exchange transactions by PRC operating subsidiaries under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of or need to register with PRC government authorities, including SAFE. In particular, if our PRC operating subsidiaries borrow foreign currency through loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance the subsidiaries by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, or their respective local counterparts. These limitations could affect their ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business and the value of our securities.

The value of our common stock will be indirectly affected by the foreign exchange rate between U.S. dollars and RMB and between those currencies and other currencies in which our sales may be denominated. Because substantially all of our earnings and cash assets are denominated in RMB and the net proceeds from the private placement were, and the proceeds from the exercise of warrants held by the selling stockholders if and when those warrants are exercised for cash will be, denominated in U.S. dollars, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the RMB will affect the relative purchasing power of these proceeds, our balance sheet and our earnings per share in U.S. dollars following this offering. In addition, appreciation or depreciation in the value of the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar would affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations. Although we have no current intention to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future, fluctuations in the exchange rate would also affect the relative value of any dividend we issue after this offering that will be exchanged into U.S. dollars as well as earnings from, and the value of, any U.S. dollar-denominated investments we make in the future.

Since July 2005, the RMB has no longer been pegged to the U.S. dollar. Although the People's Bank of China regularly intervenes in the foreign exchange market to prevent significant short-term fluctuations in the exchange rate, the RMB may appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the medium to long term. Moreover, it is possible that in the future PRC authorities may lift restrictions on fluctuations in the RMB exchange rate and lessen intervention in the foreign exchange market.

Very limited hedging transactions are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions. While we may enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these transactions may be limited, and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure at all. In addition, our foreign currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert RMB into foreign currencies.

Currently, some of our raw materials and major equipment are imported. In the event that the U.S. dollars appreciate against RMB, our costs will increase. If we cannot pass the resulting cost increases on to our customers, our profitability and operating results will suffer. In addition, since our sales to international customers are growing rapidly, we are increasingly subject to the risk of foreign currency depreciation.

Restrictions under PRC law on our PRC subsidiaries' ability to make dividends and other distributions could materially and adversely affect our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could benefit our business, pay dividends to you, and otherwise fund and conduct our businesses.

Substantially all of our revenues are earned by our PRC subsidiaries. However, PRC regulations restrict the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to make dividends and other payments to their offshore parent company. PRC legal restrictions permit payments of dividend by our PRC subsidiaries only out of their accumulated after-tax profits, if any,

determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Each of our PRC subsidiaries is also required under PRC laws and regulations to allocate at least 10% of our annual after-tax profits determined in accordance with PRC GAAP to a statutory general reserve fund until the amounts in said fund reaches 50% of our registered capital. Allocations to these statutory reserve funds can only be used for specific purposes and are not transferable to us in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends.

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Any limitations on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to transfer funds to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our business, pay dividends and otherwise fund and conduct our business.

Under the New EIT Law, China Valves Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries China Fluid Equipment and Henan Tonghai Fluid may be classified as a “resident enterprise” of China. Such a classification would likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC stockholders.

China passed a new Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the New EIT Law, and its implementing rules, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. Under the New EIT Law, an enterprise established outside of China with “de facto management bodies” within China is considered a “resident enterprise,” meaning that it can be treated in a manner similar to a Chinese enterprise for enterprise income tax purposes. The implementing rules of the New EIT Law define de facto management as “substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounting, and properties” of the enterprise. Because the New EIT Law and its implementing rules are new, no official interpretation or application of this new “resident enterprise” classification is available. Therefore, it is unclear how tax authorities will determine tax residency based on the facts of each case.

Our operating subsidiaries High Pressure Valve and Zhengdie Valve are already designated as “resident enterprises” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. However, if the PRC tax authorities determine that China Valves Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries China Fluid Equipment and Henan Tonghai Fluid are also “resident enterprises” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. First, we may be subject to the enterprise income tax at a rate of 25% on our worldwide taxable income as well as PRC enterprise income tax reporting obligations. In our case, this would mean that income such as interest on offering proceeds and non-China source income would be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at a rate of 25%. Second, although under the New EIT Law and its implementing rules dividends paid to us from our PRC subsidiaries would qualify as “tax-exempt income,” we cannot guarantee that such dividends will not be subject to a 10% withholding tax, as the PRC foreign exchange control authorities, which enforce the withholding tax, have not yet issued guidance with respect to the processing of outbound remittances to entities that are treated as resident enterprises for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. Finally, it is possible that future guidance issued with respect to the new “resident enterprise” classification could result in a situation in which a 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends we pay to our non-PRC stockholders and with respect to gains derived by our non-PRC stockholders from transferring our shares. We are actively monitoring the possibility of “resident enterprise” treatment for the 2008 tax year and are evaluating appropriate organizational changes to avoid this treatment, to the extent possible.

If we were treated as a “resident enterprise” by PRC tax authorities, we would be subject to taxation in both the U.S. and China, and our PRC tax may not be credited against our U.S. tax.

If the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, or another PRC regulatory agency determines that CSRC approval is required in connection with the reverse acquisition, the reverse acquisition may be cancelled, or we may become subject to penalties.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the CSRC, promulgated the Provisions Regarding Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rule, which became effective on September 8, 2006. The M&A Rule, among other things, requires that an offshore company controlled by PRC companies or individuals that have acquired a PRC domestic company for the purpose of listing the PRC domestic company’s equity interest on an overseas stock exchange must obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such offshore company’s securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC,

pursuant to the M&A Rule, published on its official web site procedures specifying documents and materials required to be submitted to it by offshore companies seeking CSRC approval of their overseas listings.

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If the CSRC or another PRC governmental agency subsequently determines that we must obtain CSRC approval prior to the completion of the reverse acquisition, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in China and limit our operating privileges in China, or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our shares.

The M&A Rule establishes more complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The M&A Rule establishes additional procedures and requirements that could make some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that the PRC Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction and in some situations, require approval of the PRC Ministry of Commerce when a foreign investor takes control of a Chinese domestic enterprise. In the future, we may grow our business in part by acquiring complementary businesses, although we do not have any plans to do so at this time. The M&A Rule also requires PRC Ministry of Commerce anti-trust review of any change-of-control transactions involving certain types of foreign acquirers. Complying with the requirements of the M&A Rule to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the PRC Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

You may have difficulty enforcing judgments against us.

We are a Nevada holding company and most of our assets are located outside of the United States. All of our current operations are conducted in the PRC. In addition, all of our directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. A substantial portion of the assets of these persons is located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons. It may also be difficult for you to enforce in U.S. courts judgments on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors, most of whom are not residents in the United States and the substantial majority of whose assets are located outside of the United States. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of the PRC would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts. Courts in China may recognize and enforce foreign judgments in accordance with the requirements of the PRC Civil Procedures Law based on treaties between China and the country where the judgment is made or on reciprocity between jurisdictions. China does not have any treaties or other arrangements that provide for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments with the United States. In addition, according to the PRC Civil Procedures Law, courts in the PRC will not enforce a foreign judgment against us or our directors and officers if they decide that the judgment violates basic principles of PRC law or national sovereignty, security or the public interest. So it is uncertain whether a PRC court would enforce a judgment rendered by a court in the United States.

RISKS RELATED TO THE MARKET FOR OUR STOCK

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, which may have an unfavorable impact on our stock price and liquidity.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. The OTC Bulletin Board is a significantly more limited market than the New York Stock Exchange or Nasdaq system. The quotation of our shares on the OTC Bulletin Board may result in a less liquid market available for existing and potential stockholders to trade shares of our

common stock, could depress the trading price of our common stock and could have a long-term adverse impact on our ability to raise capital in the future.

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We may be subject to penny stock regulations and restrictions and you may have difficulty selling shares of our common stock.

The Commission has adopted regulations which generally define so-called “penny stocks” to be an equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exemptions. If our common stock becomes a “penny stock”, we may become subject to Rule 15c-9 under the Exchange Act, or the “Penny Stock Rule”. This rule imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell such securities to persons other than established customers and “accredited investors” (generally, individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual incomes exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with their spouses). For transactions covered by Rule 15c-9, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser’s written consent to the transaction prior to sale. As a result, this rule may affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and may affect the ability of purchasers to sell any of our securities in the secondary market.

For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require delivery, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule prepared by the Commission relating to the penny stock market. Disclosure is also required to be made about sales commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stock.

There can be no assurance that our common stock will qualify for exemption from the Penny Stock Rule. In any event, even if our common stock were exempt from the Penny Stock Rule, we would remain subject to Section 15(b)(6) of the Exchange Act, which gives the Commission the authority to restrict any person from participating in a distribution of penny stock, if the Commission finds that such a restriction would be in the public interest.

Future sales or perceived sales of our common stock could depress our stock price.

A substantial number of shares of our common stock held by our current stockholders are freely tradable. If the holders of these freely tradable shares were to attempt to sell a substantial amount of their holdings at once, the market price of our common stock could decline. Moreover, the perceived risk of this potential dilution could cause stockholders to attempt to sell their shares and investors to short the stock, a practice in which an investor sells shares that he or she does not own at prevailing market prices, hoping to purchase shares later at a lower price to cover the sale. As each of these events would cause the number of shares of our common stock being offered for sale to increase, our common stock’s market price would likely further decline. All of these events could combine to make it very difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

We do not intend to pay dividends on shares of our common stock for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on shares of our common stock. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will be made at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon, among other things, the results of our operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements and other factors the board of directors considers relevant. Our board of directors does not intend to distribute dividends in the near future. We intend to retain any future earnings to fund the operation and expansion of our business.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled “Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Use of Proceeds,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business.” These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the factors described in the section captioned “Risk Factors” above.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “would” and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements relating to:

- our views on the growth of the valve industry;
- ability to overcome competition in the Chinese valve manufacturing market;
- the impact that a downturn or negative changes in the industries in which our products are sold could have on our business and profitability;
 - any decrease in the availability, or increase in the cost, of raw materials and energy;
 - our ability to simultaneously fund the implementation of our business plan and invest in new projects;
 - economic, political, regulatory, legal and foreign exchange risks associated with international expansion;
 - loss of key members of our senior management; and
 - unexpected change to China’s political or economic situation and legal environment.

Also, forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the documents that we reference in this prospectus, or that we filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders but we will receive funds from the exercise of the warrants held by the selling stockholders if and when those warrants are exercised for cash. We will use any proceeds from the exercise of such warrants for general corporate and working capital purposes. We will have complete discretion over how we may use the proceeds, if any, from any exercise of the warrants.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

The selling stockholders will determine at what price they may sell the offered shares, and such sales may be made at prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

DILUTION

Our net tangible book value as of September 30, 2008 was approximately \$1.28 per share of common stock. Net tangible book value is determined by dividing our tangible book value (total assets less intangible assets including know-how and less total liabilities) by the number of outstanding shares of our common stock. Since this offering is being made solely by the selling stockholders and none of the proceeds will be paid to us, our net tangible book value will be unaffected by this offering.

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However, we have 1,274,497 warrants outstanding, among which 1,174,497 warrants can be exercised at \$2.1456 per share and 100,000 warrants can be exercised at \$3.00 per share. These warrants may have a dilutive effect depending on our tangible book value at the time of their exercise.

MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

Our common stock, having \$0.001 par value per share, is traded on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "CVVT.OB."

On February 19, 2009, the closing bid quotation for our common stock as reported on the OTCBB was \$1.30. The bid price reflects inter-dealer quotations, does not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions and does not necessarily reflect actual transactions.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices of our common stock. These prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Closing Bid Prices (1)(2)	
	High	Low
Year Ending December 31, 2009		
1st Quarter (through February 6, 2009)	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.30
Closing Bid Prices (1)(2)		
	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2008		
4th Quarter	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.25
3rd Quarter	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.50
2nd Quarter	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.10
1st Quarter	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.00
Closing Bid Prices (1)(2)		
	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2007		
4th Quarter	\$ 11.00	\$ 1.50
3rd Quarter (from September 19, 2007)	\$ 4.50	\$ 1.12
2nd Quarter	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
1st Quarter	\$ N/A	\$ N/A

(1) The above tables set forth the range of high and low closing bid prices per share of our common stock as reported by finance.yahoo.com for the periods indicated.

(2) The stock price was only available since September 19, 2007.

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Holders

On February 19, 2009, there were 140 stockholders of record of our common stock. The number of record holders does not include persons who held our common stock in nominee or “street name” accounts through brokers.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared dividends or paid cash dividends. Our board of directors will make any future decisions regarding dividends. We currently intend to retain and use any future earnings for the development and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the near future. Our board of directors has complete discretion on whether to pay dividends, subject to the approval of our shareholders. Even if our board of directors decides to pay dividends, the form, frequency and amount will depend upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

We presently do not have any equity based or other long-term incentive programs. In the future, we may adopt and establish an equity-based or other long-term incentive plan if it is in the best interest of the Company and our stockholders to do so.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

The following discussion is an overview of the important factors that management focuses on in evaluating our business, financial condition and operating performance and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements included in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of any number of factors, including those set forth under the section entitled "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our Business

Through our subsidiaries and certain commercial and contractual relationships and arrangements with other Chinese companies, we operate companies in China that develop, manufacture and distribute valves for a variety of different industries. We are located in Henan Province but do business throughout China, Southeast Asia, Middle-East as well as Europe. China Valve engages in the development, manufacture and sales of high quality metal valves for the electricity, petroleum, chemical, water, gas and metal industries.

Our production facility in Kaifeng has an area of more than 61.8 acres. We are the leader in valve sales for the thermal power and water supply industries, according to the Board Chairman of China Valve Industry Association. We produce over 700 models of valves and service numerous industries, including the thermal power, water supply, municipal construction, sewage disposal, oil and chemical, metallurgy, heat power, and nuclear power industries.

While the United States and Europe have been most affected by the recent financial crisis, governments throughout the Asia-Pacific region have also taken steps to stabilize their markets. To offset slowing global growth, on November 5, 2008, at the State Council meeting, Premier Wen Jiabao offered a RMB4 trillion (\$586 billion) stimulus package for the next two years and announced the government would move to a proactive fiscal and a moderately relaxed monetary policy.

Pursuant to the stimulus package, the Chinese government has committed to launch more projects related to people's livelihood and infrastructure and decided to invest RMB100 billion (\$14.49 billion) in these projects for the fourth quarter of 2008. (source: China Daily). The actions taken by the Chinese government should significantly increase the demand for valve products which are essential for infrastructure construction and will provide market opportunities for the Company.

In addition, although the financial crises have affected Chinese enterprises that rely on overseas market, China Valves has not been materially affected as only less than 10% of our revenue generated from export and the relatively strong domestic market demand has positioned us to continue to grow notwithstanding the current financial crisis.

Management believes that the recent financial crisis in the US and Europe should not have any materially negative impact on our business, and management believes we will benefit from the stimulus plan of the central government of China.

Revenue

Our sales revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 amounted to \$46,208,006, which is \$20,190,768 or 78% more than that of the same period ended on September 30, 2007, where we had revenue of \$26,017,238. The increase of sales revenue was attributed to larger market share, more direct sales centers and distribution channels to serve more industries, increased sales of high value-added products and introduction of new high-end products.

Our revenue increased \$11.5 million, or 45%, to \$37.0 million in 2007 from \$25.6 million in 2006. This increase was primarily driven by a 25% increase in the average selling price of products sold and a 75% increase in the volume of products sold. The increase in average selling price in 2007 was primarily due to the increase in raw material prices, particularly steel metal price, and the increased sales volume was attributable to (1) increase in demand of our products fueled by rapid industrialization and manufacturing development in China, (2) our successful marketing efforts, (3) retaining our existing customers and adding additional large customers, and (4) our expansion into the nuclear power station valve market segment.

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Principal Factors Affecting Our Financial Performance

We believe that the following factors affect our financial performance:

- Growth of China's Urbanization and Industrialization

According to the China Valve Industry Association's research result, the annual growth rate of the valve industry in China is expected to be 30% for the next 5 years. This growth is fueled by rapid industrialization and manufacturing industries developing in China. If this growth continues, we believe that the growth rate of the valve industry will grow at a similar rate and that we will be able to sustain its growth and continue to be a leader in the valve industry in China.

- PRC Regulations

China has looked favorably on the valve production industry and has loosened regulations to promote manufacturing growth in China, which ultimately benefits China Valves and similarly situated companies.

For example, in June, 2007, the State Department of China issued a new policy entitled "Policy to Expedite the Development of China's Equipment Manufacturing Industry." In this policy, the Chinese government stated it will promote the development of China's equipment manufacturing industry, which includes the valve industry, through, among other things, tax incentives, import/export support and capital support. The State Council also issued policy to promote constructing more large-scale power plants. As long as China continues to promote economic growth and allow manufacturing companies to grow and expand their operations, we expect our operations will be positively effected by PRC regulations.

Taxation

United States

We are subject to the United States tax at a tax rate of 34%. No provision for the US federal income taxes has been made as we had no taxable income in the United States for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 or the fiscal years 2007 and 2006.

Hong Kong

China Fluid Equipment was incorporated in Hong Kong and is not subject to income taxes under the current laws of Hong Kong.

PRC

A company registered in China is subject to national and local income taxes within China at the applicable tax rate on the taxable income as reported in its PRC statutory financial statements in accordance with relevant income tax laws. Under the Provisional Taxation Regulation of the People's Republic of China effective before January 1, 2008, income tax was generally payable by enterprises at a rate of 33% of their taxable income.

In 2007, China passed the New EIT Law and its implementing rules, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. The New EIT Law significantly curtails tax incentives granted to foreign-invested enterprises under the

previous law. The New EIT Law, however, (i) reduces the statutory rate of enterprise income tax from 33% to 25%, (ii) permits companies to continue to enjoy their existing tax incentives, adjusted by certain transitional phase-out rules, and (iii) introduces new tax incentives, subject to various qualification criteria.

Substantially all of our income may be derived from dividends we receive from our PRC operating subsidiaries described above. The New EIT Law and its implementing rules generally provide that a 10% withholding tax applies to China-sourced income derived by non-resident enterprises for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. We expect that such 10% withholding tax will apply to dividends paid to us by our PRC subsidiaries but this treatment will depend on our status as a non-resident enterprise. For detailed discussion of PRC tax issues related to resident enterprise status, see “Risk Factors — Risks Associated with Doing Business in China — Under the New EIT Law, China Valves Technology Inc. and its subsidiaries China Fluid Equipment and Henan Tonghai Fluid may be classified as a ‘resident enterprise’ of China. Such a classification would likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC stockholders.”

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Our Operating Subsidiaries are classified as resident enterprises under the EIT law. High Pressure Valve was exempt from income tax in 2007 due to a Kaifeng city tax incentive for the privatization of companies. However, beginning in January 2008 both High Pressure Valve and Zhengdie Valve became subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 25% because High Pressure Valve no longer enjoys the tax incentive and under the EIT law, the uniform rate for enterprise income tax in China is 25% for both domestic and foreign invested enterprises. The accounting impact of being classified as a resident enterprise beginning in January 2008, the effective date of the EIT law, is that we incurred income taxes of \$2,825,542 for the nine month period ended on September 30, 2008, an increase of \$1,982,130 or 235% from the taxes we incurred in the same 2007 period, which were \$843,412. This increase in taxes was more than offset by our higher revenues and operating profits; however, in future periods, our operating results and cash flow will continue to reflect the effect of our operating subsidiaries being subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 25%.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth key components of our results of operations for the periods indicated, in dollars and as a percentage of revenue.

(All amounts, other than percentages, in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,	
	September 30, 2008 (unaudited) (in thousands)	2007 (unaudited) (in thousands)	2007 (in thousands)	2006 (in thousands)
Sales revenue	46,208	26,017	37,036	25,530
Cost of sales	27,703	15,607	22,050	14,522
Gross profit	18,505	10,410	14,986	11,008
Expenses				
General and administrative expenses	4,783	2,392	3,246	2,181
Research and development costs	173	42	105	33
Selling expenses	3,171	1,910	2,999	2,249
Total operating expenses	8,127	4,344	6,349	4,463
Other income	(519)	44	(394)	(14)
Other expense	--	--	22	183
Financial cost			528	538
Income before income taxes	10,897	6,022	8,480	5,838
Income taxes	2,826	843	1,338	1,158
Net income	8,071	5,179	7,142	4,680
As a Percentage of Sales Revenue				
Sales revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of sales	60%	60%	60%	57%
Gross profit	40%	40%	40%	43%
Expenses				
General and administrative expenses	10%	9%	9%	9%
Research and development costs	0.4%	0.2%	0.30%	0.10%
Selling expenses	7%	7%	8%	9%

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Total operating expenses	18%	17%	17%	17%
Income before income taxes	22%	17%	23%	23%
Income taxes	6%	3%	4%	5%
Net income	17%	20%	19%	18%

The following tables set forth our sales by valve type, in terms of volume and revenues (all unaudited) for the periods indicated.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007	2007	2006
Volume, in metric tonnes				
Gate valves	2,172	1,608	2,296	1,859
Check valves	401	511	695	378
Global valves	718	416	589	308
Safety valves	183	188	291	53
Butterfly valves	4,663	2,978	5,468	3,002
Ball valves	641	231	333	174
Vent valves	354	63	130	76
Other valves and accessories	2,317	1,093	1,549	2,246
Total, in metric tonnes	11,449	7,088	11,351	8,096

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Sales revenue				
Gate valves	\$ 12,297	\$ 8,058	\$ 10,593	\$ 7,894
Check valves	1,980	2,488	3,355	1,696
Global valves	3,639	1,814	2,387	1,170
Safety valves	591	682	1,013	154
Butterfly valves	14,176	7,852	12,390	6,324
Ball valves	2,481	907	1,473	617
Vent valves	1,857	352	567	159
Other valves and accessories	9,187	3,864	5,258	7,516
Total sales revenue	\$ 46,208	\$ 26,017	\$ 37,036	\$ 25,530

The China Valve Industry Association divides the valve market into five primary segments; (i) power; (ii) petrochemical; (iii) oil; (iv) water supply; and (v) metallurgy. Our revenues in these markets are as follows (unaudited):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Power Supply	\$ 12,171	\$ 8,772	\$ 11,462	\$ 8,112
Petrochemical and Oil	9,175	7,109	9,728	5,818
Water Supply	16,848	5,000	8,190	7,342
Metallurgy	4,577	2,203	3,858	3,088
Other areas	3,437	2,933	3,798	1,170
Total sales revenue	\$ 46,208	\$ 26,017	\$ 37,036	\$ 25,530

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

Sales Revenue

Our sales revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 amounted to \$46,208,006, which is \$20,190,768 or 78% more than that of the same period ended on September 30, 2007, where we had revenue of \$26,017,238. Adjusting for the effect of changes in exchange rates, our sales revenue increased by 62%. Sales volume was 11,449 tonnes for the first nine months of 2008, up 61.5% from 7,088 tonnes in the first nine month of 2007. Sales revenues from the leading products were 70% of the total sales with a profit margin of 43%; sales revenues from newly developed high-end products were \$3.94 million, with a profit margin of 43%; sales revenues from exported products were \$2.02 million, with a profit margin of 40%; sales revenues from other products were \$7.60 million, with a profit margin of 32%. The increase of sales revenue was attributed to larger market share, more direct sales centers and distribution channels to serve more industries, increased sales of high value-added products and introduction of new high-end products. In addition, due to the May 12, 2008 Sichuan earthquake that devastated some of our customers based in Sichuan and affected freight transportation across China, we delayed our second quarter shipments to the current quarter.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2008, revenues from Butterfly valves, Gate valves, Ball valves and Vent valves constitute approximately 66.7% of our total revenues of this period.

Revenue from Butterfly valves for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 amounted to \$14,176,000, which is \$6,324,079 or 80% more than revenue for the same period ended on September 30, 2007. Sales volume for these valves was 4,663 tonnes for the first nine months of 2008, up 57% from 2,977 tonnes in the first nine month of 2007. These increases are mainly due to the fact that we are the sole manufacturer and distributor for the world class technology integrated integral foundry two-way Metal Sealing Butterfly Valves used to control municipal water and sewage flow. These new generation butterfly valves have achieved 86% market share in the largest ten cities in China. The Central Government's encouragement of water supply and conservancy projects in fiscal 2008 also greatly helped sales of the Company's butterfly valves.

Revenue from Gate valves for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 amounted to \$12,297,000, which is \$4,238,871 or 53% more than that of the same period ended on September 30, 2007. Sales volume was 2,172 tonnes for the first nine months of 2008, up 35% from 1,608 tonnes in the first nine months of 2007. These increases were attributable to the large increase in power station construction projects in China. By the end of 2007, the Company had developed the capability to manufacture high quality technology intensive forged steel valves for use in ultra supercritical thermal power generators in 1,000MW power stations. The Company is the sole designer and manufacturer in China for this type of valve, which can replace the imported valves used in the thermal power industry. The newly developed, high-margin valves perform as well as the similar advanced overseas products and resulted in a large amount of orders in the first nine months of 2008. The other factor in the sales increase in the first nine months of 2008 was the continued extensive use of gate valves in the petro-chemical and nuclear power industries.

Revenue from Ball valves for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 amounted to \$2,481,096, which is \$1,574,086 or 174% more than that for the same period ended on September 30, 2007, Sales volume was 641 tonnes for the first nine months of 2008, up 177% from 231 tonnes in the first nine month of 2007. These increases were attributable to the large market demand for the new generation products used in the petro-chemical industry.

Revenue from Vent valves for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 amounted to \$1,857,065, which is \$1,504,987 or 427% more than that for the same period ended on September 30, 2007, Sales volume was 354 tonnes for the first nine months of 2008, up 459% from 63 tonnes in the first nine month of 2007. These increases mainly reflected strong market demand.

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Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold, which consist of raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead expenses, was \$ 27,702,722 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, an increase of \$12,095,606 or 77.50%, as compared to \$15,607,116 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007. Our costs of goods sold increased primarily as a result of the increase in sales, however, we did achieve some economies of scale and therefore our costs of goods sold did not increase as much as our revenues period to period. Cost of sales as a percentage of total revenues were 59.95% and 59.98% for the nine month periods ended on September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, a decrease of approximately 0.03%. Although the cost of sales as a percentage of sales revenue went up for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008, we have taken efforts to control the overall costs and keep the percentage steady for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008 by upgrading our technology, improving our products and improving production efficiency.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses, which consist primarily of sales commission, advertising and promotion expenses, sales tax, freight charges and related compensation, were \$3,170,950 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, as compared to \$1,910,029 for the same period ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$1,260,921 or approximately 66%. The increase was in line with the increase in sales. Sales commission increased 52% which was also in line with the sales revenue.

Operating and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses, which consist primarily of related salaries and benefits, business development, traveling expenses, and legal and professional expenses, were \$ 4,783,324 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, as compared to \$ 2,391,540 for the same period ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$ 2,391,784 or approximately 100 %. The increase was primarily attributable to the following factors: the expenses on labor insurance increased 140% because we paid one-time social insurance fees for the employees who retired in the beginning of 2008; auditing, accounting and legal fees related to annual and quarterly filings and our re-organization increased in 2008 as a result of our reverse merger on December 18, 2007 and our subsequent re-organization; traveling expense due to increase in financing activities; research and development fee related to new product development activities.

Income From Operations

Income from operations was \$10,377,905 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, as compared to \$6,066,293 for the same period ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$4,311,612 or approximately 71%. The increase was primarily attributable to increase in sales and gross margin.

Other Income (Expenses)

Total other income was \$519,333 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, as compared to the net expense of \$43,799 for the same period ended September 30, 2007. The financial expenses for the nine month period ended on September 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$0.42 million and \$0.49 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

We incurred income taxes of \$2,825,542 for the nine month period ended on September 30, 2008. This is an increase of \$1,982,130 or 235% from the taxes we incurred in the same 2007 period, which were \$843,412. We incurred more taxes in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 mostly because of the higher assessable income in the nine month period ended on September 30, 2008 compared to 2007. In addition, our subsidiary, High Pressure Valve no longer enjoys tax exemption as it did in 2007. It is currently subject to regular tax rate of 25%.

Net Income

We earned net income of \$8,071,696 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. This is an increase of \$2,892,614 or approximately 56% from the same period ended September 30, 2007 which had a net income of \$5,179,082. This increase was primarily attributable to the increase of sales revenue. Due to increased labor insurance costs, professional expense and provision for income taxes, net income did not increase as much as the increase in total sales revenue.

Foreign Currency Translation Gains

We had a foreign currency translation gain of \$2.38 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared with a \$780,000 currency translation gain in the same period ended September 30, 2007. In July 2005, China reformed its foreign currency exchange policy and allowed the Renminbi to fluctuate as much as 0.3 percent per day against the U.S. dollar. We use period-end exchange rates in translating our assets and liabilities denominated in Renminbi into U.S. dollars and average exchange rates for the period to translate our income and expenses. At September 30, 2008, the period end exchange rate was RMB1 to US\$0.1459 and the average exchange rate for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 was RMB1 to US\$0.14337. At September 30, 2007 and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, the exchange rates were RMB1 to US\$0.13340 and RMB1 to US\$0.13064, respectively. The average exchange rate for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 compared with the same period in 2007 (RMB1 to US\$0.14337 and RMB1 to US\$0.13064, respectively) increased approximately 9.7%.

Our sales revenue increased by RMB 123,149,000 or 62% compared with the same period in 2007 and our operating expenses increased by RMB 23,434,000 or 70% compared with the same period in 2007. As the Renminbi increased in value against the U.S. dollar during the period, our reported sales revenues and operating expenses were affected, increasing 78% and 87%, respectively, in U.S. dollar terms, as follows:

(in thousands)	9 Months Ended September 30,									
	2008		2007		Change		%			
	US\$	Average Rate	RMB	US\$	Average Rate	RMB	US\$	RMB	US\$	RMB
Revenue	46,208	0.14337	322,299	26,017	0.13064	199,150	20,191	123,149	78%	62%
Total operating expenses	8,127	0.14337	56,685	4,344	0.13064	33,252	3,783	23,434	87%	70%

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Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

Sales Revenue. Sales revenue increased \$11.5 million, or 45%, to \$37.0 million in 2007 from \$25.6 million in 2006. The majority of this increase resulted from increases in the volume of products sold. Adjusting for the effect of changes in exchange rates, our sales revenue increased by 38%. Sales volume was 11,351 tonnes for 2007, compared with 8,096 tonnes in 2006, an increase of 40%. The increased sales volume was attributable to (1) increase in demand of our products fueled by rapid industrialization and manufacturing development in China, (2) our successful marketing efforts, (3) retaining our existing customers and adding additional large customers and (4) our expansion into the nuclear power station valve market segment.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, revenues from Butterfly valves, Gate valves, Ball valves and Vent valves constitute approximately 67.6 % of our total revenues of this period.

Revenue from Butterfly valves for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$12,390,000, which is \$6,066,000 or 95.9% more than revenue for the same period ended on December 31, 2006. Sales volume for these valves was 5,468 tonnes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, up 82.1% from 3,002 tonnes in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. These increases are mainly due to the fact that we are the sole manufacturer and distributor for the world class technology integrated integral foundry two-way Metal Sealing Butterfly Valves used to control municipal water and sewage flow. These new generation butterfly valves have achieved 86% market share in the largest ten cities in China.

Revenue from Gate valves for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$10,593,000, which is \$2,699,000 or 34.2% more than that of the same period ended on December 31, 2006. Sales volume was 2,296 tonnes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, up 23.5% from 1,859 tonnes in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. These increases were attributable to the large increase in power station construction projects in China. By the end of 2007, the Company had developed the capability to manufacture high quality technology intensive forged steel valves for use in ultra supercritical thermal power generators in 1,000MW power stations. The Company is the sole designer and manufacturer in China for this type of valve, which can replace the imported valves used in the thermal power industry.

Revenue from Ball valves for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$1,473,000, which is \$856,000 or 138.7% more than that for the same period ended on December 31, 2006, Sales volume was 333 tonnes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, up 91.4% from 174 tonnes in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. These increases were attributable to the large market demand for the new generation products used in the petro-chemical industry.

Revenue from Vent valves for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$567,000, which is \$408,000 or 256% more than that for the same period ended on December 31, 2006, Sales volume was 130 tonnes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, up 71.1% from 76 tonnes in the December 31, 2006. These increases mainly reflected strong market demand.

Cost of Sales. Our cost of sales increased \$7.5 million to \$22.0 million in 2007 from \$14.5 million in 2006. The cost of sales, as a percentage of sales revenue, increased from 57% in 2006 to 60% in 2007. As sales revenue increases, cost of goods sold also increase due to increased purchases of raw materials in order to meet the demand for our products. The slight increase in cost of sales as a percentage of sales revenue is attributable to the increase in costs of materials and labor used in production that we did not pass on to our customers.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased \$4.0 million to \$15.0 million in 2007 from \$11.0 million in 2006. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales revenue decreased from 43.12% to 40.46%. This was primarily driven by higher raw

material costs that affected the selling price. As discussed above, this increase is attributable to the increase in costs of materials and labor used in production that we did not pass on to our customers.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our administrative expenses increased \$1.1 million, or 45%, to \$3.2 million in 2007 from \$2.2 million in 2006. As a percentage of sales revenue, administrative expenses remained consistent, at approximately 9% from 2006 to 2007.

Research and Development Costs. Our research and development costs consist of amounts spent on developing new products and enhancing our existing products. Our research and development costs increased \$71,242, or 214%, to \$104,502 in 2007 from \$33,260 in 2006. The increase was primarily attributable to (1) update of certain product lines, (2) the increase in our research and development expenses for certain valve products (3) the increase in our research and development expense for our nuclear power station valve products, (4) our increased investment in high end valve products, and (5) our increased spending on developing new products.

Selling Expenses. Our selling expenses increased to \$3.0 million in 2007 from \$2.2 million in 2006. As a percentage of sales revenue, our selling expenses have stayed fairly consistent, decreasing by only 1% from 2006 to 2007. The increase in selling expenses is directly related to the increase in sales revenue. Our addition of five new direct sales offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing and Chengdu in 2007 also contributed to the increase in our selling expense. To keep up with the Company's business expansion, these new direct sales teams mainly focus on the petrochemical, oil, metallurgical power and nuclear power industries as well as large-scale projects.

Total Operating Expenses. Our total expenses increased \$1.9 million to \$6.3 million in 2007 from \$4.5 million in 2006. As a percentage of sales revenue, our total expenses remained unchanged in 2007 from 2006.

Income Before Income Taxes. Income from operations before income taxes increased \$2.6 million, or 45%, to \$8.5 million in 2007 from \$5.8 million in 2006. Income from operations before income taxes as a percentage of revenue remained unchanged in 2007 from 2006.

Net Income. Net income increased \$2.5 million, or 53%, to \$7.1 million in 2007 from \$4.7 million in 2006 due to an overall increase in revenue.

Foreign Currency Translation Gains

We had a foreign currency translation gain of \$1.87 million for the fiscal year 2007 as compared with \$823,057 currency translation gain in the fiscal year 2006. In July 2005, China reformed its foreign currency exchange policy and allowed the Renminbi to fluctuate as much as 0.3 percent per day against the U.S. dollar. We use period-end exchange rates in translating our assets and liabilities denominated in Renminbi into U.S. dollars and average exchange rates for the period to translate our income and expenses. At December 31, 2007, the period end exchange rate was RMB1 to US\$0.13717, and the average exchange rate for the year was RMB1 to US\$0.13175. At December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended, the exchange rates were RMB1 to US\$0.12821 and RMB1 to US\$0.12563, respectively. The average exchange rate for 2007 compared with 2006 (RMB1 to US\$0.13175 and RMB1 to US\$0.12563, respectively) increased approximately 4.9%.

Our sales revenue increased by RMB 77,892,000 or 38% compared with 2006 and our operating expenses increased by RMB 12,665,000 or 36% compared with 2006. As the Renminbi increased in value against the U.S. dollar during the period, our reported sales revenues and operating expenses were affected, increasing 45% and 42%, respectively, in U.S. dollar terms, as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,									
	2007		2006		Change		%			
	US\$	Average Rate	RMB	US\$	Average Rate	RMB	US\$	RMB	US\$	RMB
Revenue	37,036	0.13175	281,108	25,530	0.12563	203,216	11,506	77,892	45%	38%
Total operating expenses	6,349	0.13175	48,190	4,463	0.12563	35,525	1,886	12,665	42%	36%

Allowance for Doubtful Debts

Our trade receivables net of allowance for doubtful accounts were \$16.8 million as of December 31, 2007, an increase of \$7.7 million, or 80%, from \$9.1 million as of December 31, 2006. Our allowance for doubtful accounts totaled

\$274,167 as of December 31, 2007. We had no allowance for doubtful debts as of December 31, 2006.

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The increase of our trade receivables was mainly due to overall increase in sales revenue. Generally we consider a trade receivable as a doubtful account only if it remains uncollected for more than one year from due date. Our allowance for doubtful debts accounts for an insignificant portion of the receivable balance in spite of the increasing trade receivable balance throughout the reporting periods because almost all the outstanding debts were aged less than one year. Many of our customers have long business relationships with us and good settlement histories. In the absence of significant bad debt experience, we consider the existing provisioning policy as adequate.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$27,859,871. The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	1,804	5,587	4,571	(3,310)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(4,528)	(3,776)	(2,090)	(2,184)
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities	27,765	(5,401)	(5,490)	9,280
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	46	34	192	331
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,087	(3,556)	(2,817)	4,117
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	2,773	5,591	5,591	1,474
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	27,860	2,035	2,774	5,591

Cash has historically been generated from operations as well as short-term loans from various sources, which has provided sufficient liquidity to support our working capital requirements, planned capital expenditures, completion of current and future reorganization and acquisition-related programs, and debt obligations.

Operating Activities

In the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we had net income of \$5,179,082 and net cash provided by operating activities of \$5,586,774. Although our accounts receivable increased significantly as a result of our increased sales revenues, we were able to offset this increase in accounts receivable by substantial reductions in our inventory levels and increases in our level of accounts payable.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2008, although our net income increased to \$8,071,696, our net cash provided by operating activities declined to \$1,803,619, a reduction of \$3,783,155 from the net cash provided by operating activities of \$5,586,774 in the comparable period of 2007. Our accounts receivable again increased significantly, reflecting our increased sales revenues, which increased by 78% compared with the prior year. Although we were able to again reduce our inventory levels, the amount of this reduction was much lower than

in 2007 (\$1,146,008 in 2008, compared with \$5,544,902 in the comparable period of 2007). Our other payables also declined significantly in 2008, adversely affecting our cash flow from operations. Previously, we delayed the payment of commissions to our sales personnel and in particular were able to pay large commissions in phases. In 2008, we made the decision to accelerate the payment of these commissions, in order to encourage our sales personnel in a continuing effort to enlarge our market share and increase sales. We also made a one-time payment of RMB 5.3 million (approximately \$760,000) to the Kaifeng Social Security Center for our retired staff's social security fund. We also had less bank acceptance bills to suppliers in the first nine months of 2008 as compared with the same period of 2007; in December, 2006, we acquired a quota of RMB4.6 million (approximately \$675,000) of restricted bank acceptance bills from China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited which expired in May 2007 and which were not renewed due to the tightened monetary policy of the Central Bank. In the first nine month of 2008, we did not have any bank acceptance bills. Although our customer deposits increased (which positively affects our cash flow), the rate of increase in 2008 was lower than in 2007, attributable to our increasing number of repeat customers with good credit histories from whom we do not request deposits, based on their good credit history. These customers accounted for 60% to 70% of our customer base. The increase in other receivables during 2008 was mainly attributable to increased cash advances to sales staff as a result of the sales volume increases and prepayments of sales and marketing expenses.

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Net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.6 million in 2007, as compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$3.3 million in 2006. The increase was mainly due to our substantial increase in sales revenue.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased from \$3,775,757 in the nine months ended September 30, 2007, to \$4,527,756 in the same period in fiscal year 2008. The net cash used in investing activities during the period ended September 30, 2008, was primarily used for purchase of additional machinery and spending on construction related costs. The Company has just started on a construction project to build a new manufacturing facility, which is expected to be completed by early 2009.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2007 was \$2.1 million, as compared to \$2.2 million in 2006. The decrease of net cash used in investing activities was mainly attributable to fewer equipment purchases in 2007.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$27,764,428 in the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared to net cash used in finance activities of \$5,401,554 in the same period in fiscal year 2007. The increase in net cash provided by financing activities is primarily attributable to the receipt of \$27,288,231 through the issuance of stock in a private placement completed in August 2008.

On August 26, 2008, we completed a private placement of our common shares to certain accredited investors for \$29,900,000 in gross proceeds, resulting in \$27,288,231 in net proceeds after payment of \$2,611,769 in offering expenses. Of the net proceeds, \$1,500,000 was held in escrow as of September 30, 2008 pending satisfaction of a covenant related to the qualification of board members. This amount was released to the Company on December 12, 2008. The Company expects to use most of the proceeds from its recent private placement to acquire other companies, although at this time it has not yet identified any acquisitions that are probable of completion.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2007 totaled \$5.5 million as compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$9.3 million in 2006. The decrease in net cash from financing activities is attributable to repayment of all of our notes payable, totaling \$4.3 million in 2007. Since we were able to receive substantial cash from our revenue, our borrowing activity decreased and we paid off our notes payable.

Our debt to equity ratio was 0.74 as of December 31, 2007 as compared to 1.14 as of December 31, 2006. We believe we have greatly improved our company's position by decreasing our borrowings. We plan to maintain our debt to equity ratio below 85%, increase long-term loans, decrease short-term loans and increase the ratio of the borrowing in foreign currency to take advantage of the expected increase of the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar.

As of September 30, 2008, the maturities for our bank loans are all below one year, except for a \$1.1 million long term loan from Zhengzhou Shangjie Credit Union due in 2009.

Capital Expenditures

The capital expenditures in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 are set forth below. Our capital expenditures were used primarily for plant construction and purchases of equipment to expand our production capacity. The table below sets forth the breakdown of our capital expenditures by use for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended September	
	2007	2006	2008	30, 2007
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Construction costs	\$ 768	\$ 94	\$ 1,443	\$ 499
Purchase of equipment	\$ 629	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,998
Advance on equipment & construction fee	\$ 312	\$	\$ 1,486	\$ 278
Total capital expenditure	\$ 1,709	\$ 1,580	\$ 4,729	\$ 3,775

Our depreciation and amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the income statement line items in which it is included, was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended September	
	2007	2006	2008	30, 2007
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 374	\$ 278	\$ 317	\$ 303
General and administrative expenses	\$ 196	\$ 149	\$ 413	\$ 202
Total depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 570	\$ 427	\$ 730	\$ 505

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We estimate that our total capital expenditures in fiscal year 2008 will reach approximately \$10 million, most of which will be used to construct a new plant in Kaifeng to increase our production capacity. The expenditures will also be used for equipment purchases, such as those for ultra-supercritical thermal power projects.

We used part of the net proceeds of \$27 million from the private placement to fund the new manufacturing facility construction which has a 2008 budgeted cost of \$6.7 million. As of September 30, 2008, we had spent \$1.4 million on the construction cost. We also spent \$3.3 million on the purchase of equipment through September 30, 2008. The total capital expenditures in 2008 will be approximately \$10 million. Other than the contractual obligations and commercial commitments set forth above, we did not have any other long-term debt obligations, operating lease obligations, capital commitments, purchase obligations or other long-term liabilities as of September 30, 2008.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial information has been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect (1) the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities, (2) the disclosure of our contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each fiscal period and (3) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during each fiscal period. We continually evaluate these estimates based on our own historical experience, knowledge and assessment of current business and other conditions, our expectations regarding the future based on available information and reasonable assumptions, which together form our basis for making judgments about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, our actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of our accounting policies require a higher degree of judgment than others in their application.

When reviewing our financial statements, the following should also be considered: (1) our selection of critical accounting policies, (2) the judgment and other uncertainties affecting the application of those policies, and (3) the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions. We believe the following accounting policies involve the most significant judgment and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policies are in compliance with Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 104. Sales revenue is recognized when all of the following have occurred: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (iii) the price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) the ability to collect is reasonably assured. These criteria are generally satisfied at the time of shipment when risk of loss and title passes to the customer.

The Company recognizes revenue when the goods are delivered and title has passed. Sales revenue represents the invoiced value of goods, net of a value-added tax (VAT). All of the Company's products that are sold in the PRC are subject to a Chinese value-added tax at a rate of 17% of the gross sales price or at a rate approved by the Chinese local government. This VAT may be offset by the VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing their finished product.

Foreign Currency Translation and Other Comprehensive Income

The reporting currency of the Company is the US dollar. The functional currency of its Chinese operating entities Henan Kaifeng Pressure Valve Co., Ltd. and Zhengzhou City Zhengdie Valve Co., Ltd is Renminbi (RMB).

For the subsidiaries whose functional currencies are other than the US dollar, all assets and liabilities accounts were translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date; stockholder's equity is translated at the historical rates and items in the income and cash flow statements amounts are translated at the average rate for the year. Because cash flows are calculated based using the average translation rate, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the statement of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheet. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity. The resulting translation gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations as incurred.

Accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity amounted to \$3,173,745 and \$1,304,099 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The balance sheet amounts with the exception of equity at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were translated at 7.29 RMB and 7.80 RMB to \$1.00 USD, respectively. The average translation rates applied to income and cash flow statement amounts for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were 7.59 RMB and 7.96 RMB to \$1.00, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" (SFAS 109) that requires recognition of deferred income tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between income tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities. Provision for income taxes consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes. Since the Company had no operations within the United States there is no provision for US income taxes and there are no deferred tax amounts as of September 30, 2007 and 2006.

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The charge for taxation is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items, which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of assessable tax profit. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probably that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it related to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), as of January 1, 2007. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. The adoption had no affect on the Company's financial statements.

Warranties

We typically warrant all of our products. It is the Company's policy to replace parts if they become defective within one year after deployment at no additional charge. Historically, failure of product parts due to materials or workmanship is rare. Therefore, at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company made no provision for warranty claims for our products. Management continuously evaluates the potential warranty obligation. Management will record the expenses related to the warranty obligation when the estimated amount become material at the time revenue is recorded.

Concentrations Risks

The Company's operations are carried out in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environment in the PRC, and by the general state of the PRC's economy. The Company's operations in the PRC are subject to specific considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies in North America and Western Europe. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits in accounts maintained with state owned banks within the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong. Total cash (including restricted cash balances) in these banks on December 31, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$2,814,118 and \$5,591,211, respectively, of which no deposits are covered by insurance. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any risks on its cash in bank accounts.

Five major suppliers represented approximately 38% and 30% of the Company's total purchases for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Five customers accounted for 5% and 15% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

Accounts Receivable And Allowance For Doubtful Accounts

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The Company's business operations are conducted in the PRC. During the normal course of business, the Company extends unsecured credit to its customers by selling on various credit terms. Management reviews its accounts receivable on a quarterly basis to determine if the allowance for doubtful accounts is adequate. An estimate for doubtful accounts is recorded when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. The Company's existing reserve is consistent with its historical experience and considered adequate by the management.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" on January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosures of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measures. The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for receivables and payables qualify as financial instruments and are a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the short period of time between the origination of such instruments and their expected realization and their current market rate of interest. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instruments.

Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value.

The Company invested in China Perfect Machinery Industry Co., Ltd. in 1996 and Kaifang Commercial Bank in 1997. These long term investments are carried at the lower of cost or market value and amounted to \$762,430 and \$714,485 as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. There is no quoted or observable market price for the joint venture interest or other similar joint ventures; therefore, the Company used level 3 inputs for its valuation methodology. Based on its proportionate share of the underlying book value of the investees, the Company believes the fair value of the investments is at least equal to the original cost at which they are carried.

Goodwill

We test goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or circumstances make it more likely than not that impairment may have occurred, such as a significant adverse change in the business climate or a decision to sell or dispose of all or a portion of a reporting unit. Our two operating subsidiaries are considered separate reporting units for purposes of this evaluation. Determining whether an impairment has occurred requires valuation of the respective reporting unit, which we estimate using a discounted cash flow method. In applying this methodology, we rely on a number of factors, including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections and market data.

We test other identified intangible assets with defined useful lives and subject to amortization by comparing the carrying amount to the sum of undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. We test any other intangible assets with indefinite lives annually for impairment using a fair value method such as discounted cash flows.

The calculation of value in use for the operating unit is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- I. Operating margin;
- II. Long-term growth rate; and
- III. Discount rates.

Operating margins are based on the estimated effects of planned business operation. The margin is conservatively projected at 38%. Approximately 87% of the Company's cost of goods sold consists of raw materials, of which approximately 60% is steel and iron. From October 2007 to September 2008, the price of steel and iron increased continuously but our operating margin for the first nine months of 2008 was maintained at 40% due to the increased market demand for our high-tech, high-margin products. The price of steel and iron started to decline from October 2008.

The estimated growth rate is projected at 50% per year, based on the following factors:

- The Company will benefit from the central government's announcement in November 2008 of a \$586 billion economic stimulus plan which will provide huge spending on infrastructure and construction including post-earthquake reconstruction in Sichuan Province. Three to five percent of the total infrastructure expenditure will go to the valve industry and valves regulate the flow of fluids and are widely used in a variety of industries and residential facilities.
- Before the stimulus plan, according to the General Machinery Industry Association of China, the size of the Chinese valve industry was expected to grow to \$12.25 billion in 2009 from \$7.25 billion in 2007 at a compound average growth rate of 30%.
- The Company also expects to benefit from China's aggressive plans to undertake new oil and gas pipeline projects and increase nuclear power capacity.
- The Company has planned to raise its capital expenditures to \$14.9 million in 2009 from \$10 million in 2008. Over two-thirds of the funds will be spent on a new plant for our operating subsidiary in Kaifeng City, which is expected to begin production in February 2009. The new facilities will significantly increase our production capacities for our high-tech, high-margin valves.
- The Company is seeking acquisitions to help the Company diversify its portfolio of fluid equipment products. Synergy from any acquisitions will also be expected to contribute to cost efficiency.

The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 6.5 per cent. This discount rate is derived from the Company's weighted average cost of capital, adjusted for the risks specific to the market. The discount rate reflects management's estimate of the long-run return on capital. Changes in the Company's funding or the cost of that funding could result in changes to the discount rates used.

The Company performs a sensitivity analysis by increasing the discount rate to 10% and reducing the risk-adjusted cash flow projections (decrease in margins and decrease in growth) by 15 per cent; such adjustments have not indicated that there is any impairment of goodwill.

Changes in Accounting Standards

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (“FAS 159”). FAS 159 permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. The objective of FAS 159 is to provide opportunities to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply hedge accounting provisions. FAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. The Company adopted SFAS No. 159 on January 1, 2008. The Company chose not to elect the option to measure the fair value of eligible financial assets and liabilities.

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In June 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. EITF 07-3, “Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services Received for use in Future Research and Development Activities” (“FSP EITF 07-3”), which addresses whether nonrefundable advance payments for goods or services that used or rendered for research and development activities should be expensed when the advance payment is made or when the research and development activity has been performed. The Company adopted FSP EITF 07-3 and expensed the research and development as incurred.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51”. SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. The guidance will become effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2008. The management is in the process of evaluating the impact SFAS 160 will have on the Company’s financial statements upon adoption.

In December 2007, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), Business Combinations, was issued. SFAS No. 141R replaces SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS 141R retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which SFAS 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. SFAS 141R requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with limited exceptions.

This replaces SFAS 141’s cost-allocation process, which required the cost of an acquisition to be allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. SFAS 141R also requires the acquirer in a business combination achieved in stages (sometimes referred to as a step acquisition) to recognize the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values (or other amounts determined in accordance with SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that adopting SFAS No. 141R will have on its financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133”, (“SFAS 161”) which requires additional disclosures about the objectives of the derivative instruments and hedging activities, the method of accounting for such instruments under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations, and a tabular disclosure of the effects of such instruments and related hedged items on our financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for us beginning January 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that adopting SFAS 161 will have on its financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued 142-3 “Determination of the useful life of Intangible Assets”, which amends the factors a company should consider when developing renewal assumptions used to determine the useful life of an intangible asset under SFAS142. This Issue is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS 142 requires companies to consider whether renewal can be completed without substantial cost or material modification of the existing terms and conditions associated with the asset. FSP 142-3 replaces the previous useful life criteria with a new requirement—that an entity consider its own historical experience in renewing similar arrangements. If historical experience does not exist, then the Company would consider market participant assumptions regarding renewal including 1) highest and best use of the asset by a market participant, and 2) adjustments for other entity-specific factors included in SFAS 142. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that adopting SFAS No.142-3 will have on its financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." This Statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that adopting SFAS No. 141R will have on its financial statements.

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In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 163, “Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60.” The scope of this Statement is limited to financial guarantee insurance (and reinsurance) contracts, as described in this Statement, issued by enterprises included within the scope of Statement 60. Accordingly, this Statement does not apply to financial guarantee contracts issued by enterprises excluded from the scope of Statement 60 or to some insurance contracts that seem similar to financial guarantee insurance contracts issued by insurance enterprises (such as mortgage guaranty insurance or credit insurance on trade receivables). This Statement also does not apply to financial guarantee insurance contracts that are derivative instruments included within the scope of FASB Statement No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.” This Statement will not have and impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 07-5 “Determining whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) is indexed to an Entity’s Own Stock” (“EITF No. 07-5”). This Issue is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Paragraph 11(a) of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No 133 “Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS 133”) specifies that a contract that would otherwise meet the definition of a derivative but is both (a) indexed to the Company’s own stock and (b) classified in stockholders’ equity in the statement of financial position would not be considered a derivative financial instrument. EITF No.07-5 provides a new two-step model to be applied in determining whether a financial instrument or an embedded feature is indexed to an issuer’s own stock and thus able to qualify for the SFAS 133 paragraph 11(a) scope exception. This standard triggers liability accounting on all options and warrants exercisable at strike prices denominated in any currency other than the functional currency of the operating entity in China (Renminbi). We issued a warrant to purchase 100,000 shares of our Common Stock to CCG Investors Relation Partners LLC on December 12, 2007. On August 26, 2008, we issued to Brean Murray, Carret & Co., LLC and Rosewood Securities, LLC warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,174,497 shares of the Common Stock. All of the shares underlying the warrants are being registered by this prospectus and are denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the Company will be required to account for these warrants as derivative instrument liabilities and mark to market their value each period.

In June 2008, FASB issued EITF Issue No. 08-4, “Transition Guidance for Conforming Changes to Issue No. 98-5 (“EITF No. 08-4”)”. The objective of EITF No.08-4 is to provide transition guidance for conforming changes made to EITF No. 98-5, “Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios”, that result from EITF No. 00-27 “Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments”, and SFAS No. 150, “Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity”. This Issue is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. Early application is permitted. This Statement will not have any impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Seasonality

Our operating results and operating cash flows historically have not been subject to seasonal variations. This pattern may change, however, as a result of new market opportunities or new product introductions.

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CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND HISTORY

We are a Nevada holding company for several direct and indirect subsidiaries in China. Our principal operations in China are conducted through High Pressure Valve and Zhengdie Valve which are held by our direct wholly-owned subsidiary Henan Tonghai Fluid, a PRC company and China Fluid Equipment, a Hong Kong corporation. Henan Tonghai Fluid and China Fluid Equipment have no active business operations other than their ownership of High Pressure Valve and Zhengdie Valve.

The following chart reflects our organizational structure as of the date of this prospectus.

Our Corporate History

We were originally incorporated on August 1, 1997 in the State of Nevada under the name Intercontinental Resources, Inc. Our name has been changed several times over the years and our current name is China Valves Technology, Inc. We had no active operations during the period from 2001 until December 18, 2007, at which time we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement and Share Exchange Agreement, or the Exchange Agreement, with China Valve Samoa, a company incorporated under the laws of Samoa on June 6, 2007, and with China Valve Samoa's sole shareholder Mr. Siping Fang. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of China Valve Samoa from the sole shareholder for an aggregate of 40,000,000 shares, or 99.8% of our common stock and a cash payment by China Valve Samoa of \$490,000. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, on December 18, 2007, we filed with the Secretary of State for the state of Nevada a Certificate of Amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation changing our name to "China Valves Technology, Inc." to better reflect our business plan.

In our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 filed with the Commission on March 31, 2008, or the Form 10-K, the acquisition of China Valves Samoa was treated as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization of the Company (the legal acquirer), whereby China Valve Samoa (the legal acquiree) was deemed to be the accounting acquirer and the Company was the accounting acquiree.

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Accordingly, the historical financial statements for periods prior to December 16, 2007 are those of China Valve Samoa, including the Operating Subsidiaries (as defined below), except that the equity section and earnings per share were retroactively restated to reflect the reverse acquisition. The audited consolidated financial statements of China Valve Samoa as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of China Valve Samoa as of September 30, 2007 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, were previously filed as exhibits on Form 8-K. The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2007 were included in the Form 10-K and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008 and for the three, six and nine month periods ended March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008 were included in the Company's Form 10-Q for those periods, filed with the Commission on May 15, 2008, August 14, 2008 and November 14, 2008, respectively.

Following our acquisition of China Valves Samoa (and indirectly, the Operating Subsidiaries) and in anticipation of our August 2008 private placement transaction, we developed a group reorganization plan to ensure that the manner in which we acquired our Operating Subsidiaries complied with PRC merger and acquisition, or M&A, related regulations. The group reorganization plan involved modifying our acquisition of our Operating Subsidiaries previously acquired as a result of our acquisition of China Valves Samoa and the concurrent re-acquisition of the Operating Subsidiaries through newly established entities incorporated by Bin Li (a person then unaffiliated with the Company, but who is the cousin of our Chairman Siping Fang) which entities were then transferred to the Company. Bin Li is a Canadian citizen.

These M&A regulations were promulgated on August 8, 2006 by six Chinese regulatory agencies (including the PRC Ministry of Commerce, or MOFCOM, and China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC). The jointly issued M&A regulations, known as Circular 10, were captioned "Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors" and they became effective on September 8, 2006. Under Circular 10, an offshore special purpose vehicle, or SPV, formed for purposes of overseas listing of equity interests in China-based companies and controlled directly or indirectly by Chinese companies or individuals must obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing of such SPV's securities on an overseas stock exchange. Circular 10 also requires approval from MOFCOM for "round-trip" investment transactions in which a China-based company or a PRC resident, or Acquirer, using an offshore entity controlled by the Acquirer, acquires any PRC local company that is an affiliate of the Acquirer. The group reorganization plan was designed in consultation with our PRC legal advisors to ensure that the acquisition of the Operating Subsidiaries was completed in a manner that did not need us to obtain CSRC or MOFCOM approvals.

As part of the original acquisition of the Operating Subsidiaries, China Valve Samoa's wholly owned subsidiary, China Valve Hong Kong, which was incorporated on June 11, 2007, established Henan Tonghai Valve, a wholly-owned subsidiary, in the People's Republic of China, on September 5, 2007. Neither China Valve Samoa nor China Valve Hong Kong had any active business operations other than their ownership of Henan Tonghai Valve. Henan Tonghai Valve acquired 100% of the equity of the Operating Subsidiaries from Mr. Siping Fang, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and the other individual owners of those companies. The acquisition of the Operating Subsidiaries by Henan Tonghai Valve was considered to be a transaction between entities under common control.

Pursuant to a group reorganization plan, on April 1 and 3, 2008, the Company transferred 100% of the equity of the Operating Subsidiaries back to Mr. Fang and the other original owners, with the intention that Mr. Fang would thereafter transfer the Operating Subsidiaries to a new entity incorporated by Mr. Bin Li, and that Mr. Li would then sell such entity to the Company for nominal consideration, thereby allowing the Company to reacquire legal ownership of the Operating Subsidiaries, in a manner that did not need us to obtain CSRC or MOFCOM approvals.

On April 10, 2008, Mr. Fang sold 24,300,000 shares of the Company's common stock beneficially owned by him (the "Shares") and which he had received in the exchange transaction involving China Valves Samoa described above, to Mr. Li for HKD \$10,000. In connection with his acquisition of the shares, Mr. Li issued to Mr. Fang a HKD \$10,000 note. The note, which does not bear interest, is due sixty days after a written demand for payment is made by Mr. Fang to Mr. Li, provided that such demand is made on or after October 15, 2008. The sale represents a change of control of the Company and the Shares acquired by Mr. Li represent approximately 60.75% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company calculated on a fully-diluted basis. Prior to the transaction, Mr. Li was not affiliated with the Company. However following the acquisition, Mr. Li was deemed an affiliate of the Company as a result of his stock ownership interest in the Company. In connection with Mr. Li's acquisition of the Shares from Mr. Fang, Mr. Fang and Mr. Li entered into an Earn-In Agreement (the "Earn-In Agreement"), pursuant to which Mr. Fang obtained the right and option to re-acquire the Shares back from Mr. Li, subject to the satisfaction of four conditions, namely, (A) Mr. Fang will have the option to re-acquire 12,150,000 of the Shares, upon the later occurrence of either (i) the date that

is six months after April 10, 2008 or (ii) the date upon which Mr. Fang and Henan Tonghai Valve enter into a binding employment agreement for a term of not less than five years for Mr. Fang to serve as Henan Tonghai Valve's chief executive officer and chairman of its board of directors; (B) Mr. Fang will have the option to re-acquire 4,050,000 of the Shares upon the declaration of effectiveness of a registration statement filed by the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (C) Mr. Fang will have the option to re-acquire 4,050,000 of the Shares when Henan Tonghai Valve and its subsidiaries achieve after-tax net income of not less than \$3,000,000, as determined under United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") consistently applied for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008; and (D) Mr. Fang will have the option to re-acquire 4,050,000 of the Shares when Henan Tonghai Valve achieves not less than \$7,232,500 in pre tax profits, as determined under GAAP for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. These conditions would be able to be satisfied only if the Company reacquires and operates the Operating Subsidiaries. The sale of Mr. Fang's common stock and the Earn-In Agreement were disclosed in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 16, 2008. The purpose of the Earn-In Agreement is to ensure that the manner in which Mr. Fang obtains his ownership interest in the Company complies with PRC regulations. At the time of the Agreement, it was fully expected that the conditions under which the shares would be returned to Mr. Fang would be able to be met. At this time, conditions (A) and (C) have been satisfied and it is expected, based on the Company's current operating results, that condition (D) will be met. Although it is recognized that there is no assurance that condition (B) can be met, the Company will obviously endeavor to take whatever steps are necessary to achieve effectiveness of the registration statement. If and when that happens, Mr. Fang will regain ownership of all the shares in the Company that he originally acquired when he transferred to the Company his interest in the Operating Subsidiaries. The Earn-In Agreement will simply enable Mr. Fang to regain ownership of the Company's shares originally transferred by him to Mr. Li as part of the reorganization arrangements and, accordingly, the Company does not believe his re-acquisition of those shares from Mr. Li represents compensation cost to the Company, as the Company had previously issued those shares to him in exchange for his interest in the Operating Subsidiaries.

Pursuant to the group reorganization plan, Mr. Li established China Fluid Equipment on April 18, 2008, to serve as the 100% owner of a new PRC subsidiary, Henan Tonghai Fluid. On June 30, 2008, Henan Tonghai Fluid acquired the Operating Subsidiaries from Mr. Fang and the other original owners. The acquisitions were consummated under the laws of the PRC. The former Hong Kong holding company, China Valve Hong Kong and its subsidiary Henan Tonghai Valve, which no longer held any assets, are in the process of being dissolved.

On July 31, 2008, the Company and Mr. Li completed the reorganization plan when Mr. Li transferred all of the capital stock of China Fluid Equipment to the Company pursuant to an Instrument of Transfer for a nominal consideration of HKD\$10,000 (approximately \$1,281). As a result of these transactions, the Operating Subsidiaries are again the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries.

As part of these reorganization transactions, no significant amounts were paid to or received from Mr. Fang or Mr. Li. Mr. Li was not at risk during these transactions and no new capital was introduced. As a result, no new basis in the net assets of the Operating Subsidiaries was established. During this reorganization, Mr. Fang continued to serve as Chairman and Chief Executive of the Company and, together with other management of the Company, continued to direct both the day-to-day operating and management of the Operating Subsidiaries, as well as their strategic direction. Because of this operating and management control and because the reorganization plan effectively resulted in the Company continuing to bear the residual risks and rewards related to the Operating Subsidiaries, the Company continued to consolidate the Operating Subsidiaries during the reorganization.

OUR BUSINESS

Overview

China Valves Technology, Inc., formerly known as Intercontinental Resources, Inc., through its direct and indirect subsidiaries, focuses primarily on the development, manufacture and sale of high-quality metal valves for the electricity, petroleum, chemical, water, gas and metal industries in China.

Our operations are headquartered in Kaifeng, Henan Province, PRC. Our two Chinese operating subsidiaries are Zhengdie Valve and High Pressure Valve.

Our sales revenue and net income were \$37,036,282 and \$7,142,592, respectively, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, and \$25,530,183 and \$ 4,679,379, respectively, during the same period in 2006.

Our Industry

China is currently experiencing growth in urbanization and heavy industrialization. The Company believes that increased demand for energy and water treatment in urban centers will increase demand for valve products. According to the China Valve Industry Association's research, sales of valve products in the Chinese domestic market in 2007 reached \$6.97 billion, an increase of 30% from the previous year, and the Chinese market is expected to increase at an annual rate of more than 30% for the next 5 years.

According to the China Valve Industry Association's research, the valve market is divided into five primary segments: (i) power; (ii) petrochemical; (iii) oil; (iv) water supply; and (v) metallurgy, which account for approximately 21 , 12 , 24.5 , 14 and 8 of market share, respectively. All other valve products account for the remaining 18.5%.

1. Power industry

Thermal power

The power industry has experienced rapid growth since the founding of the PRC, aided particularly by economic reforms by the Chinese government and the opening of the Chinese market to the outside world. In 2006, total installed capacity achieved 600 million KW and generated electricity volume of 284 million KWh, both of which were the highest in the world. Although overall installed capacity is relatively sufficient, the structure of such units has been inefficient.

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Small thermal power generating units account for approximately 70% of total capacity, however, the above-300 KW units account for less than 30% of the total. Compared to technology used in developed countries, technology used in the PRC is falling far behind. Equipment is outdated and the majority of thermal power units are sub-critical pressure and super-critical pressure units. These units have high coal consumption, low efficiency and high pollution, which lead to environmental and energy-saving problems. Based on the current development of the Chinese domestic power market, in 2010 China power generating installed capacity should reach approximately 950 million KW and thermal power installed capacity should reach approximately 550-600 million KW. Thermal power installed capacity has been increasing by over 30 million KW annually.

The focus of thermal power industry development is primarily on adjusting and optimizing thermal power units. High-temperature, high-pressure and high-parameter thermal power generating units have high-thermal efficiency, good economic results and light pollution, which is good for environmental protection and energy saving. 600 MW thermal power generating units have had the lowest demand in China. There has been a trend toward 1000 MW supercritical pressure units and these units are expected to become more prevalent in the future. Currently in China, there are sixteen projects that are under construction or are scheduled to commence operation in the near future. These include facilities at Zhejiang Ninghai, Waigaoqiao, Wuhu, Pingdingshan and Shanxi Zhangze, with a total capacity of 34 million KW of 34 units. High Pressure Valve is the sole company that would have the capacity to manufacture valves used for ultra-critical thermal power generating units. We expect to have an extensive market share in the supercritical pressure unit market.

Nuclear power

There are about 500 nuclear power generating units in the world, 11 of which have been built in China with total installed capacity of 8.7 million KW. Presently, six nuclear power generating units having a capacity of over a million KW are planned to be built at the Sanmen nuclear power station and four nuclear power generating units are planned at the Tianwan nuclear power station. Based on the Chinese State Energy Plan, by 2020 approximately 20 nuclear power generating units are proposed to be established in Lingdong in Shenzhen, Yangjiang, Taishan, Peiling, Chongqing and Dalian, with an aggregate capacity of 40 million KW, or 4-5% total installed capacity. Demand for valves used in the nuclear power industry is higher than demand in the thermal power industry for power stations having similar capacity. A nuclear power station with two sets of one million KW nuclear power generating units typically requires approximately 30,000 units of valves. Based on an increase of 2.5 million KW of nuclear power generating units per year, we estimate that the average annual demand for valves used in the nuclear power industry will reach 38,000 units. Based on the target power generation increases set forth in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of the Chinese government, the 2006 Report estimated that the demand for valves in the nuclear power industry will reach RMB 3 billion by 2010, with an average annual amount of RMB 0.6 billion from 2006 to 2010. In addition, the 2006 Report estimated that the market for repairs of valves is approximately RMB 150 million per year.

2. Petrochemical and oil industries

During the period of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the focus of the large-scale ethane and fertilizer industry is on developing 80-100 mil-mt/year projects, including build-out and transformation of existing 40-45 mil-mt/year equipment/facilities and building new large-scale ethane equipment/facilities. During this period, the large-scale ethane equipment of 40-45 mil-mt/year in Daqing, Jilin and Maoming will be transformed into equipment of 80 mil-mt/year. Additionally, large-scale ethane equipment projects of 80 mil-mt/year in Tianjin and 100 mil-mt/year in Zhenhai are expected to be implemented. It is anticipated that several sets of new large-scale 80 mil-mt/year ethane equipment projects will be built by joint investment and joint venture. The 2006 Report stated that the market for large-scale ethane key equipments, such as special valves and high-temperature valves for ethane fission gas, which

are currently still imported into the PRC, will increase within the PRC.

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It is anticipated that prior to 2010, the newly established large-scale gas pipeline would reach a capacity of above 20,000 km and the demand for large caliber high-pressure gas pipeline ball valves will be approximately 20,000 units. The segment of the Sino-Russian oil pipeline that is located in China requires 300 units of electromotion DN caliber pipeline valves. During the eleventh five-year plan period, crude high-pressure oil pipelines of 5,000 km are planned to be built, which will require approximately 3,000 units of high-pressure DN caliber pipeline valves. Additionally, the PRC is expected to develop the LNG station, which should generate large demand for various types of low-temperature valves. The majority of high-standard special valves involved in large-scale gas projects are from imports. It is necessary for us to strengthen research and development of high-temperature, high-pressure and grind-resist valves in order to meet demands for development of the coal-liquefied industry.

3. Water supply industry

American Watts Water Technologies Group, a leading manufacturer of equipment for water treatment internationally, anticipates that the total demand for valves in China to be used in the water supply industry will be RMB 10 billion. The 2006 Report stated that the budgeted amount for valves for the 70 km segment of the north-south water transfer project in Beijing from suburban Beijing to downtown Beijing alone is more than RMB ten million. In addition, the scalable hydroelectric power supply project is not only an immediate project but also a long-term task. Major projects such as gas transportation between western and eastern regions of the PRC, the transformation of the old industry base, construction of downtown pipe network in major cities, residential building, and wastewater treatment and water conservancy should also generate tremendous demand for valves.

According to the 2006 Report, the total demand for valves will reach \$12 billion by 2010. The Chinese government is expected to put an emphasis on construction of basic infrastructure for water, electricity, gas and heat in order to ensure continuous economic development and meet the requirement of improving people's living standard. This construction should generate huge demand for valves. China's valve market is expected to keep developing. We expect to keep working on how to utilize all the tangible and intangible resources to expand and strengthen our products and increase market share.

Our Competitive Strengths

- Broad range of products and leading brands. We believe that we have the most comprehensive range of valve products in our industry and enjoy leading market positions based on the estimated market share of our key products, broad brand recognition and a strong reputation for quality and service within the markets we serve.
- Low-cost and high quality manufacturing capabilities. We have daily production capacity for 23 tons of high quality valves and 15 tons of high pressure and high temperature valves. We believe our historical capital investment in manufacturing technologies helps us reduce the costs of producing our products. We focus on manufacturing and selling high quality valves at competitive prices. We believe we have price advantage over most of our competitors.
- Highly experienced and incentivized research and development team. We have a R&D department composed of 114 engineers with many years of experience. We are committed in developing new products, we have in recent months generally launched a new model every two months.
- Highly experienced, proven management team. We are led by an experienced management team with a long and successful track record, enabling us to recognize and capitalize upon attractive opportunities in our key markets. Our 15 most senior members of the management team have an average of over 18 years of experience in the valve

industry and have substantial experience in acquisition and integration of businesses, cost management rationalization and efficient manufacturing processes. The management team is led by Siping Fang, the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, who has over 20 years of experience in the valve industry.

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Our Growth Strategy

Our primary objectives are to increase profitability, cash flow and revenue while developing and enhancing our position as the leading fluid equipment and pump manufacturer in China. Our strategy for achieving these objectives includes the following key elements:

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. China's valve market is very fragmented. We anticipate that the fragmented nature of the Chinese valve market will continue to provide opportunities for growth through strategic acquisitions. Our acquisition strategy will continue to focus on entities with fluid products that provide opportunities for us to expand and products that can be marketed through our existing direct sales teams and distribution channels or provide us with new distribution channels for our existing products, thereby increasing marketing and distribution efficiency.

Further Penetrate Existing Market Segments. We intend to seek to further penetrate existing market segments to drive sustainable growth by strengthening our existing customer relationships and attracting new customers. We will continue to provide quality products, fulfill logistical requirements and volume demands efficiently and consistently, and provide comprehensive product support from design to after-market customer service.